THOMSON'S CONSPECTUS

OF

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

OF

The London College of Physicians,

CONTAINING

THE MATERIA MEDICA, PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS OF THE LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1851.

BEING

A PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

SECOND EDITION.

Madras:

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ERRATA.

Page 7, line 8, *for* Crystalls *read* Crystals.

" 9, " 13, from the bottom, *for* affected *read* effected.

" 27, " 2, *for Spir. ten.* f℥j. *Spir. ten.* f℥iss.

" 35, " 9, from the bottom, *for Off. Prop.* read *Off. Prep.*

" 37, " 25, *for* Pimpinella Anisisum *read* Pimpinella Anisum.

" 39, " 16, *for Mist. Guiaci read Mist. Guaiaci.*

" 42, " 3, from the bottom, *for* circular *read* acicular.

" 46, " 9, *for* Dyrobalanops Camphora *read* Dryabalanops Camphora.

" 52, " 12, *for* Physcter Mairocephalus *read* Physeter Macrocephalus.

" 53, " 3, *for Prep. read Prop.*

" 63, " 15, *for Pomp. read Prop.*

" 66, " 16, from the bottom, *for Emplastri Supon, read Emplastri Sapon.*

" 68, " 6, from the bottom, *for Colocytyidis read Colocynthidis.*

" 72, " 22, from the bottom, *for* prepared it *read* prepared in.

" 84, " 22, *delete Ungt. Hydr. Iodidi; for Pil Hydr. Iodidi, read Pil Hydr. Chlorid. Comp.*

" 106, " 3, *for Cretæ Prep. read Cretæ Præp.*

" 106, " 15, *for* Subcarbonate, *read* Carbonate.

" 109, " 13, *for Emplasit read Emplast.*

" 113, " 19, from the bottom, *for* But *read* Put.

" 113, " 11, do *for* defient *read* deficient.

" 114, " 7, do *for* nercia *read* narceia.

" 115, " 17, do *for Puln Cretæ Comp. Cum Opio, read Pulv. Cratæ Comp. Cum Opio.*

" 122, " 13, *for rel read vel.*

" 125, " 28, *for Vitriolaium read Vitriolatum.*

" 130, " 3, *for Culisaya read Calisaya.*

" 130, " 19, *for* throughly *read* thoroughly.

" 133, " 17, from the bottom, *for* elaline *read* elaine.

" 134, " 15, do *for Amentacea read Amentaceæ.*

" 144, " 17, do *for* powder *read* power.

" 144, " 11, do *for Styraoeæ read Styraceæ.*

" 145, " 11, *for Off. Prop. read Off. Prep.*

" 146, " 10, *for* billious *read* bilious.

" 147, " 24, from the bottom, *for* hour *read* hours.

" 151, " 3, *for Anisi Olei* ʒi. *read Anisi Olei* fʒi.

" 151, " 9, *for* to ʒiij. *read* to fʒiij.

" 155, " 10, from the bottom *prefix* f to all ʒ and ℥ in this line.

" 164, " 20, *for* operetes *read* operates.

" 165, " 4, *for course read coarse.*

" 167, " 12, *for* 1—10 of a a grain *read* 1—10th of a grain.

" 170, " 10, *for* dyspepria *read* dyspepsia.

" 173, " 5, from the bottom, for *acetate of Morphia* ℥iv. *read acetate of Morphia* ʒiv.*

" 175, " 4, from the bottom, *for* 33 *read* 32.

" 178, " 20, from the bottom, *for* Tinctura of Lemons *read* Tincture of Lemons.

* ☞ This error is of material consequence, the reader is requested to correct it without delay.

OMISSIONS.

Insert the following under the head of *Off. Prep.*, beneath the respective articles, as indicated below.

ARTICLES.	OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.
ABIETAS RESINA.	*Thus præparatus.*
ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.	*Liquor Arsenicalis Chlordi*
ACONITI FOLIA.	*Tinct. Aconitii.*
ALOE BARBADENSIS.	*Pil Aloes c. Sapone, Ext. Aloes Barbadensis.*
AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS.	*Liquor Ammon. Citratis.*
AMMONIACUM.	*Ammoniacum præp.*
ANETHUM.	*Anethi Oleum.*
ASSAFŒTIDA.	*Assafœtida præp. Enema Assafætida.*
ATROPIA.	*Atropiæ Sulphas.*
BELLADONNÆ.	Atropia, *Tinct. Belladon.*; *Ext. Belladonnæ.*
CARBO ANIMALIS.	*Cataplasma Carbonis.*
CASSIA.	*Cassia præparata.*
CONII FOLIA.	*Unguent. Conii.*
COPAIBA.	*Copaiba Oleum.*
CINCHONÆ CALISAYÆ.	*Infus. Cinchon. Infus. Cinchon. Spissatum, Tinct. Cinchon.*
CINCHONÆ CONDAMINEÆ.	*Infus. Cinchon. Pallidæ Spissatum.*
CYMINIUM.	*Emplast. Cumini.*
ERGOTA.	*Tinct Ergotæ, Tinct. Ergotæ. Ætherea.*
FERRI IODIDUM.	*Syrupus Ferri Iodidum.*
FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM.	*Emplast. Ferri.*
FERRI SULPHAS.	*Ferri Carbonas c. Saccharo*; *Ferri Ammon. Citras.*
GALLÆ.	*Acidum Gallicum, Acid. Tannicum.*
LIMONES.	*Tinct. Limonum.*
LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATA.	*Catapl. Sodæ Chlorinata.*
LIQUOR CALCIS.	*Liniment. Calcis.*
NUX VOMICA.	*Ext. Nucis Vomicæ.*
PAREIRA.	*Decoct. Pareiræ.*
POTASSII IODIDUM.	*Emplast. Potass. Iodidi.*
SULPHUR.	*Unguent. Sulphur, Ungt. Sulph. Comp., Sulphuris Iodidi.*
UNGUENTUM HYDRAGYRI NITRATIS.	*Ungt. Hydr. Nit. Mitius.*
ZINCI.	*Zinci Chloridum.*

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TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Seventeen years have elapsed since this book was first reprinted at Madras ; the sale of this edition, and the continued demand for the work, chiefly by the Medical Subordinates of the Service, who are unable to procure the original, induced the publishers to reprint it a second time. In the present edition, the alterations and additions introduced into the London Pharmacopœia of 1851 have been inconporated. The additions are given at the end of the work. The articles omitted in the present Pharmacopœia, but contained in that of 1836, have been retained. Every formula has been rigidly compared with the standard works of PHILLIPS, NEVINS and ROYLE, from which much assistance has been derived. The physician, the compounder and dispenser of medicines will find the present publication a useful and an accurate compendium of the London Pharmacopœia. The apology to the author for the liberty taken with his book, stated in the "Advertisement" to the *first* Edition will plead the excuse of the publishers for the *second*. The work contains in addition, a vocabulary of words most frequently occurring in the Prescriptions of Physicians.

MADRAS,
1*st September*, 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST MADRAS EDITION.

No Copies of the London Pharmacopœia of 1836, having been available in India at the time when all Indents were ordered to be prepared according to the Nomenclature of that edition; it was thought that a Reprint of the Work, on the plain of Dr. THOMSON's Conspectus, would be acceptable to the Members of the Profession; and that a small portable volume, embodying an Epitome of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy, would be found particularly useful for distribution to the Medical Subordinates of the Madras Service.

The Reprint contains, in addition to what is given in the Conspectus, the whole of the Formulæ and Notes of the London Pharmacopœia; and where a doubt existed as to the accuracy of any passage in the former, reference has been made to the more elaborate works of Paris, Phillips, and Pereira.

The circumstances of the Compiler having undertaken the work, *solely with a view to benefit the Medical Profession*, and without the slightest hope of profit or reward, will he trusts be a sufficient apology to the Author of the Conspectus for the liberty he has taken with his book; and as the great portion of the readers of the Reprint will be the Medical Subordinates of the Service, a class of persons not likely to purchase the original work, the sale of the Conspectus cannot be deteriorated thereby, and Dr. THOMSON will have the satisfaction of knowing that the sphere of usefulness of his Book will be extended without his sustaining any pecuniary loss.

MADRAS,
6th June, 1839.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Weights, Measures, &c. 1

Notes on the London Pharmacopœia 2

Conspectus of ditto. 25

Addenda to ditto. 165

Appendix (A.) Of Poisons 181

,, (B.) The Art of Prescribing Medicines 210

,, (C.) Useful Forms of Extemporaneous Prescriptions.. 212

,, (D.) Prescriptions from Magendie's Formulary 219

,, (E.) Officinal Preparations of Opium 221

,, (F.) List of additions to the London Pharmacopœia of 1836 222

,, ,, Former and new names, London Pharmacopœia of 1836 223

,, (G.) Omissions and Insertions, London Pharmacopœia of 1851 225

,, ,, Index of former and new names, London Pharmacopœia of 1851 227

,, (H.) Abbreviations in Pharmaceutical Formulæ 229

,, (I.) A Vocabulary of Words occurring in Prescriptions of Physicians 230

THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Two kinds of weights are used in England; by one of which gold and silver, and by the other nearly all other kinds of merchandise are valued: we employ the former, which is also called TROY WEIGHT; and we divide the pounds thus, viz.

The Pound	℔	contains	Twelve Ounces,	℥ xij.
— Ounce	℥	contains	Eight Drachms,	ʒ viij.
— Drachm	ʒ	contains	Three Scruples,	℈ iij.
— Scruple	℈	contains	Twenty Grains,	gr. xx.
— Grain	gr.			

We have added the signs by which each weight is usually denoted.

We use measures of liquids derived from the gallon defined by the laws of the kingdom: this for medicinal purposes we divide thus,

The Gallon	C	contains	Eight Pints,	Oviij.
— Pint	O	contains	Twenty Fluid ounces	f ℥ xx.
— Fluid ounce	f ℥	contains	Eight Fluid drachms,	f ʒ viij.
— Fluid drachm	f ʒ	contains	Sixty Minims,	♏ lx.
— Minim	♏			

We have added the signs by which we denote each measure.

Care is to be taken that medicines do not acquire any impurity from the material of the vessels in which they are either prepared or kept.

All acid alkaline, or metallic preparations, and salts of every kind, ought to be kept in stopped glass bottles, with some preparations it is proper that they should be of black or green glass.

Wherever the saturation of acids or alkalies is mentioned, we direct it to be ascertained whether it be perfect or not, by means of litmus and turmeric in the mode adopted by chemists. Unless it be otherwise ordered, bibulous paper is to be used in straining liquors and in drying crystals.

We measure the degree of heat by *Fahrenheit's* thermometer; and when we direct a BOILING HEAT, we mean that of 212°. But we call a GENTLE HEAT, that which is denoted by any degree between 90° 100°.

Whenever SPECIFIC GRAVITY is mentioned we suppose the substance treated of to be of the temperature of 62°.

When CRUCIBLES are required, we direct those to be employed which are Hessian or Cornish.

A WATER BATH is that by which any substance contained in a proper vessel is exposed either to hot water, or the vapour of boiling water.

A SAND Bath is made of sand, to be gradually heated, in which anything is placed, contained in a proper vessel.

It has been deemed proper to add short notes, relating chiefly to the chemical preparations, by which their purity may, as nearly as possible, be ascertained. This for the most part, is less necessary with vegetable and animal substances, and is also attended with more difficulty. For although the peculiar character of each plant and animal is sufficiently defined in books on botany and zoology, yet the extracts from them and the weaker preparations are frequently so much altered in taste, colour, and smell, that they cannot be distinguished by any certain sign, or be briefly described.

ACETUM. *Vinegar.*—A yellowish liquor, of a peculiar odour, a fluid ounce of which is saturated by a drachm of crystallized carbonate of soda. Solution of chloride of barium being added, the sulphate of barytes percipitated does not exceed 1·14 grain. Hydrosulphuric acid being added, its colour is not altered.

Remarks.—The strongest vinegar contains 5 per cent. of real acetic acid; usually it does not exceed 4·6 per cent.; a fluid ounce weighs about 446 grains, saturating 58 grains of carbonate of soda; and two grains of it, making up the drachm, are allowed for saturating the sulphuric acid permitted to be mixed with the vinegar, and for decomposing the sulphates of the water used in vinegar-making; the 1·14 grain of sulphate of barytes is derived from the same sources, and proves that too much sulphuric acid has not been used. The non-action of hydrosulphuric acid demonstrates the absence of most metallic oxides.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. *Distilled Vinegar.*—Totally vaporized by heat. No precipitate is formed on the addition of acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, nor iodide of potassium. Neither hydrosulphuric acid nor ammonia alters its colour. After the digestion of a plate of silver in it, hydrochloric acid occasions no precipitation. Thirteen grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of distilled vinegar.

Remarks.—The total evaporation shows that no solid impurity is dissolved in the vinegar. The non-precipitation by acetate of lead proves the absence of sulphuric acid; by nitrate of silver, that of hydrochloric acid; by iodide of potassium, that of lead. The non-action of hydrosulphuric acid and of ammonia proves the absence of metallic admixture. If adulterated with nitric acid, silver would be dissolved by digestion in it, and afterwards precipitated as a chloride by hydrochloric acid. The quantity of carbonate of soda to be saturated indicates the presence of 4·6 per cent of real acetic acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. *Acetic Acid.*—The specific gravity of this acid is 1·048. Eighty-seven grains of crystals of carbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid. The acid when saturated with carbonate of soda and evaporated, yields crystals of acetate of soda. Other tests agree with those of the preceding preparation.

Remarks.—The saturating power of this acid shows that it contains 30·7 per cent. of real acetic acid.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. *Arsenious Acid.*—It is entirely sublimed when heated. Mixed with charcoal and exposed to heat, it emits an alliaceous smell. It is dissolved by boiling water; and hydrosulphuric acid, when added, throws down a yellow precipitate, and lime water yields a white one.

Remarks.—The precipitate thrown down by hydrosulphuric acid is sesquisulphuret of arsenic, and that by lime-water is arsenite of lime.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. *Benzoic Acid.*—When cautiously heated, it totally evaporates with a peculiar odour. It is sparingly soluble in water, but plentifully in rectified spirit. It is entirely dissolved by solution of potash or by lime-water, and is precipitated by hydrochloric acid.

ACIDUM CITRICUM (*crystalli*). *Citric Acid* (*crystals*).—This acid is soluble in water; what is precipitated from the solution by acetate of lead, is dissolved by nitric acid. No salt of potash, except the tartrate, is precipitated by solution of citric acid. It is totally dissipitated in the fire.

Remarks.—Any precipitate obtained by acetate of lead, which is insoluble in nitric acid may be regarded as sulphate of lead, and would denote the presence of sulphuric acid or a sulphate in the citric acid. If the citric acid contained any tartaric acid, that would decompose other salts of potash besides the tartrate, and a crystalline and difficulty soluble precipitate of bitartrate of potash would be formed. As citric acid consists of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, all of which are dissipated at a red heat, any substance remaining after ignition is an impurity.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. *Hydrochloric Acid.*—Colourless; entirely vaporized by heat. When mixed with distilled water, neither chloride of barium, nor ammonia, nor the sesquicarbonate of ammonia throws down any thing. Strips of gold, even when heated in it are not acted upon by it. It does not destroy the colour of solution of sulphate of indigo. Its specific gravity is 1·16. One hundred and thirty-two grains of crystals of carbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

Remarks.—The total evaporation by heat proves that no fixed substance is dissolved in the acid. The non-action of chloride of barium proves that no sulphuric acid is present or sulphate of barytes would be precipitated. Ammonia or the sesquicarbonate of ammonia would detect the presence of most metals and earths by precipitating, and in some cases, by afterwards re-dissolving them. Gold, even when heated in hydrochloric acid, is not dissolved unless chlorine be present, and then it is taken up, and may be precipitated from the solution by chloride of tin; the precipitate is of a purple or dark colour. If chlorine be present it will also destroy the colour of the solution of indigo. When 100 parts of this acid saturate 132 of carbonate of soda, it contains rather more that 82 per cent. of hydrochloric acid gas.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. *Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.*—Free from colour; goes off in vapour by heat, exhaling its peculiar odour. It turns litmus of a slight fugacious red colour; hydrosulphuric acid, when added does not discolour it. One hundred grains of this acid, when solution of nitrate of silver is added, precipitate 10 grains of cyanide of silver, which are readily dissolved by boiling nitric acid. If the iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury when mixed with the hydrocyanic acid is reddened, it contains some other acid. In 100 grains of this diluted acid there are contained 2 grains of real hydrocyanic acid; and to this standard, in whatever mode it is distilled, we direct it should be reduced.

Remarks.—Its total evaporation shows the absence of fixed impurity. If the hydrocyanic acid redden litmus paper strongly and permanently, then some other acid is mixed with it: the absence of most metallic salts is denoted by the non-action of hydrosulphuric acid. If the hydrocyanic acid contain hydrochloric acid, then the precipitate formed by nitrate of silver, being chloride of silver, is insoluble in the nitric acid. Any acid mixed with the hydrocyanic acid decomposes the iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury, and forms biniodide of mercury which is of a red colour.

Acidum Nitricum. *Nitric Acid.*—By heat it wholly passes off in vapour. When mixed with distilled water, neither nitrate of silver nor chloride of barium throws down anything. Its specific gravity is 1·50. About 217 grains of the crystals of carbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

Remarks.—The total evaporation proves that no fixed impurity is held in solution by the acid. Nitrate of silver gives no precipitate when chlorine or its compounds are absent; chloride of barium gives a precipitate of sulphate of Barytes when sulphuric acid or a sulphate is present. Two hundred and seventeen grains of carbonate of soda are equivalent to about 81 grains of real nitric acid.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. *Diluted Phosphoric Acid.*—Chloride of barium or nitrate of silver being added, whatever is thrown down is readily dissolved by nitric acid. Strips of copper and silver are not at all acted upon by it, nor is it coloured when hydrosulphuric acid is added. Its specific gravity is 1·064; 42 grains of carbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid, and nothing is thrown down.

Remarks.—The absence of sulphuric acid and of a sulphate is proved by there being no precipitate yielded by chloride of barium, which is insoluble in nitric acid; that no hydrochloric acid nor any chloride is held in solution, is proved by nitrate of silver giving no precipitate which is insoluble in nitric acid. The quantity of carbonate of soda neutralized by 100 grains of this acid shows that it contains 10½ per cent. of real phosphoric acid; and when the carbonate of soda gives no precipitate no phosphate insoluble in water is dissolved by the phosphoric acid.

Acidum Sulphuricum. *Sulphuric Acid.*—It is free from colour. Its specific gravity is 1·845. What remains after the acid has been dis-

tilled to dryness does not exceed the four hundredth part of its weight. Diluted sulphuric acid is scarcely coloured by hydrosulphuric acid.

Remarks.—Its being colourless shows that no carbonaceous matter has fallen into and been decomposed by the acid. The small quantity of matter left after distillation to dryness is sulphate of lead, and generally a little sulphate of potash. The non-production of colour by hydrosulphuric acid, as well as the small quantity of matter left by distillation, shows that the acid contains no important metallic impregnation.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM *(crystalli). Tartaric Acid (crystals).*—Totally soluble in water. The solution throws down bitartrate of potash from any neutral salt of potash. Whatever is precipitated from this solution by acetate of lead, is dissolved by diluted nitric acid.

Remarks—The insolubility of any precipitate produced in the solution of tartaric acid by acetate of lead, in dilute nitric acid would show that the tartaric acid contains either sulphuric acid or a sulphate.

ACONITINA. *Aconitina.*—An alkili prepared from the leaves and roots of Aconite. It is very soluble in sulphuric æther, less in alcohol, and very slightly in water. It is totally consumed in the fire, no salt of lime remaining. This substance possessing strong power, is not to be rashly employed.

Remarks.—As it consists of oxygen, hydrogen, azote, and carbon, it is of course entirely destructible by fire and any remaining substance is an impurity.

ADEPS. *Lard.*—Is not to be used without being carefully washed with water.

ÆRUGO. *Verdigris.*—May be partly dissolved in water, and is almost entirely soluble either in ammonia, or with the assistance of heat, in diluted sulphuric acid.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. *Sulphuric Æther.*—Its specific gravity is 0·750. What is sold fluctuates between 0·733 and 0·765. It totally evaporates in the air. It reddens litmus slightly; it combines sparingly with water; for example, in the proportion of a fluid ounce to half a pint, and remains limpid.

Remarks.—The specifically lighter it is the sooner it evaporates and it contains the less alcohol or water. If it redden litmus strongly, it has been either improperly prepared or too long kept. The more perfect it is the less water or alcohol it contains, and the less soluble it is in water.

ALCOHOL. *Alcohol.*—The specific gravity of this is 815; it is free from colour; when heated it evaporates; it combines with water and with æther; it tastes and smells like wine.

ALUMEN *(crystallinum)*.—ALUM *(crystalline)*.—It is entirely soluble in water. From the solution, ammonia or potash, when added, throw down alumina free from colour; which again dissolves when the potash is added in excess.

Remarks.—The crystallization in octohedrons and perfect solubili ty in water show that there is no uncombined earthy matter; and the precipitation by ammonia and potash, the solubility of the precipitate in excess of the latter, and its being colourless, show that pure alumina has been precipitated.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR. *Solution of Ammonia.*—By heat it totally evaporates in evanescent alkaline vapours as shown by turmeric. It gives no precipitate with lime-water. When saturated with nitric acid neither sesquicarbonate of ammonia nor nitrate of silver throw down anything. The specific gravity of this solution is 0·960.

Remarks.—Pure water remains after the expulsion of the ammoniacal gas. If lime-water give no precipitate with solution of ammonia, it shows that it contains no carbonic acid; and if neither sesquicarbonate of ammonia nor nitrate of silver give any precipitate when it has been saturated with nitric acid, it proves that no earthy matter, hydrochloric acid, nor any chloride is present.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR FORTIOR. *Stronger Solution of Ammonia.*—The specific gravity of this is 882. This solution may be reduced to the strength of Liquor Ammoniæ by adding to every fluid ounce of it three fluid ounces of distilled water.

Its properties are similar to those of Ammoniæ Liquor.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR. *Solution of Acetate of Ammonia.*—It is not coloured by the addition of hydrosulphuric acid, nor is anything precipitated by nitrate of silver or chloride of barium. The water being evaporated, the residue yields ammonia, and is dissipated by heat.

Remarks.—When the vinegar has been improperly distilled and condensed in a metallic worm, it usually contains some metallic oxide, which is detected by hydrosulphuric acid. Nitrate of silver gives a precipitate of chloride with hydrochloric acid, and chloride of barium yields sulphate of barytes with sulphuric acid, if it be present. Acetate of Ammonia is totally decomposed and dissipated by heat, and if there be any residue after its operation, it is an impurity.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS *(crystallina). Hydrochlorate of Ammonia (crystalline).*—Translucent; it is sublimed by heat, totally dissolved by water. It changes the colour of litmus slightly red. Chloride of barium throws down nothing. Potash or lime being added to it, ammonia is evolved.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS *(crystallina) Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia (crystalline.*—Translucent but falls to powder in the air; it is totally dissipated by heat. It is entirely soluble in water; it changes the colour of turmeric. Nitric acid being added to it to saturation, nothing is thrown down either by chloride of barium or nitrate or silver.

Remarks.—When it has lost its transparency it is less pungent to the smell and less active as a medicine, being partially converted into bicarbonate of ammonia; if anything remain after the application of heat or the action of water, it is an impurity. The non-action of

nitrate of silver and chloride of barium proves the absence of hydrochloric and sulphuric acid.

Antimonii Oxysulphuretum. *Oxysulphuret of Antimony.*—Totally soluble in nitro-hydrochloric acid, emitting hydrosulphuric acid.

Remarks.—By boiling in a solution of bitartrate of potash it loses about 12 per cent., which is protoxide of antimony.

Antimonii Potassio Tartras (*crystalli*). *Potassio tartrate of Antimony* (*crystalls*).—Totally soluble in water, no bitartrate of potash remaining in the vessel, and hydrosulphuric acid being added, a reddish coloured precipitate is obtained. Neither chloride of barium nor nitrate of silver being added to the solution, throw down anything. Nitric acid throws down a precipitate, which is dissolved by an excess of it.

Remarks.—The crystalline form, and solubility in a moderate quantity of water, prove the absence of bitartrate of potash uncombined with oxyde of antimony. Hydrosulphuric acid precipitates red hydrated sesquisulphuret of antimony. The non-action of chloride of barium proves the absence of sulphuric acid and sulphates, and that of nitrate of silver, the absence of chlorine and chlorides. Nitric acid precipitates oxyde of antimony, which an excess of it re-dissolves.

Antimonii Sesquisulphuretum (*striatum*). *Sesquisulphuret of Antimony* (*striated*).—With heat it is totally dissolved by hydrochloric acid. From the acid in which it is boiled, a white precipitate is thrown down by distilled water; from the strained liquor hydrosulphuric acid afterwards throws down a reddish coloured substance.

Remarks.—Hydrochloric acid would dissolve some lead, if any of that metal in the state of sulphuret existed in the sesquisulphuret of antimony: this would remain in solution after the precipitation of the white substance by water, and hydrosulphuric acid would then give a dark-coloured precipitate with the strained solution instead of the reddish one, derived from a small quantity of antimony not thrown down by water. If also any copper had been dissolved, the same appearance would be induced by hydrosulphuric acid as with lead.

Argentum. *Silver.*—It is totally dissolved by diluted nitric acid. This solution on the addition of chloride of sodium, throws down a precipitate, which an excess of ammonia dissolves, and it should be free from colour. The chloride of silver being removed, and hydrosulphuric acid added to the solution, it is not coloured by it, and nothing is thrown down. The specific gravity of silver is 10·4.

Remarks.—If the silver contain gold, which is frequently the case it remains undissolved as a dark coloured powder; if lead, it will be dissloved by the nitric acid; and if the quantity be considerable, it will be precipitated with the silver, also in the state of a chloride by chloride of sodium, and this, unlike chloride of silver, would not be dissolved by excess of ammonia. When the chloride of silver is removed, the liquor may contain copper and some lead; with these hydrosulphuric acid would give dark-coloured precipitates.

Argenti Nitras. *Nitrate of Silver.*—It is originally white, but blackens by exposure to light. It is entirely soluble in water. Cop

per put into the solution precipitates silver; its other properties are as above detailed respecting silver.

Remarks.—If silver containing copper be used, the nitrate is greenish by the presence of subnitrate, or blackish on account of the oxide of copper which it contains. Chloride of sodium should give a white precipitate totally soluble in excess of ammonia, which it will not do if it contain chloride of lead. The solution after precipitation and the removal of the chloride of silver should give no precipitate, nor suffer any discoloration by hydrosulphuric acid; if it should, copper or lead, or both, may be present.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. *Cyanide of Silver.*—By heat it yields cyanogen, and is reduced to silver.
Remarks.—If pure, the residual silver will be totally dissolved by nitric acid, and the solution will exhibit the properties above described respecting silver.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS, *Carbonate of Baryta.*—Totally soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid. This solution, on the addition of ammonia or hydrosulphuric acid, does not give any precipitate, and it remains colourless: when more sulphuric acid is added than is necessary to saturation, nothing is afterwards thrown down by carbonate of soda.
Remarks.—If totally soluble in hydrochloric acid, it contains no sulphate of baryta; if ammonia occasion no precipitate, it contains no alumina, oxide of lead, nor peroxide of iron; if hydrosulphuric acid occasion no colour, it is free from copper or lead; if carbonate of soda throw down nothing from the solution from which the sulphate of baryta has been precipitated by sulphuric acid, it contains no lime.

BISMUTH. *Bismuth.*—It is dissolved by diluted nitric acid; when subnitrate of bismuth is precipitated from this solution by ammonia the liquor is free from colour. Its specific gravity is 9·8.

Remarks.—If the bismuth contain copper, a blue-coloured solution remains after the precipitation of the bismuth by ammonia.

BISMUTHI TRISNITRAS. *Trisnitrate of Bismuth.*—It is soluble in nitric acid without effervescence. Diluted sulphuric acid being added to the solution, nothing is thrown down.
Remarks.—If it possess these properties, it contains no carbonate whatever, nor any oxide of lead.

BORAX (*crystalli*). *Borax (crystals).*—Totally soluble in water. Sulphuric acid throws down scaly crystals from the solution. These dissolved in alcohol burn with a green-coloured flame.
Remarks.—The crystals are boracic acid separated from the soda of the borax by its superior affinity for sulphuric acid; sulphate of soda remains in solution.

BROMINIUM. *Bromine.*—Evaporates at a gentle heat, with an acrid smell. It is sparingly soluble in water, more in rectified spirit, and most in æther. Its specific gravity is 3·0.

CALAMINA. *Calamine.*—Almost entirely soluble in diluted sulphuric acid, emitting a few bubbles of carbonic acid, unless it has been

previously burnt. The solution, when ammonia or potash is added to it, gives a precipitate, which either of them added in excess dissolves.

Remarks.—If soluble in sulphuric acid, the calamine can contain but little carbonate of lime. The sulphuric solution should be colourless, and remain so, after the addition of the excess of ammonia; if blue, copper is present; if it contain iron, both ammonia and potash throw down the oxide, which neither of them re-dissolves when added in excess.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Calcium.*—Free from colour; slightly translucent; hard and friable; totally soluble in water: the solution gives no precipitate on the addition of ammonia or chloride of barium, nor when diluted with much water, with ferrocyanide of potassium.

CALCIS HYDRAS. *Hydrate of Lime.*—Dissolves in dilute hydrochloric acid without effervescence. Ammonia added to the solution throws down nothing.

Remarks.—The solubility in dilute hydrochloric acid without effervescence proves the absence of carbonic acid, that the lime has been well burnt, and that no silica is present. If the solution gives no precipitate with ammonia, it contains neither oxide of iron nor alumina.

CALX. *Lime.*—Water being added it cracks and falls to powder. Its other properties are as above mentioned.

Remarks.—Such portions as do not slack on the addition of water are insufficiently burnt; and when put into dilute muriatic acid effervesce, on account of the undecomposed carbonate of lime which they contain.

CALX CHLORINATA. *Chlorinated Lime.*—Dissolves in dilute muriatic acid, emitting chlorine.

Remarks.—The chlorine gas is recognised by its colour, peculiar odour, and power of destroying vegetable and animal colour.

CARBO ANIMALIS (*purificatus*). *Animal Charcoal* (*purified*).—Emits no bubbles on the addition of hydrochloric acid; nor is anything thrown down from the acid either by ammonia or the sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

Remarks.—The purification is affected by means of hydrochloric acid, which should dissolve all the carbonate and phosphate of lime; if any of the former remain, it will dissolve with effervescence on the addition of hydrochloric acid, and the solution give a precipitate with sesquicarbonate of ammonia; if phosphate of lime be dissolved by the hydrochloric acid, the solution gives a precipitate both with ammonia and the sesquicarbonate of ammonia, which is phosphate of lime.

CORNU. *Horn.*—After it has been well burnt is almost entirely dissolved by nitric acid; then lime is separated by oxalate of ammonia; and phosphoric acid is precipitated by nitrate of lead.

Remarks.—The phosphate of lime, of which the horn, after burning, almost entirely consists, is dissolved by the nitric acid; oxalate

of lime is formed on adding oxalate of ammonia to the solution which being insoluble in water is precipitated. Phosphate of lead results from the union of the phosphoric acid with the oxide of lead of the nitrate when added to the nitric solution, and this also being insoluble in water, it is precipitated.

CREASOTON. *Creasote.*—Oleaginous; colourless; its smell peculiar; translucent; boils at 397°. Does not congeal at 50°. Soluble in acetic acid.

CRETA. *Chalk.*—Totally soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid with effervescence. From this solution, after it has been boiled, when ammonia is dropped in, it throws down nothing.

Remarks.—If totally soluble in hydrochloric acid it contains no silica; and if the solution gives no precipitate with ammonia, it is free from alumina and oxide of iron.

CUPRI SULPHAS (*crystalli*). *Sulphate of Copper* (*crystals*).—In the air it becomes slightly pulverulent and of a greenish colour. It is totally soluble in water. Whatever ammonia throws down from this solution an excess of ammonia dissolves.

Remarks.—If it become very green on the surface by exposure to the air, it is owing to the presence of sesquioxide of iron: if it contain this oxide it is precipitated by ammonia, and an excess does not re-dissolve it; whereas oxide of copper is readily taken up by it.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS. *Ammonio Sulphate of Copper.* By heat it is converted into oxide of copper, evolving ammonia. Dissolved in water it changes the colour of turmeric, and solution of arsenious acid renders it of a green colour.

Remarks.—If it do not alter the colour of turmeric there is no excess of sesquicarbonate of ammonia; and without this it is not totally soluble in water, but is decomposed by it with precipitation. Arsenious acid unites with the oxide of copper to form green arsenite of copper, which, being insoluble in water, is precipitated.

FERRI PERCYANIDUM. *Percyanide of Iron.*—It is pure if, after being boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, ammonia throws down nothing from the filtered solution.

Remarks.—If the percyanide of iron contained uncombined sesquioxide of iron or any alumina, they would be precipitated from the solution by ammonia.

FERRI AMMONIO CHLORIDUM. *Ammonio Chloride of Iron.*—Totally soluble in proof spirit and water. Potash added to the solution throws down sesquioxide of iron; afterwards, when added in excess, it evolves ammonia.

Remarks.—The iron of the sesquichloride is precipitated by the action of the potash, in the state of sesquioxide; while another portion of this alkali decomposes the hydrochlorate of ammonia and evolves its ammonia.

FERRI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Iron.*—Emits violet vapours by heat and sesquioxide of iron remains. When fresh prepared it is totally soluble in water. From this solution, when kept in a badly stopped

vessel, sesquioxide of iron is very soon precipitated; but with iron wire immersed in it, it may be kept clear in a well-stopped vessel.

Remarks.—By the action of the oxygen of the air the iron is converted into sesquioxide, which is insoluble in water; by the operation of the metallic iron, without the access of air, the decomposition even of the solution is prevented.

FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. *Potassio-tartrate of Iron.*—Totally soluble in water: the solution does not change either litmus or turmeric; nor is it rendered blue by ferrocyanide of potassium; nor is anything precipitated from it by any acid or alkali. The magnet does not act upon it.

Remarks.—When improperly prepared, as by using bitartrate of potash and iron filings, a large portion is usually insoluble in water; and sometimes it contains metallic iron attracted by the magnet. Other salts of sesquioxide of iron give a blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium, and the oxide is thrown down by any alkali. If the solution of this preparation act upon litmus-paper, the tartaric acid of the bitartrate of potash is not saturated with sesquioxide of iron.

FERRI SESQUIOXYDUM. *Sesquioxide of Iron.*—Dissolved totally by dilute hydrochloric acid with very slight effervescence, and it is precipitated by ammonia.

Remarks.—The effervescence denotes the presence of a small unimportant portion of carbonic acid; after the precipitation of the sesquioxide of iron by ammonia, no other re-agent should produce any change in the solution.

FERRI SULPHAS (*crystalli*). *Sulphate of Iron* (*crystals*).—Colour bluish green, dissolved by water. Iron put into the solution does not precipitate copper.

Remarks.—When these crystals have been kept in a badly stopped bottle, or when exposed to the air, especially if moist, the protoxide of iron becomes sesquioxide, and the crystals are first rendered green and eventually a yellow deposit is formed on their surface, and this is insoluble in water.

HYDRARGYRUM (*purificatum*). *Mercury* (*purified*).—Totally dissipated in vapour by heat. Dissolved by diluted nitric acid. When boiled in hydrochloric acid, the acid when cold is not colored, nor is any thing precipitated from it, by hydrosulphuric acid. Its specific gravity is 13·5.

Remarks.—If the mercury contain other metals, most of them would remain after its vaporization; the solubility in nitric acid shows that it contains no tin, and hydrosulphuric acid not acting upon the hydrochloric acid after the mercury has been boiled in it, indicates the absence of most other metals.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. *Mercury with Chalk.*—Part is evaporated by heat: what remains is colourless, and totally soluble in acetic acid with effervescence: this solution is not coloured by hydrosulphric acid. These substances can scarcely be so diligently triturated as that no globules shall be visible.

Remarks.—If the mercury be pure, then it is totally evaporated; and the residue is merely chalk or carbonate of lime, which the acetic acid dissolves with the evolution of carbonic acid. If the mercury contained any metal, it would either be left or dissolved by the acetic acid: if the latter, hydrosulphuric acid would, except in few cases, detect it in the solution.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM (*cinereum*). *Oxide of Mercury* (*grey*).—Digested for a short time with diluted hydrochloric acid and strained, neither solution of potash nor oxalate of ammonia throw down anything. It is totally soluble in acetic acid. By heat it is totally dissipated.

Remarks.—If the oxide of mercury be pure, it is totally converted by hydrochloric acid into protochloride, which remains insoluble. If it contain any binoxide, it will be dissolved by the acid and precipitated from solution of an orange colour by potash; and if during its preparation any carbonate of lime should have been precipitated with the oxide of mercury, it will be dissolved by the hydrochloric acid and precipitated as an insoluble oxalate by the oxalate of ammonia. If it contain undecomposed chloride of mercury it will remain after the action of the acetic acid; and anything which is not evaporated by heat is an impurity.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXYDUM (*rubrum*). *Binoxide of Mercury* (*red*).—On the application of heat it yields oxygen, and the mercury either runs into globules, or is totally dissipated. It is entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid.

Remarks.—When it is dissolved in nitric acid, no precipitate is yielded by nitrate of silver; or if there should be any, either it has not been sufficiently washed, or the bichloride of mercury has been imperfectly decomposed, and, consequently, precipitates the silver of the nitrate of silver as a chloride.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM. *Nitric oxide of Mercury.*—On the application of heat no nitric vapour is emitted. Neither lime-water nor hydrosulphuric acid throws down anything from the water in which it has been boiled. In other respects it resembles the preceding preparation.

Remarks.—Nitric vapour, should it arise, results from the decomposition of nitric acid, which should have been previously expelled by heat; if lime-water or hydrosulphuric acid throw down anything from the water in which it is boiled, it is because some nitrate of mercury undecomposed by heat has been dissolved by the water; or it contained some other metallic salt.

HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. *Ammonio chloride of Mercury.*—Totally evaporated by heat. When digested with acetic acid, iodide of potassium throws down nothing either yellow or blue. The powder rubbed with lime water does not become black. It is totally dissolved by hydrochloric acid without effervescence. When heated with solution of potash it becomes yellow and emits ammonia.

Remarks.—If it contain any fixed impurity, it would not be evaporated by heat. The non-production of a yellow or blue colour by iodide of potassium in the acetic solution shows that it contains nei-

ther oxide of lead nor starch, for this oxide would yield a yellow iodide of lead, and the starch would give a blue precipitate. If lime-water imparted blackness to it, it would indicate the presence of protoxide of mercury. If it dissolve without effervescence in hydrochloric acid, no carbonate of lime or other carbonate has been mixed with it. There is no other white substance which, when heated with potash, yields ammonia and becomes yellow.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. *Chloride of Mercury.*—A whitish powder, which on the addition of potash becomes black, and then, when heated, runs into globules of mercury. It is also totally vaporized by heat. The distilled water with which it has been washed, or in which it has been boiled, gives no precipitate with nitrate of silver, lime-water, nor hydrosulphuric acid.

Remarks.—Chloride of mercury yields protoxide of that metal by potash, which is black, and this by being heated loses oxygen, and is reduced to metallic mercury. If by heat it be totally vaporized, it contains no fixed impurity. If it contain bichloride of mercury, that would be dissolved by water; and from this solution nitrate of silver would throw down chloride of silver; lime-water, yellowish binoxide of mercury; and hydrosulphuric acid, a sulphuret of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM (*crystallinum*). *Bichloride of Mercury* (*crystalline*).—It liquifies by heat and sublimes. It is totally soluble in water and sulphuric æther. Whatever is thrown down from water, either by solution of potash or lime-water is of a reddish colour; or, if a sufficient quantity be added, it is yellow; this yellow substance by heat emits oxygen, and runs into globules of mercury.

Remarks.—Whatever remains after exposure to heat is an impurity. If it contain chloride of mercury, it is insoluble in water. The yellow substance precipitated by potash is hydrated binoxide of mercury, which when heated loses water and oxygen, and metallic mercury remains or may be dissipated by increasing the heat.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM (*crystalli*). *Bicyanide of Mercury* (*crystals*).—Transparent, and totally soluble in water. The solution, when hydrochloric acid is added, emits hydrocyanic acid, which is known by its peculiar smell; and a glass moistened with the solution of nitrate of silver and placed over it, gives a deposit which is dissolved by boiling nitric acid. By heat it emits cyanogen, and runs into globules of mercury.

Remarks.—Bichloride of mercury remains after the action of hydrochloric acid upon the bicyanide. Whatever is not volatilized by heat is an impurity.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Mercury.*—When recently prepared it is yellowish, and when heat is cautiously applied it sublimes in red crystals, which afterwards become yellow, and then by excess of light they blacken. It is not soluble in chloride of sodium.

HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM. *Biniodide of Mercury.*—By heat cautiously applied it is sublimed in scales, which soon become yellow, and afterwards, when they are cold, red. It is partially soluble in boiling rectified spirit, which affords crystals as it cools. It is alter-

nately dissolved and precipitated by iodide of potassium and bichloride of mercury. It is totally soluble in chloride of sodium.

Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum (*rubrum*). *Bisulphuret of Mercury (red)*.—Totally evaporated by heat, and on potash being added to it, it runs into globules of mercury. It is not dissolved either by nitric or hydrochloric acid, but is so by a mixture of them. Rectified spirit, with which it has been boiled or washed, acquires no red colour. Digested with acetic acid it yields no yellow precipitate by iodide of potassium.

Remarks.—When heated by itself it is volatilized undecomposed, but when heated with potash it is decomposed, and mercury is obtained. No acid dissolves it, but the nascent chlorine yielded by the mutual decomposition of nitric and hydrochloric acids converts it into sulphuric acid, and into peroxide of mercury which dissolves. If it contain any deutoxide of lead, a portion of that would be dissolved by acetic acid, and the solution would give a yellow iodide of lead, with iodide of potassium.

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure (*nigrum*). *Sulphuret of Mercury with Sulphur (black)*.—Totally evaporates by heat, no charcoal nor phosphate of lime being left.

Remarks.—If adulterated with animal charcoal, phosphate of lime would remain after calcination in a strong heat.

Iodinium. *Iodine*.—On the application of heat it first fuses, and then sublimes in a purple vapour. It is very slightly soluble in water, but more soluble in alcohol. With starch it produces a blue colour.

Litmus. *Litmus*.—Soluble both in water and alcohol. Its blue colour is reddened by acids, and is restored by the addition of alkalis.

Manganesii Binoxydum. *Binoxide of Manganese*.—Soluble in hydrochloric acid, evolving chlorine. What is thrown down from the solution by potash is at first white, and soon becomes brown; it rarely also happens that ferrocyanide of potassium does not render it green. When first dried and afterwards heated to whiteness, 100 parts lose 12.

Remarks.—If it dissolve in hydrochloric acid without effervescence or residue, and without giving a greenish or blue tint with ferrocyanide of potassium, it contains neither any carbonate, earthy matter, nor oxide of iron. The brown colour, which the white precipitate soon assumes, is owing to the absorption of oxygen. The loss of 12 per cent. is owing to the expulsion of oxygen, and red oxide of manganese is left.

Magnesia. *Magnesia*.—Dissolves in hydrochloric acid without effervescence. Neither bicarbonate of potash nor chloride of barium throws down anything from the solution, It turns turmeric slightly brown.

Remarks.—The solubility in hydrochloric acid without effervescence, shows that the carbonic acid has been perfectly expelled; any substance which remains unacted upon by the acid is an impurity. If the magnesia contained lime, it would be precipitated from the solution by the bicarbonate of potash; and if insufficiently washed,

the sulphate and carbonate of soda which it might contain would be precipitated by the chloride of barium. It acts but slightly on turmeric paper even when moistened.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Magnesia.*—The water in which it is boiled does not alter the colour of turmeric; chloride of barium or nitrate of silver added to the water does not precipitate anything. One hundred parts dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid lose 36·6 parts in weight. When the effervescence has ceased, bicarbonate of potash does not precipitate anything from the solution.

Remarks.—If the water in which it is boiled alter turmeric, excess of carbonate of soda has been used, and the carbonate of magnesia has not been sufficiently washed. If chloride of barium give a precipitate in the water, then either carbonate of soda or sulphate of soda, or both, may be present from insufficient washing; and a precipitate yielded by nitrate of silver would indicate the presence of a chloride. The loss of 36·6 per cent. in weight by dissolving it in dilute sulphuric acid, is derived from the expulsion of carbonic acid. Bicarbonate of potash does not precipitate magnesia from sulphuric acid; if, therefore, there be any precipitate on mixing them, it is derived from impurity.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS (*crystalli*). *Sulphate of Magnesia* (*crystals*).—Very readily dissolved by water. Sulphuric acid dropt into the solution does not expel any hydrochloric acid. One hundred grains dissolved in water and mixed with a boiling solution of carbonate of soda, yield 34 grains of carbonate of magnesia when dried.

Remarks.—The non-emission of hydrochloric acid on the addition of sulphuric acid, shows that no notable quantity of any chloride is present. If 34 grains of dry carbonate of magnesia be obtained, the sulphate of magnesia is unmixed with sulphate of soda.

MARMOR. *Marble.*—White, dissolves in hydrochloric acid with effervescence. Ammonia throws down nothing from this solution nor is it decomposed by the addition of a solution of sulphate of lime in water.

Remarks.—If ammonia throw down anything from the solution after boiling, it must be an impurity, for lime is not precipitated by it. If solution of sulphate of lime give a precipitate, it must be sulphate of barytes or strontia, or occasioned by some impurity.

MEL. *Honey.*—Is not to be used without being despumated. Dissolved in water, iodide of potassium and any acid being added, it does not become of a blue colour.

Remarks.—The non-production of a blue colour shows that neither starch nor flour has been fraudulently mixed with honey.

MORPHIA. *Morphia.*—Very little soluble in cold water, little in boiling water, but very readily in alcohol: this solution exhibits alkaline properties when tried with turmeric; and when the spirit is distilled from it, it yields crystals, which are totally destroyed by heat. On the addition of nitric acid, morphia becomes first red, and afterwards yellow. Tincture of sesquichloride of iron gives it a blue colour. Chlorine and ammonia being added to its salts, they are rendered of a brown colour, which is destroyed when more

chlorine is added. Morphia is also precipitated from its salts by solution of potash, which added in excess re-dissolves it.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS (*crystalli*). *Acetate of Morphia* (*crystals*).—Very readily dissolved in water. Its other properties are such as have been stated of morphia.

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS (*crystalli*). *Hydrochlorate of Morphia* (*crystals*).—Soluble in water. What is precipitated from the solution by nitrate of silver is not totally dissolved either by ammonia, unless added in excess, nor by hydrochloric or nitric acid.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. *Ætherial Oil.*—Odour peculiar, and slightly acrid; totally soluble in sulphuric æther, and does not show acidity with litmus. Its specific gravity is 1·05.

PHOSPHORUS. *Phosphorus.*—Nearly free from colour, translucent like wax, emits light in the dark. It is sparingly dissolved by most distilled oils and sulphuric æther. Phosphorus should be kept in water and excluded from light.

PLUMBI ACETAS (*crystalli*). *Acetate of Lead* (*crystals*).—Dissolved by distilled water. By carbonate of soda a white precipitate is thrown down from the solution, and by iodide of potassium a yellow one; by hydrosulphuric acid it is blackened. Sulphuric acid evolves acetic vapours. By heat it first fuses, and is afterwards reduced to metallic lead.

Remarks.—The white precipitate by carbonate of soda is carbonate of lead; the yellow one by iodide of potassium, is iodide of lead; and the black one by hydrosulphuric acid, is sulphuret of lead. The acetic acid vapour is emitted on account of the greater affinity of sulphuric acid for oxide of lead, with which it forms a white precipitate of sulphate of lead.

PLUMBI DIACETATIS LIQUOR. *Solution of Diacetate of Lead.*—Its specific gravity is 1·260. Its other properties are similar to those of the last preparation.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Lead.*—Dissolved with effervescence in dilute nitric acid. What is precipitated from the solution by potash is white, and is re-dissolved by excess of it; it becomes black on the addition of hydrosulphuric acid. It becomes yellow by heat, and with the addition of charcoal it is reduced to metallic lead.

Remarks.—If totally soluble in nitric acid, it contains neither sulphate of lead nor of barytes; pure oxide of lead is totally dissolved by potash, and yields black sulphuret of lead with hydrosulphuric acid. By heat it loses carbonic acid, and becomes protoxide of lead, which, when heated with charcoal, yields to it oxygen, and is reduced to the metallic state.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM (*crystallinum*). *Chloride of Lead* (*crystalline.*)—Totally dissolved by boiling water, the chloride concreting almost entirely into crystals as it cools. On the addition of hydrosulphuric acid it becomes black, and by heat yellow.

Remarks.—If totally soluble in water it is free from sulphate of lead.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. *Iodide of Lead.*—Totally dissolved by boiling water, and as it cools separates in shining yellow scales. It melts by

heat, and the greater part is dissipated first in yellow, and afterwards in violet vapours.

Plumbi Oxydum (*semivitreum*). *Oxide of Lead* (*semivitreous*).—Almost entirely soluble in dilute nitric acid. Its other properties are the same as those of carbonate of lead preceding.

Plumbi Oxydum (*hydratum*). *Oxide of Lead* (*hydrated*).—What is used in preparing disulphate of quina should be totally dissolved by dilute nitric acid. Its remaining properties resemble those of the preceding.

Potassæ Liquor. *Solution of Potash.*—Its specific gravity is 1·063. It strongly changes the colour of turmeric to brown. Dilute nitric acid being added, but very few, or no bubbles of carbonic acid are given out; from the saturated solution scarcely anything whatever should be precipitated either by carbonate of soda, chloride of barium, or nitrate of silver. From this solution, or from any salt of potash dissolved in water, the precipitate thrown down by chloride of platinum is yellowish.

Remarks.—Its action upon turmeric evinces the well known alkaline power of potash. If much carbonic acid be given out on the addition of the nitric, it shows that the lime used in preparing the solution was deficient in quantity or quality. When converted into nitrate of potash by means of nitric acid, if it give a precipitate with carbonate of soda, some earthy or metallic impurity is present; if with chloride of barium, a sulphate; and if with nitrate of silver, a chloride renders the solution impure. The yellow precipitate yielded by chloride of platinum is a double chloride of potassium and platinum, which distinguishes potash and its salts from soda and its compounds.

Potassæ Hydras. *Hydrate of Potash.*—In an open vessel it speedily liquefies. It is totally soluble in alcohol. Its other properties are as above.

Potassa cum Calce. *Potash with Lime.*—Mixes with water; on the addition of an acid it yields no carbonic acid. It is not entirely dissolved in alcohol.

Remarks.—The potash only is taken up by the alcohol, the lime remains.

Potassæ Acetas. *Acetate of Potash.*—Is totally dissolved both by water and by alcohol; the solution does not affect either litmus or turmeric. Nothing is precipitated from the aqueous solution either by chloride of barium or nitrate of silver; if the solution be strong then any precipitate which the latter may occasion is re-dissolved on the addition of dilute nitric acid or water. By a red heat it is totally converted into carbonate of potash. Sulphuric acid added to it emits acetic vapours.

Remarks.—Its total solubility in water proves the absence of insoluble mechanical admixture, and its solubility in alcohol shows that it contains no sulphate of potash; that the solution produces no change either upon litmus or turmeric proves that there is no excess either of acid or alkali. If it contain sulphate of potash, sulphate of barytes will be precipitated by chloride of barium, and if chloride of potassium, chloride of silver will be thrown down from the nitrate. From a strong solution acetate of silver may be precipi-

tated by the nitrate; this re-dissolves on the addition of dilute nitric acid or water, while the chloride of silver does not. At a red heat the acetic acid is decomposed, its hydrogen is expelled, and its carbon and oxygen forming carbonic acid, it remains in combination with the potash. Sulphuric acid expels the acetic acid, and sulphate of potash remains.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. *Carbonate of Potash.*—Almost entirely dissolved by water; in an open vessel it spontaneously liquefies. It changes the colour of turmeric brown. When supersaturated with nitric acid, neither carbonate of soda nor chloride of barium throws down anything, and nitrate of silver but little. One hundred parts lose 16 of water by a strong heat, and the same quantity loses 26 parts of carbonic acid on the addition of dilute sulphuric acid.

Remarks.—The portion insoluble in water is in general a small portion of earthy impurity. When carbonate of soda produces no precipitate in the nitric solution, there is no earthy impurity: chloride of barium indicates the presence of a sulphate when it occasions a precipitate, and nitrate of silver of a chloride.

POTASSÆ CARBONATIS LIQUOR. *Solution of Carbonate of Potash.*—Specific gravity 1·473. Its other properties as above mentioned.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS (*crystalli*). *Bicarbonate of Potash* (*crystals*).—Totally dissolved by water, and the solution slightly changes the colour of turmeric. Sulphate of magnesia throws down nothing from this solution unless it be heated. From 100 parts 30·7 are expelled by a red heat. After the addition of excess of nitric acid chloride of barium throws down nothing, and nitrate of silver very little if any thing.

Remarks.—When not thoroughly converted into bicarbonate of potash, the action of the solution upon turmeric paper is stronger. If any magnesia be precipitated from the sulphate without the application of heat, it also denotes the formation of an imperfect bicarbonate. The 30·7 parts expelled by heat are carbonic acid and water; if the crystals be not dry, the loss of water will be greater, and if the carbonic acid be deficient it will be diminished. The non-action of chloride of barium proves the absence of sulphate of potash, and the slight precipitation usually occasioned by nitrate of silver shows but a minute portion of chloride of potassium.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS (*crystalli*). *Chlorate of Potash* (*crystals*).—Totally dissolved by distilled water. The solution throws down nothing on the addition of nitrate of silver. It liquefies by heat, and if it be more strongly urged it yields oxygen, and is converted into chloride of potassium. A few drops of sulphuric acid dropt on the crystals, the salt first becomes yellow, afterwards red, and gives out peroxide of chlorine.

Remarks.—If any chloride of potassium be present, then nitrate of silver gives a precipitate of chloride of silver. One hundred grains lose nearly 39 grains of oxygen, and leave 61 of chloride of potassium.

POTASSÆ NITRAS (*crystalli*). *Nitrate of Potash* (*crystals*).—Totally dissolved by distilled water. Neither chloride of barium nor nitrate of silver precipitates anything from the solution. It liquefies by heat and in a strong fire it yields oxygen, and the salt remaining, rubbed to powder gives nitrous vapours by sulphuric acid.

Remarks.—The non-action of chloride of barium and nitrate of silver proves the absence of a sulphate or a chloride. By heat and the loss of oxygen it becomes hyponitrite of potash, which the sulphuric acid decomposes, with the extrication of red vapours.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS (*crystalli*). *Sulphate of Potash* (*crystals*).—Insoluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in distilled water. What is thrown down from the solution by chloride of platinum is yellowish, and by chloride of barium is white, and insoluble in nitric acid.

Remarks.—It has been already stated that the precipitate afforded with chloride of platinum with the salts of potash is yellow; that yielded by chloride of barium is sulphate of barytes.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS (*crystalli*). *Tartrate of Potash* (*crystals*).—Readily dissolves by water. From the solution almost any acid throws down crystals of bitartrate of potash, most of which adhere to the vessel.

Whatever is precipitated from the same solution by chloride of barium or acetate of lead is dissolved by dilute nitric acid.

Remarks.—If the tartrate of potash contained any sulphate, the precipitates yielded by chloride of barium and acetate of lead would not dissolve in dilute nitric acid.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS (*crystalli*). *Bitartrate of Potash* (*crystals*.)—It is sparingly dissolved by water. It renders the colour of litmus red. At a red heat it is converted into carbonate of potash.

Remarks.—The excess of acid reddens the litmus, by a red heat the tartaric acid is decomposed. Its carbon and oxygen combine to form carbonic acid, and this uniting with the potash forms a carbonate.

POTASSII BROMIDUM (*crystalli*). *Bromide of Potassium* (*crystals*.)—Totally dissolved by water. It does not alter the colour of litmus or turmeric. Chloride of barium throws down nothing from this solution. Sulphuric acid and starch added together render it yellow. Subjected to heat it loses no weight. Ten grains of this salt are capable of acting upon 14·28 grains of nitrate of silver and precipitating a yellowish bromide of silver, which is dissolved by ammonia, and but very little by nitric acid.

Remarks.—The non-action of litmus and turmeric proves the absence of free acid and alkali; and that of chloride of barium shows that no sulphate is present. The sulphuric acid decomposes the bromide, and the bromine set free produces the well known yellow colour, with the starch. As it contains no water of crystallization it should lose no weight by heat. If it decompose a larger quantity of nitrate of silver than above stated, it is probably owing to the presence of chloride of potassium.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM (*crystalli*). *Ferrocyanide of Potassium* (*crystals*).—Totally dissolved by water. A gentle heat evaporates 12·6 parts from 100 parts. It slightly alters the colour of turmeric. What it throws down from the preparations of sesquioxide of iron is blue, and that from the preparations of zinc is white. When burnt, the residue dissolved by hydrochloric acid is again thrown down by ammonia; 18·7 parts of sesquioxide of iron are yielded by 100 parts.

Remarks.—The 12·6 parts separated from 100 by a gentle heat is water. The action upon turmeric paper is probably derived from a little undecomposed potash retained by the water of crystallization; the blue precipitate occasioned in solutions of sesquioxide of iron is percyanide of iron or Prussian blue; the white one formed in solutions of zinc, is ferrocyanide of zinc. The 18·7 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron obtained after the action of a red heat result from the oxidizement of the metallic iron of the ferrocyanide of potassium.

Potassii iodidum (*crystalli*). *Iodide of Potassium* (*crystals*).—Totally soluble in water and in alcohol. It alters the colour of turmeric either not at all, or very slightly. It does not alter the colour of litmus. Subjected to heat it loses no weight. Sulphuric acid and starch added together it becomes blue. Ten grains of this salt are sufficient to decompose 10·24 grains of nitrate of silver; what is precipitated is partly dissolved by nitric acid and partly altered in appearance, which is not the case when ammonia is added.

Remarks.—The non-action upon turmeric and litmus proves the absence of an alkali or acid. It contains no water of crystallization, and therefore any loss occasioned by heat is mere adherent moisture. It is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the iodine set free produces the characteristic blue colour by acting upon the starch. If it decomposes a larger proportion of nitrate of silver than above stated, it is probably owing to the presence of chloride of potassium. Iodide of silver is insoluble in ammonia.

Potassii Sulphuretum, *Sulphuret of Potassium.*—Fresh broken it exhibits a brownish yellow colour. Dissolved in water, or in almost any acid, it exhales a smell of hydrosulphuric acid. The aqueous solution is of a yellow colour. What is thrown down by acetate of lead is first red, and it afterwards blackens.

Remarks.—By long keeping in imperfectly stopped vessels it absorbs oxygen, and being converted into sulphate of potash, it becomes nearly colourless, sparingly soluble in water, emits no smell of hydrosulphuric acid, and precipitates acetate of lead white.

Quina. *Quina.*—The alkali prepared from the bark of the heart-leaved Cinchona. Not dissolved by water, unless mixed with an acid, but readily dissolved by alcohol. It alters the colour of turmeric; it has a bitter taste, and is totally destroyed by heat.

Quinæ Disulphas. *Disulphate of Quina.*—Totally dissolved in water, especially when mixed with an acid. Quina is thrown down by ammonia, the liquor being evaporated what remains ought not to taste of sugar. One hundred parts of disulphate of quina lose 8 to 10 parts of water with a gentle heat. It is totally consumed by fire. Chlorine first added to it, and afterwards ammonia, it becomes green.

Sodæ Acetas (*crystalli.*) *Acetate of Soda* (*crystals.*)—Totally dissolved by water, but not at all by alcohol. It does not alter the colour of litmus or turmeric. It is not precipitated by chloride of barium nor by nitrate of silver. In a strong fire it is converted into carbonate of soda. Sulphuric acid added evolves an acetic odour. From this or any other salt of soda dissolved in water, nothing is thrown down by chloride of platinum.

Remarks.—The non-action of litmus, turmeric, chloride of barium, and nitrate of silver shows that it is free from excess of acid or alkali, and that it contains neither a sulphate nor a chloride. In a strong heat the hydrogen of the acetic acid is expelled, and its carbon and oxygen form carbonic acid, which combines with the soda to form the carbonate. Sulphuric acid decomposes this salt, expelling the acetic acid and forming sulphate of soda with the alkali. If it contain any salt of potash, it will be detected by the precipitate which it yields with chloride of platinum.

SODÆ CARBONAS (*crystalli*). *Carbonate of Soda* (*crystals*).—Fresh prepared translucent, but, in an open vessel, it in a short time falls to powder. It is totally soluble in water, but not at all in alcohol. It alters the colour of turmeric like an alkali.

Remarks.—If usually pure and saturated with nitric acid it yields but little precipitate of chloride with the nitrate of silver, nor any sulphate of barytes with the chloride of barium.

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. *Dried Carbonate of Soda.*—In drying this salt, 100 parts of the above-described crystals yield 62 by a strong heat. The remainder is unchanged.

SODÆ SESQUICARBONAS. *Sesquicarbonate of Soda.*—Totally dissolved by water. Neither chloride of platinum, nor sulphate of magnesia unless heated, throws down anything from this solution. By a strong fire it is converted into anhydrous carbonate of soda.

Remarks.—If it contain any salt of potash, chloride of platinum would precipitate, as already noticed, a double salt of potassium and platinum. The aqueous solution acts but slightly on turmeric paper. If it do not contain the proper quantity of carbonic acid, it will precipitate sulphate of magnesia without the application of heat. By exposure to a strong heat it loses one-third of its carbonic acid and all its water.

SODÆ CARBONATIS LIQUOR EFFERVESCENS. *Effervescing Solution of Carbonate of Soda.*—The blue colour of litmus at first reddens in this solution; it returns when heated after the effervescence has ceased.

Remarks.—The conversion of the blue colour of litmus to red and its return after the application of heat, show that carbonic acid only has produced the effect.

SODÆ CHLORINATÆ LIQUOR. *Solution of chlorinated Soda.*—At first the colour of turmeric is altered to brown in this solution, afterwards it is destroyed. When dilute hydrochloric acid is added, carbonic acid and chlorine are evolved together; solution of sulphate of indigo is decolorized by the latter; lime is precipitated from lime-water by the former.

Remarks.—The alkaline effect upon turmeric paper is produced by the carbonate of soda, the subsequent bleaching effect by the chlorine. By the action of hydrochloric acid and the expulsion of the carbonic acid and chlorine, a solution of chloride of sodium is obtained. The lime thrown down from lime-water is in the state of carbonate.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS (*crystalli*). *Phosphate of Soda* (*crystals*).—Exposed to the air it slightly effloresces. It is totally dissolved by

water, but not by alcohol. What is thrown down from the solution by chloride of barium is white: the precipitate by nitrate of silver is yellow unless the phosphate of soda has been previously made red hot. Both precipitates are soluble in nitric acid.

Remarks.—If the precipitate obtained by chloride of barium is not totally soluble in nitric acid, the phosphate of barytes is mixed with sulphate. When the phosphate of soda has been heated it becomes pyrophosphate, and then gives a white pyrophosphate of silver.

Sodæ Sulphas (*crystalli*). *Sulphate of Soda* (*crystals*).—Exposed to the air it falls to powder. Totally dissolved by water, very slightly by alcohol. It does not alter the colour of litmus or turmeric. Nitrate of silver throws down scarcely anything from a dilute solution; nitrate of barytes more, which is not dissolved by nitric acid. One hundred parts of this salt lose 55 parts by a strong heat.

Remarks.—If neither litmus or turmeric be acted upon by this salt, it is as it should be, neutral. The precipitate obtained by nitrate of silver is a small portion of chloride, denoting the presence of chloride of sodium, the precipitate formed by nitrate of barytes is sulphate of barytes. The loss of 55 per cent. by a strong heat is water.

Sodæ Potassio-Tartras (*crystalli*). *Potash-Tartrate of Soda* (*crystals*).—Totally dissolved by water. Neither chloride of barium nor nitrate of silver throws down anything from the solution. It does not alter the colour of litmus or turmeric. By sulphuric acid, when added, part of it is converted into bitartrate of potash.

Remarks.—When neither litmus or turmeric is altered in colour, the tartaric acid of the bitartrate of potash has been accurately saturated by soda. The non-precipitation by nitrate of silver and chloride of barium proves the absence of any chloride and sulphate. The sulphuric acid takes half the potash from the tartaric and thus converts the remainder into bitartrate, which precipitates in minute crystals.

Sodii Chloridum (*crystalli*). *Chloride of Sodium* (*crystals*).—Almost equally soluble in cold or hot water. It does not alter the colour of litmus or turmeric. Carbonate of soda or nitrate of barytes precipitates scarcely anything.

Remarks.—If neither litmus nor turmeric be acted upon, there is neither acid nor alkali present. If carbonate of soda give no precipitate no earthy salt is present, and if nitrate of barytes give none, no sulphate is mixed with the salt.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.—The specific gravity of it is ·834. It changes the colour of litmus slightly red. On the addition of carbonate of soda no bubbles of carbonic acid are produced. It is also distinguished by its characteristic smell.

Remarks.—If the specific gravity be greater than ·834, water or excess of nitric acid, or both, are probably present. If litmus be strongly reddened there is great excess of acid, which decomposes carbonate of soda and expels carbonic acid.

Spiritus Ammoniæ. *Spirit of Ammonia.*—The specific gravity of this is ·860.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus. *Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.*—The specific gravity of this is ·914.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus. *Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia.*—The specific gravity of this is ·861.

Spiritus Rectificatus. *Rectified Spirit.*—The specific gravity of this is ·838. It is free from colour, and is not rendered turbid on the addition of water. In taste and smell it resembles wine. This spirit may be reduced to proof-spirit by adding to five pints of it three pints of distilled water at the temperature of 62°.

Spiritus Tenuior. *Proof-Spirit.*—The specific gravity of this is ·920 according to the laws of the kingdom. Its other properties are similar to those of the preceding.

Stannum. *Tin.*—Boiled with hydrochloric acid it is almost entirely dissolved. The solution is free from colour but becomes purple on the addition of chloride of gold. What is precipitated by potash is white, and when added in excess it is re-dissolved. The specific gravity of tin is 7·29.

Strychnia (*crystalli*). *Strychnia* (*crystals*).—Readily dissolves in boiling alcohol, but not so in water. It melts by heat, and if it be more strongly urged it is totally dissipated. This being endowed with violent powers it is to be cautiously administered.

Sulphur (*Sublimatum*). *Sulphur* (*Sublimed*).—At a temperature of 600° it totally evaporates. When washed with water it does not alter the colour of litmus.

Veratria. *Veratria.*—Dissolves but slightly in water, more soluble in alcohol, but most in sulphuric æther. It has no smell, and a bitter taste. It is to be cautiously administered.

Zinci Sulphas (*crystalli*). *Sulphate of Zinc* (*crystals*).—Totally dissolved by water. What is thrown down by ammonia is white, and when the ammonia is added in excess, it is again dissolved. On the addition of chloride of barium or acetate of lead they are decomposed.

Remarks.—If the sulphate of zinc contain oxide of iron it will be precipitated by the ammonia, but not re-dissolved by it. If it contain copper, the solution will be rendered blue by ammonia.

Zincum. *Zinc.*—Almost entirely dissolved by diluted sulphuric acid. The solution is free from colour. Its other properties as above. The specific gravity is 6·86.

CONSPECTUS,

&c.

ABIETIS RESINA. Resin of the Spruce Fir. (Pinus Abies. The Spruce Fir. *Monœcia Monadelphia*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. Europe, America. ♄).—*Thus*.
Comp. Resin and volatile oil.
Prop. Solid, dry, brittle; externally brownish yellow; internally witish.
Oper. Rubefacient, diuretic.
Use. Externally, as plasters, in catarrh, pertussis, and dyspnœa,
Off. Prep. Emp. Galbani, Emp. Opii., Emp. Picis.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. (Artemisia Absinthium, Common Wormwood. *Syngen. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ, Corymbiferæ*. Indigenous. ♃.) *absinthium vulgare.*
Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, nauseous: extracted by water and alcohol.
Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.
Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy, and epilepsy not depending on organic changes. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascarides.
Dose. In substance, ℈j. to ℈ij. Infusion, (ʒvj. to water Oj.) fʒiv. to fʒxij., three or four times a day.
Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc; acetate and diacetate of lead.

ACACIA. P. 1824—*Gummi*. Gum Arabic (Acacia vera, *Polygam. Monœcia*. N. O. *Leguminosæ*. Africa. ♄.) *Arabicum Gummi*.
Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and lime.
Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, fracture shining, transparent, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol: spec. grav. 1·4317.
Oper. Demulcent.
Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c.
Dose. In substance ʒj to ʒij. In decoctions, ad libitum.
Incomp. Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric æther, muriated tincture of iron.

Off. Prep. Mist. Acaciæ, Mistura Cretæ, Mistura Moschi, Confectio Amygdalæ, Pulvis Cretæ Comp, Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.

ACETOSELLA. Wood Sorrel. (Oxalis Acetosella. Common Wood Sorrel. *Decand. Pentagynia*, N. O. *Oxalidaceæ*. Europe. ♃.) *Lujula folium.*

Prop. Inodorous, taste a sweetish acid, juice coagulates milk.
Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.
Use. In bilious and putrid fevers, and inflammatory complaints.
Dose. An infusion of a handful in Oij of water, or boiled in milk in the same proportions to form a whey, ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar.
Comp. Acetic acid, water, alcohol, mucilage, tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, sugar; extractive.
Prop. Odour pungent, taste a pleasant acid, colour orange or pale yellow, transparent: spec. grav. 1·0204.
Oper. Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent; externally stimulant and discutient.
Use. In febrile complaints and scorbutus; to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics, after the stomach has been completely cleared; steam of it inhaled in putrid sore throats and in scurvy; as a lotion in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia.
Dose. f℈j. to fʒiv. In clysters f℥j. to f℥ij. Lotion. ℞ Aceti f℥j., spiritus ten. f℥iv., Aquæ f℥viij.
Off. Prep. Acetum destillatum, Ceratum Saponis, Linimentum Æruginis.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. P. 1824. *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*, Distilled Vinegar (℞ *Aceti* Ci.) (Distil one gallon of vinegar on a sand bath, in a glass retort and receiver. Reserve the first seven pints for use.)
Comp. Acetic acid, water.
Prop. Odour less than that of vinegar; taste less pungent; transparent, colourless.
Oper. Refrigerant, slightly astringent.
Use. The same as that of vinegar; chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.
Dose. f℈j. to fʒiv.
Tests. Acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, iodide of potassium, ammonia.
Off. Prep. Liq. Ammoniæ acet., Emplastrum Ammoniaci, Acetum Colchici, Acetum Scillæ.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. Vinegar of Cantharidis. (*Cantharidis in pulv.* ℥ij. *Acidi acetici* Oj.) Macerate the Cantharidis with the acid for 8 days frequently shaking, lastly press and strain.
Comp. Acetate of cantharidin, some animal matter.
Prop. Rubefacient, epispastic, diuretic.
Use. As an extemporaneous blister, the same as the *Empl: Cantharidis*, but, in cases where it is desirable to have its effect produced in a short time, as in apoplexy and the diseases of children, it is preferable;—rubbed freely on the surface for twenty minutes, it produces a blister in three or four hours. It is now first introduced, but has been for some years in common use under the name of *Liquor Lyttæ*.

ACETUM COLCHICI. Vinegar of Meadow saffron. (*Colchici cormi exsiccatæ, concisi* ℨiiiss. *Acceti dist.* f℥xx. *Spir. ten.* f℥j.) Macerate the Meadow saffron Cormus with the vinegar in a covered glass vessel for 3 days, afterwards press and strain [the liquor] and set it by that the dregs may subside ; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb (*Colchicia*) dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (f ℥ j. of proof spirit ordered, is to make it keep.)

Prop. Diuretic, but very uncertain ; purgative.

Use. In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths alkaline, and earthy carbonates, sulphuric acid.

Dose. f ℨ ss. to fℨj. in any bland fluid.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of squill. (*Scillærecent. exsiccatæ* ℥iiss. *Aceti distil.* Oi. *Spiritus ten.* ℥iss.) Macerate the squill in the vinegar with a gentle heat in a covered vessel, for three-days ; then express the liquor, and set it aside that the feculencies may subside ; lastly, add the spirit to the liquor.

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb (*Scillitina*), dissolved in diluted acetic acid with a small portion of spirit.

Prop. Taste bitter, acidulous.
Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.
Use. In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨj. in cinnamon water, or mint water.
Off. Prep. Oxymel Scillæ. Mist. Cascarill. Comp.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. P. 1824 ——— *Fortius*, Acetic acid. (*Sodæ acetatis* ℔ij. *Acidi Sulph.* ℥ ix. *Aquæ distillatæ* f ℥ ix.) Add the sulphuric acid first diluted with the water to the acetate of soda put into a glass retort, then let the acid distil from a sand bath. Care is to be taken that the heat be not too great towards the end.

Comp. Carbon 4 eq.=24+, hydrogen 3 eq.=3+, oxygen 3 eq =24, forming acetic acid, eq. 51, and water.
Prop. Odour very pungent and grateful ; taste acid and acrid ; spec. grav. 1·046, very volatile. 87 grs. of crystallized carbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of this acid ; contains 31 per cent. of real acid.
Oper. Stimulant rubefacient, escharotic.
Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia and headaches ; destroys corns and warts.
Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates.
Off. Prep. Acetum Cantharidis, Ext. Colchici. Acet., Potass. Acet., Plumbi. Acet., Oxymel.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. P. 1824, *Arsenicum album.* Arsenious acid.
Comp. Arsenic 2 eq =75·4+, oxygen 3 eq.=24, eq. 99·4.
Prop. White, opaque. or semi-transparent ; spec. grav. 3·7, volatile, inodorous, taste sweetish ; 1,000 parts of water at 60°

dissolve 9·6 of the transparent, 12·5 of the opaque; 1,000 of boiling, 97 transparent, and retains 18; 115 of opaque, and retains 29 on cooling.

Use. To prepare the arsenical solution.

Off. Prep. Liq. Potass. Arsenitis.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. Benzoic acid. (℞. *Benzöini* ℔ 1.) Put the Benzoin in a proper vessel placed on sand, and the heat being gradually raised, sublime until nothing more rises; press that which is sublimed, wrapped in bibulous paper, and separate it from the oily part; afterwards again sublime it.

Comp. Carbon 14 eq.=84+, hydrogen 5=5+, oxygen 3=24, eq. 113. (*Obtained from benzoin.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; soluble in boiling water and alcohol; crystals white brilliant, ductile, slender needles.

Oper. Stimulant; as an expectorant doubtful; errhine.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. Citric acid. *Crystalli.* (*Limonum Succi* Oiv, *Cretæ præp.* ℥ ivss. *Acid sulp. dil.* f ℥ xxviiss. *Aq. distil.* Oii.) Add the Chalk gradually to the juice of Lemons made hot; and mix. Set by, that the powder may subside; afterwards pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the citrate of lime frequently with warm water. Then pour upon it the diluted sulphuric acid, and the distilled water, and boil for a ¼ of an hour. Press the liqnor strongly through linen, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor with a gentle heat, and set it by, that crystals may be formed.

Dissolve the crystals, that they may be pure, again and a third time in water, and strain the solution as often; evaporate and set it aside.

Comp. Carbon 4 eq.=24+, hydrogen 2=2+, oxygen 4=32, eq. 58. (Obtained from lemon juice.)

Prop. Sharp acidity of lemon juice; crystals rhomboidal prisms. persistent, white, semi-transparent; soluble in less than twice their weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water.

Oper. Refrigerant antiseptic.

Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, and scorbutus; and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice, for the effervescing draughts. (Proportion ʒx. to water Oj.)

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒij. dissolved in water, or any bland fluid.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

Tests. Acetate of lead, for detecting sulph. acid; potassa for tartaric acid.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. P. 1824. ——— *muriaticum.* Hydrochloric acid. (*Sodii Chloridi exsicc.* ℔ii. *Acid Sulp.* ℥xx. *Aq. distil*: f℥xxiv.) Add the sulphuric Acid, first mixed with 12 fluid ounces of water, to the Chloride of Sodium put into a glass retort. Pour what remains of the water into a receiver; then, the retort being fitted to it, let the Acid, distilled from a sand-bath, pass over into this water, the heat being gradually increased.

Comp. Chlorine 1 eq.=35·42+1, hydrogen=1, eq. 36·42; real acid 1 atom; water 8 atoms. (*From common salt.*)

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; nearly colourless when pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile; the fumes visible; spec. grav. 1·160 to 1·100; 100 grains should saturate 124 grains of carbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

Use. In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles, in inflammatory and putrid sore throats; in injections, in gonorrhœa.

Dose. ♏x. to ♏xx. properly diluted; in gargles f ʒss. to f ʒij. in f ℥vi. of fluid; injection ♏viij. to water f ℥iv.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and carbonates, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, tartar emetic, and most metallic salts.

Tests. Chloride of barium for sulph. acid, ammonia for salts of iron.

Off. Prep. Acid Tart., Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi, Antimonii Potassio-tartras, Ferri Ammonio-chloridum.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Hydrochloric Acid. (*Acidi Hydrochlorici*, f ℥v. *Aquæ distillatæ*, f ℥xv.) Spec. grav. 1·043. mix.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. Hydrocyanic Acid. (*Potassii Ferrocyanidi* ℥ij.; *Acidi Sulph diluti* f ʒvii. *Aq. Dist.* Oiss.;) mix the acid with 4f ℥ of the water, and to these when cooled and put into a glass retort, add the Ferrocyanide of potassium first dissolved in half a pint of the water. Pour eight fluid ounces of the water into a cooled receiver; then, the retort being fitted on, let six fluid ounces of Acid pass into this water, distilled with a gentle heat in a sand-bath. Lastly, add six more fluid ounces of distilled water, or as much as may be sufficient, that 12·59 grains of nitrate of silver dissolved in distilled water, may be accurately saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid may be also prepared, when it is more immediately wanted, from forty-eight grains and a half of cyanide of silver, added to a fluid ounce of distilled water, mixed with thirty-nine grains and a half of Hydrochloric Acid. Shake all these in a well-stopped vial, and after a short interval pour off the clear liquor into another vessel. Keep this for use, the access of light being prevented. 100 grains of the acid treated with solution of nitrate of silver, should form gr. x. of cyanide of silver.

Comp. 1. eq. cyanogen = 26+, hydrogen 1, eq. 27.

Prop. Colourless, transparent, with the odour of bitter almonds; taste sweetish and bland at first, afterwards pungent and acrimonious; very volatile; decomposed by a high temperature and light; 100 grains contain two grains of pure Hydrocyanic Acid.

Oper. Sedative, without the stimulating property of opium.

Use. In spasmodic coughs; asthma and hooping coughs; hiccoughs, and in allaying the irritability of the stomach in dyspepsia. As a local application, properly diluted, it is useful in abating the itching in impetigo and pruriginous affections.

Dose. ♏iv. gradually increased to ♏viij. in a glassful of water, almond emulsion, or infusion of Cinchona. When an overdose has been taken, the effects are best counteracted by ammonia and brandy.

Incomp. Metallic oxides, chlorine.

Tests. 100 grains treated with nitrate of silver should precipitate gr. x. of cyanide of silver; if iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury redden the acid, it contains some other acid.

Off. Prep. Argenti Cyanidum.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. Nitric Acid. (*Potass. Nitrat. exsicc.*, *Acid, Sulph. a. a.* ℔2.) mix in a glass retort, then let the acid distil in a sand-bath. *Acidum nitrosum.*

Comp. Nitrogen 1 eq. = 14 +, oxygen 5 = 40, eq.=54. (From Nitre, *Nitras Potassæ*).

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste very acid and caustic, corrosive, liquid, colourless, transparent; absorbs water from the air; tinges the skin yellow. Spec. grav. 1·504; 100 grains should saturate 217 of carbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic antiseptic, antisyphilitic, escharotic.

Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour, it is extracted from nitre ʒiv. and sulphuric acid ʒiv. in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purposes of fumigation.

Incomp. Spirit of lavender, in any large quantity; and the essential oils; metallic oxides.

Off. Prep. Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, Acid: Phosph., Argenti Nitras, Bismuth. Trisnit., Ung. Hydrarg. Nit., Hydrargyri Nitricooxidum, Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Nitric Acid. (*Acidi Nitrici* f℥iii. *Aq. distil.* f℥xvii. mix.)

Comp. Nitric acid f ℥iii.; water f ℥xvii. (f ʒj. contains ♏ix. of the strong acid.)

Prop. Spec. grav. 1·082. The same as nitric acid in a weaker degree.

Oper. The same as that of nitric acid.

Use. As a drink, diluted largely in fevers of the typhoid kind, in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile; and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints; yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

Dose. ♏x. to ♏xx. in ℥iij. of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Phosphoric Acid. (*Phosphori* ʒvi.; *Acidi Nitrici* f℥ iv.; *Aquæ distillatæ* f℥viii.) Add the Phosphorus to the Nitric Acid mixed with the water in a glass retort placed in a sand-bath; then apply heat, until six fluid ounces are distilled. Put these again into the retort that six fluid ounces may again distil which are to be rejected. Evaporate the remaining liquor in a capsule made of platina until only two ounces remain. Lastly, add to the acid, when it is cold, as much distilled water as may be sufficient to make it accurately measure twenty fluid ounces.

Comp. Phosphorus 2 eq. =32; oxygen 5. eq. = 40; equiv. 72. Spec. grav. 1·064.
Prop. Colourless, inodorous, strongly acid fluid.
Oper. Tonic.
Use. In disposition to urinary deposition of the phosphate of lime; in general debility.
Dose. ♏iij. to ♏x.
Tests. 100 grains saturate 42 of carbonate of soda; a precip. by chloride of barium insoluble in nitric acid indicates sulph. acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric acid, *Acidum vitriolicum.*
Comp. sulphur 1 eq. = 16+; oxygen 3 eq. = 24, eq. 40; andwater: or acid 81·6; water 18.4.
Prop. Inodorous; strong acid taste; corrosive; fluidity dense, apparently oily; transparent, colourless. Spec. grav. 1·843. It has a powerful attraction for water.
Oper. Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient.
Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard f℥j. sulphuric acid ʒ j; and in scabies, with ʒss. of the acid to lard ℥j.
Off. Prep. Acid. Sulphuricum Dilutum, Ferri Sulphas, Hydrarg. Bichloridum.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici* f ʒxv. *Aquæ distillatæ* Oi.) mix gradually.
Prop. Inodorous, strong acid taste, transparent, colourless.
Oper. Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.
Use. In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic: in gargles, in cynanche, and to check salivation.
Dose. ♏x. to ♏xxx. largely diluted; in gargles f ʒj. to f ʒiij. in f ℥viij of fluid.
Off. Prep.: Infusum Rosæ Comp., Zinci Sulphas, Aconitina, Acid. Tart., Ant. Oxysulph.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. Tartaric Acid. (℞ *Potassæ bitartratis*, ℔iv.; *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis Cong.* iiss. *Cretæ præparat.* ℥ xxv. ʒvi.; *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* Ox. f ℥ vij. *Acidi hydrochlorici* f℥xxvjss. *vel q. s. s.*) Boil the bitartrate of potash with two gallons of the water, and add gradually half the prepared chalk: then add the rest of the chalk dissolved in Hydrochloric acid, diluted with Oiv. of distilled water; let the tartrate of lime subside, then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water until it is tasteless. Then pour upon it the diluted sulphuric acid; boil for a quarter of an hour. Filter the supernatant fluid, and evaporate with a gentle heat until it crystallize. Dissolve the crystals again, and a third time in water. strain as often, and boil down, and leave at rest.
Comp. Carbon 4 eq. = 24 + hydrogen 2 = 2—oxygen 5 = 40—equiv. = 66.
Prop. Crystals white, imperfectly transparent, in irregular groups, Spec. grav. 1·5962. They do not effloresce nor deliquesce when exposed to the air; they melt into a transparent mass when heated above 212°: and after this process they deliquesce. They dissolve readily in water, combine with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides; and consist of 1 part of real acid, and 1 of water.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.
Use. In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss dissolved in water.
Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, all the salts of potassa.
Tests. The precipitate by acetate of lead not dissolving in dilute nitric acid indicates a sulphate.

ACONITINA. Aconitina. (*Aconiti rad. exsiccati et contusi* ℔ij., *Spir. rect. cong.* iij. *Acidi sulph. diluti, Ammoniæ liq: Carbonis animalis purif, sing. q. s. s.*)
Comp. Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen.
Prop. Whitish powder, inodorous, taste bitter, acrid, soluble in 150 times its weight of water at 60°, and 50 at 212°; alcohol and ether dissolve it readily; permanent in the air; with acids forms dry, gummy, bitter masses, which the alkalies decompose.
Use. Externally counter-irritant: too poisonous to be used internally.

ACONITI FOLIA. P. 1824.———*folia et Radix.* (Aconitum paniculatum. Monk's-hood; *Polyand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Ranunculaceæ.* Mountains of Germany and Siberia. ♃.) *Aconitum herba.*
Prop. Dried leaves inodorous, taste subacrid; bitterish; fresh very acrid.
Oper. Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent.
Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes.
Dose. Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day.
Off. Prep. Aconitina, Extractum Aconiti.
ACORUS. P. 1824. *Calami Radix.* Sweet Flag root. (Acorus, Calamus, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. Acoraceæ, Europe. ♄.)
Prop. Odour strong, rather fragrant; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; affords some essential oil.
Oper. Stomachic, carminative.
Use. In Anorexia; but seldom used.
Dose. ℈ 1 to ʒi, in powder.
ADEPS. Hog's Lard. (Sus scrofa, the Hog. Cl. *Mammalia, Ord. Belluæ* L. *Pachyderma*, Cuv.)
Prop. Inodorous, insipid, soft, unctuous, white.
Oper. Emollient.
Use. In the formation of ointments, cerates, plasters, and liniments.
Off. Prep. Emplast. Cantharidis, Ceratum Sabinæ, Unguenta Varia.
ÆRUGO. Verdigris, impure diacetate of Copper.
Comp. Acetate of copper 43, black oxide of copper 27, water 30 pts. in 100.
Prop. Mass difficult to break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine bluish green colour; taste salt: completely soluble in sulphuric acid.
Oper. Tonic, emetic, escharotic, detergent.
Use. Scarcely ever used internally; applied to the callous edges of sores, and to consume fungus, but now seldom used. It is sometimes used as a lotion; (gr. j, in rose or elder flower water f ℥ j.) in scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth, but it cannot be much recommended.

Dose. As a tonic under gr. ss.; as an emetic from gr. j. to gr. ij.
Off. Prep. Liniment. Æruginis.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. P. 1824.——— *Rectificatus*, Rectified Æther. *Æther vitriolicus.* (*Spt. Rect.* ℔ jii. *Acid. Sulph.* ℔ji. *Potass. Carbon.* ℥ j.) Pour two pounds of the spirit into a glass retort, add the acid to it and mix. Afterwards place it on sand, and raise the heat so that the liquor may quickly boil, and the æther pass into a receiving vessel cooled with ice or water. Let the liquor distil until some heavier portion begins to pass over. To the liquor which remains in the retort, after the heat has subsided, pour the remainder of the spirit, that æther may distil in the same manner.

Mix the distilled liquors, then pour off the supernatant portion, and add to it the carbonate of potash, shaking them frequently during an hour. Lastly, let the æther distil from a large retort, and be kept in a stopped vessel

Comp. Oxygen 1 eq. = 8+, carbon. 4 eq. = 24 +, hydrogen 5=5 equiv. 37. (from alcohol and sulphuric acid) sp. gr. ·750.

Prop. A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor: odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent; inflammable; spec. grav. 0·750: readily mixes with alcohol; soluble in ten parts of water; produces cold during its evaporation.

Oper. Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant.

Use. Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in head-ache; and dropped into the meatus in ear-ache; it has also been used in burns.

Dose. ♏ xx. to f℥jss. in water, or other fluid.

Test. If it redden litmus strongly it has been improperly prepared.

Off. Prep. Spiritus. Ætheris Sulphurici Comp.

ALCOHOL. *Rectified Spirit* Ci, *Chloride of Calcium* 1℔.) Put the Chloride of Calcium into the spirit and when it is dissolved let seven pints and five fluid ounces distil. Alcohol. (*Rectified Spirit distilled from Chloride of Calcium.*)

Comp. Oxygen 34·75, carbon 52·17, hydrogen 13·04=100, or 3 eq. hydrogen=3+2 carbon = 12 + 1 oxygen = 8, equiv.=23.

Prop. Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burning: colourless; transparent; boils at 174°; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum; dissolves also ammonia, potash, and soda. Spec. grav. 0·815.

Oper. Stimulant (*powerful and diffusible*), sedative.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but often and advantageously in a high diluted form; in cases of debility, and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hæmorrhages.

Off. Prep. Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

ALLIUM. P. 1824 *Allii Radix.* (Allium Sativum, Garlic, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Liliaceæ.* Sicily, Britain. ♃.)

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, biting, and caustic; these are dissipated by coction.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient, maturant, and repellant.

Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatalgia, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder.

Dose. One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing twice or thrice a day. Of the juice f℥ss. to f℥ij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills with soap or calomel. gr. xx to ℈ij.

The virtues of the genus Allium depend on an acrid principle, soluble *in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.*

ALOE. P. 1824. *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum.* (Aloe Spicata. The Socotrine Aloe. *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Liliaceæ.* Cape of Good Hope. ♃.) *Aloe.*

Comp. Peculiar bitter principle, (*Aloesin.*) 73 per cent., colouring principle 26 per cent.

Prop. Odour not unpleasant, rather fragrant; taste very bitter, not unlike that of animal bile, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish brown with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in diluted alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour.

Oper. Carthartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hæmorrhoids, (only in large doses.)

Dose. To act as a cathartic gr. ij. to gr. x.: as an emmenagogue, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day. The form of a pill is the most convenient mode of exhibition.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Aloes Compositum, Extractum Aloes purif., Enema Aloetis, Tinct. Aloes, Tinct. Aloes Comp., Tinct. Benzoini Comp., Vinum Aloes, Pulvis Aloes Comp., Pil. Aloes Comp., Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha, Pil. Cambogiæ Comp., Pil. Rhei Comp., Pil. Segapeni Comp.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. (Althæa Officinalis, Marsh Mallow, *Monadelph. Polyand.* N. O. *Malvaceæ.* Indigenous. ♃.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, feeling mucilaginous when chewed; yields its mucus to water by coction.

Oper. Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, clysters, and gargles.

Off. Prep. Syrupus Althææ.

ALUMEN. Alum. (*from Schistose Clays.*)

Comp. Sulphate of alumina, with excess of acid, 36·85; sulphate of potash, 18·15; water, 45·00 parts (*Berzelius,*) or 1 eq. of alumina =51·4+1, potassa 47·15+4, sulphuric acid=160·4+24, water =216 equiv.=474·95 in the crystallized state.

Prop. Crystals regular octahedrons; but generally in large white semi-transparent masses; taste sweetish, styptic; effloresces in the air; 16 pts. water at 60° dissolve one part of alum.
Oper. Tonic, astringent; and in some instances, laxative:
Use. In hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, diabetes, colica pictonum, externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.
Dose. grs. v. to ℈i. united with an aromatic; or in whey, made with ʒij. of the powder and 0j. of hot milk a teacupful occasionally, in gargles ʒss. in f℥iv. of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij in f℥vj of rose water.
Incomp. Potassa and Potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls.
Off. Prep. Alumen Exsiccatum, Liquor Aluminis, Comp.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire until the ebullition cease.)
Comp. As above without the water of crystallization.
Prop. Dry, friable, white, opaque.
Oper. Escharotic.
Use. To destroy fungus in ulcers; internally in colic.
Dose. Gr. iv. to xij.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS. P. 1824. *Ammoniæ Subcarbonas* Sesqui-carbonate of Ammonia.

Comp. Ammonia 28·81, carbonic acid, 55·93, water 15·26=100 parts, or 3 eq. carb. acid. 66+2, ammonia=34+2, water=18, equiv. 118; but the quantity of acid varies according to the heat employed in the preparation.

Prop. A white striated, crystallized mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in 4 pts. of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism: applied to the nostrils in syncope.

Incomp. Acids, potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia, carbonates, alum, bitartras, bisulphas potassæ, salts of iron with exception of the tartrate, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc.

Dose. Gr. v. to xv. in pills, or in any bland fluid. Gr. xxx. are emetic.

Off. Prep. Liquor Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis, Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis. Cupri Ammonio-Sulphas.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. P. 1824————*Murias.* Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. Sal. Ammoniac. *Sal. Ammoniacus.*

Comp. Hydrochloric acid 58·07, ammonia 27·42, water 14·51 parts; or 1 eq. ammonia=17+1 of hydrochloric acid 37, equiv. = 54.

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid, pungent, bitterish, urinous: 3 pts. of cold water to dissolve 1 pt.; usually in the form of a hard striated cake: soluble also in 4·5 pts. of alcohol.

Oper. Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.
Use. Seldom used internally; externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headache; in lotion composed of the salt ℥j. alcohol f℥j. water f℥ix. to indolent tumours, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.
Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids, superacetate of lead, potassa, carbonates of soda and potassa, lime.

Off. Prep. Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas, Liquor Ammoniæ, Ferri Ammonio Chloridum, Sp. Ammon. fœtid., Liquor Hydrarg. Bichlor., Spir. Amm., Spir. Amm. Aromat.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR FORTIOR. Stronger solution of Ammonia.
Prop. Colourless, strongly pungent. Spec. grav. ·882, contains 29 per cent. of ammonia.

Oper. Escharotic, vesicant.

Use. As a rubefacient when combined with oil; as an instantaneous vesicant in gout in the stomach. It is used for preparing *Liq. Ammoniæ*, by adding f℥ij. of distilled water to f℥j. of this solution.

Tests. Should not become turbid with lime water, nor should it precipitate nitrate of silver.

AMMONIACUM. Ammoniac. (Dorema, *Ammoniacum*, Pentand, Digyn. N. O. Umbelliferæ Barbary, Abyssinia ?)

Comp. Gum resin, essential oil; proportions unknown.

Prop. Irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within; odour peculiar, not ungrateful; taste nauseous, sweet and bitter; forms a white emulsion with water; soluble in vinegar; partially so in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies.

Oper. Expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstruction, and obstinate colic from viscid matter lodged in the intestines; externally in scirrhous tumours and white swelling of the joints.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c., or in emulsion see mist. Ammoniaci.

Off. Prep. Mistura, Ammoniaci, Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ, Pil. Ipecac; com., Emplast. Ammoniaci, Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ DULCES. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. (Amygdalus communis var. β γ. *Icosand, Monogyn*, N. O. *Amygdaleæ* Africa. ♄)

Prop. Taste of β soft and sweet, of γ bitter; kernels of both flat, long, with a brownish powdery cuticle; both yield by expression a sweet bland oil. The bitter is now used for emulsions, and contains prussic acid; the amara yields oil of bitter almonds.

Oper. Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a medium for more active remedies.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Amygdalæ, Mistura Amygdalæ, Confectio Amygdalæ.*

AMYLUM. Starch. (Triticum Hybernum, wheat. *Triand. Digynia*, N. O. *Gramineæ.* Sicily? ⊙.)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid: in white, friable, hexagonal columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed; insoluble in cold water and alcohol; forming with boiling water, a strong, opaline, semi-transparent jelly.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

Test. Iodine, when the solution in water is cold.

Off. Prep. Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp., Decoct. Amyli.

ANETHUM. P. 1824. *Anethi Semina*, Dill Seed. (Anethum Graveolens. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* South of Europe. ⊙.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, but not agreeable; taste aromatic and pungent.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

Off. Prep. Aqua Anethi.

ANISUM. P. 1824. *Anisi Semina*, Aniseed. (Pimpinella Anisisum. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ*. Egypt. ⊙.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish, warm grateful. Figure oblong ovate.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. bruised.

Off. Prep. Oleum Anisi, Spiritus Anisi.

ANTHEMIS. P. 1824. *Anthemidis flores.* Chamomile, (Anthemis. Nobilis, Common Chamomile. *Syngen. Polygam. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ*, Indigenous. ♃.) *Chamomelum, flos. simplex.*

Prop. Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm: these properties reside in the disc of the flower, and depend on volatile oil, bitter extractive, and a litlle tannin.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics; externally as fomentations.

Dose. In powder ʒss. to ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. Decot. Malvæ. Comp., Infusum Anthemidis, Oleum Anthemidis. The active constituents are bitter extractive and an essentialoil.

ANTIMONII SESQUISULPHURETUM. P. 1824.——*Sulphuretum.* Tersulphuret of Antimony. *Antimonium.*

Comp. Antimony 72·88, sulphur, 27·12, in 100 pts., or 1 eq. antimony =129+3 sulphur=48, equiv. 177.

Prop. Powder of a black or bluish grey colour; insoluble.

Oper. Slightly diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℈ij, after evacuating the stomach and bowels.

Off. Prep. Antimoni Oxysulphuretum, Pulvis Antimonii compositus, Ant. Potass. Tart.

ANTIMONII. OXYSULPHURETUM. P. 1824.——*Sulphuret. Præcip.* Oxysulphuret of Antimony. (*Antimon. Tersulph. Cont.* ℥vii. *Liq. Sodæ* Oiv. *Aq. dest.* Cii. *Acid. Sulph. Dilut.* q. s. s.)

Comp. Teroxide of antimony 13·04, Tersulphuret of antimony 75·36, and 11·60 of water.

Prop. Powder of an orange colour, taste metalline and styptic, insoluble.

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic. cathartic, according to the extent of the dose; alterative: used, now, only for forming Plummer's pill.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and obstinate eruptions.

Dose. Gr. j. to iv. twice or thrice a day, in a pill.

Off. Prep. Pilulæ Hydrargyri Chlorid. comp.

ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS. P. 1824. *Antimonium Tartarizatum.* Tartarized Antimony, or Emetic Tartar. (*Antimon. Tersulph. in pulv. cont.* ℔ i. *Acidi Sulph.* f ℥xv. *Potass Bitart. cont.* ℥ x., *Aq. Destill.* Ov.) Mix the Tersulphuret with the acid in an iron vessel. Apply a gentle heat to them under a chimney frequently stirring with an iron spatula. Then increase the heat until the flame of the burning sulphur having gone out, nothing remains except a whitish pulverulent mass. When this has cooled, wash it with water until nothing can be perceived, and dry it. Mix nine ounces of this salt carefully with the bitartrate, and boil for half an hour in water. Strain the liquid whilst still hot, and set aside, that crystals may be formed. Having poured off the (remaining) liquid, dry them, and again evaporate the solution that more crystals may form.

Comp. 1 eq. tartrate of potassa=114+1, tartrate of antimony= 219, + 3 water = 27; equiv. 360.

Prop. Regular form of the crystal, a octahedron with a rhombic base; but, as it effloresces, generally a white powder; taste styptic and metallic; f℥j, of water at 60°, dissolves gr. 25, at 212° ℨiv. It should always be dissolved in distilled water to prove emetic; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient.

Use. In the begining of fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in large doses in pneumonic inflammations; and in small as an alterative in cutaneous diseases; externally in white swellings, &c.

Dose. As an emetic. gr. j. to gr. ij., in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. ⅛ to ½. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up ʒ i. with lard ℥iv.

Incomp. Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; lime water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.

Off. Prep. Vinum Antimonii Potassio-tartratis, Ungt. Ant. Potass. Tart.

Tests. Hydro-sulphuric acid, into which one or two of the crystals may be dropped; if an orange colour be formed on them, they are good.

AQUA ANETHI. Dill Water; properties, &c., the same as those of the seed.

——— CARUI. Caraway Water.

——— CINNAMOMI. Cinnamon Water. *Should be milky.*

Off. Prep. Mist. Cretœ com., Mist. Spir. Vini. Gallici, Mist Guiaci.

——— DESTILLATA. Distilled Water. Although this is very generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, yet it is scarcely ever used; but it is neverthless absolutely necessary when the following articles are ordered; *Acidum Citricum, Antimonii Potassio-Tartras, Argenti Nitras, Cupri Ammonio-Sulphatis, Ferri Potassio-Tartras, Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydum, Hydrargyri Bichloridum, Liquor Ammoniæ, Liquor Plumbi diacetatis, Liquor potassæ, Hydrochloras Barytæ, Plumbi Superacetas, VinumFerri, Zinci Sulphas.*

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII. Orange Flower water.

——— FŒNICULI. Fennel Water.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Peppermint water.

——— MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Mint water.

——— PIMENTÆ. Pimento water.

——— MENTHÆ PULEGII. Pennyroyal water.

——— ROSÆ. Rose water. *Off. Prep. Mist. Moschi.*

——— SAMBUCI. Elder water.

These waters, which contain a small portion of the essential oil of the plants in solution, are used chiefly as vehicles for more active medicines; in doses of f ʒj. to f ℥iij.

ARGENTUM. Silver: used only to prepare the Nitrate.

ARGENTI NITRAS *(fusa?)* Nitrate of silver.

Prop. Taste styptic, austere, bitter; decomposes animal matter. In little cylindrical pieces of a grey colour; fracture radiated; reduced by light; soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, also in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea and epilepsy; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij. in distilled water f℥j. is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums.

Dose. Gr. 1-8th increased to gr. iv. in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iij. The dark colour communicated to the skin of some individuals is an objection to its internal employment.

Off. Prep. Liquor Nitratis Argenti, Argent. Cyanidum.

Incomp. Sulphuric, muriatic, and arsenious acids and their salts; alkalies, except ammonia; lime; astringent vegetable solutions; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury, or of copper.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. Cyanide of Silver. (*Argenti Nit.* ʒxviij. *Acidi Hydrorcyanici diluti, Aq. dest.* āā. 0j.)

Comp. 19·4 cyanogen, + 80·6 silver = 100; or cyanogen 1 eq. = 26 + silver 1 eq. = 108 eq. = 134.

Prop. White powder, insoluble in water, soluble in ammonia, and hot nitric and sulphuric acids.

Tests. Nitric acid dissolves the whole of the residue, after the cyanogen has been driven off by heat.

Use. To prepare hydrocyanic acid.

ARMORACIA. Horse Radish Root. (Cochlearia Armoracia, Horse Radish. *Tetradynamia Siliculosa* N. O. *Cruciferæ.* Europe. ♃.)

Prop. Odour pungent; taste sweetish, biting, acrid; lost in drying.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy; and locally in hoarseness.

Dose. Vide infusion: of the following syrup a tea-spoonful often, slowly swallowed in hoarseness. (℞ of the scraped root, ʒj. boiling water, ℥ij. sugar *q. s.* to the strained liquor).

Off. Prep. Infusum Armoraciæ Comp., Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.

ASARUM. Asarabacca, (Asarum Europæum, *Dodecandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Aristolochiæ.* Europe. ♃.)

Prop. Almost inodorus; taste nauseous, bitter, hot, acrid; loses much of its acrimony in drying.

Oper. Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, errhine.

Use. Scarcely ever used but as an errhine in cephalæa and chronic Ophthalmia..

Dose. ℈j. to ʒss. vomits and purges; gr. ij. to gr. v. snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time, occasion a plentiful mucous discharge.

ASPIDIUM. Male Fern. (Aspidium *Filix Mas. Cryptogamia Filices* N. O. *Acrogenæ.* Indigenous ♃.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitter and austere.

Oper. Anthelmintic?

Use. In tinea lata, and cucurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed·
Dose. ʒ ij. to ʒ iij. of the solid part of the powdered root, taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffer's celebrated remedy.

ASSAFŒTIDA. P. 1824. ——— *Gum Resina.* Assafœtida. (Ferula Assafœtida, *Pentand. Digyn.* N.O. *Umbelliferæ*, Persia ♃.)
Comp. Gum 30, resin 60, essential oil 10 parts in 100.

Prop. In small masses, of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together; odour fœtid and alliaceous; taste bitter and subacrid; forms an emulsion with water.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant; emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.
Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnœa, pertussis, worms.
Dose. In pill gr. v. to ℈j. in solution, vide *Mistura;* in clyster ʒij. dissolved in water f ℥viij.

Off. Prep. Mistura Assafœtidæ., Tinct. Assafœtidæ., Spiritus Ammonia Fœtidus., Pil. Galbani Comp.

AURANTIUM. AURANTII CORTEX. AURANTII FLORES. The Seville Orange and its rind, flowers, and immature fruit. (Citrus Aurantium. *Polyadelphia Polyand.* N. O. *Aurantiaceæ* Asia ♄.)

Prop. Juice gratefully acid; rind aromatic, bitter; unripe fruit more bitter, but less aromatic; flowers agreeably odorous.
Oper. Juice refrigerant, antiseptic, the rind and immature fruit tonic, carminative.

Use. The juice in febrile, inflammatory complaints, and scurvy, as a beverage; the rind and immature fruit in dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; the latter is also used in issues; and the juice as a lotion, and the pulp as a poultice to fœtid sores.
Dose. Juice ad libitum: of the rind, &c., vide Off. Preparations.

Off. Prep. Confectio Aurantii, Syrupus Aurantii, Infusum Aurantii Comp., Infus. Gentianæ Comp., Tinct. Aurantii, Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., Tinct. Gentianæ Comp., Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp. Of the flowers. *Aqua Florum Aurantii, Oleum Aurantii.*

AURANTII OLEUM. Oil of the Orange. (*Distilled from the flowers.*)
Prop. Volatile, has the odour of the flowers, a pungent taste.

AVENA. P. 1824. *Avenæ Semina.* Oats. (Avena Sativa, *Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Gramineæ.* Island of Juan Fernandez. ⊙.)

Oper. Nutritive, emollient.

Use. The decoction of oats is excellent as a beverage in all acute diseases: and as a clyster in dysentery. The dry meal is sprinkled over parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation: boiled in water, it forms a good common poultice; and, with yeast the fermenting poultice, for gangrenous sores.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Peruvian Balsam. (Myroxylon *Peruiferum, Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Leguminosæ.* South America. ♄.)

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant and aromatic, taste hot and bitter, consistence that of honey, colour reddish-brown, soluble in alcohol, miscible in water by means of mucilage.
Oper. Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.
Use. In palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet, leucorrhea; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers: ℥j. with fellis bovini ℥iij. forms a mixture which is dropped into the ear in cases of a fœtid discharge, every day after syringing with a solution of mild soap.
Dose. ♏v. to f℥ss. twice or thrice a day, made into an emulsion with mucilage of gum.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Tolu Balsam. (*The concrete balsam of* Myroxylon *Peruiferum.*)
Comp. The same as that of balsam of Peru.
Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste warm, sweetish, communicated to boiling water; thick; colour reddish-yellow.
Oper. Stimulant, expectorant?
Use. In cough; but principally used on account of its flavour.
Dose. Gr. xv. to ℈ij. triturated with mucilage.
Off. Prep. Tinct. Benzoini Comp., Tinct. Balsam. Tolut., Syrupus Tolutani.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS, Carbonate of Baryta.
Comp. Carbonic acid 21·6, baryta 78·4, *Berzelius.* Or. 1 eq. baryta =76+1 acid=22, eq.=98.
Use. For preparing the (muriate) hydrochlorate.
Off. Prep. Barii Chlor.

BELLADONNA. P. 1824 ——————— *folia.* The Leaves and Root of Deadly Nightshade. (Atropa Belladonna. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ,* Indigenous. ♃.)
Comp. Albumen, salts of potash, and a narcotic principle, which is an alkali that has been named *Atropia*; discovered by Messrs. *Meissner* and *Brandes* in Germany: its crystals are circular, white, shining, tasteless, and scarcely soluble in water.
Prop. Odour slightly narcotic, taste subacrid, bitter, nauseous; does not lose its activity by drying.
Oper. Powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.
Use. In obstinate intermittents, tic douloureux, palsy, epilepsy, pertussis, and the cachexiæ; amaurosis: sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. The root is used for the same purpose as the leaves.
Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. daily; or f℥ij. of this infusion. ℞ of the leaves ℈j. hot water f℥x. strained cold.
Off. Prep. Ext. Belladonnæ.
The deleterious effects of Belladonna are best counteracted by vinegar after freely evacuating the stomach.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin. (Styrax Benzoin. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Styraceæ*. Sumatra. ♄.)

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin, volatile oil.
Prop. Odour fragrant, taste slightly aromatic; in masses composed of white and brown pieces; volatile; soluble in alcohol and æther.
Use. Principally for obtaining the acid it contains.
Incomp. Alkalies, acids:—and so with all the balsams.
Off. Prep. Acidum Benzoicum, Tinct. Benzoini Comp.

BERGAMII OLEUM. Oil of Bergamot.
Use. In the preparation of Sulphur ointment on account of its scent.

BISMMUTHUM. Bismuth.
Prop. In spicular plates of a reddish white colour, considerable lustre, pulverizable, moderately hard; spec. grav. 8·211; fusible at 400° Fah.: volatile in a high temperature. It has a sensible odour and taste.

Use. For preparing the (trisnitrate) nitrate.

BISMUTHI NITRAS. Nitrate of Bismuth. (℞ *Bismuthi* ℥j. *Acidi Nitrici*, f ℥jss., *Aquæ Destillatæ*, Oiij.) Dissolve the bismuth in the nitric acid, mixed with f ℥i. of the water; and strain. Add the remainder of the water to the filtered fluid, and set aside the mixture till the powder subsides. Finally, having poured off the supernatant fluid, and washed the nitrate with distilled water, dry it, rolled in blotting paper, with a gentle heat.

Comp. 18·36 pts. of nitric acid+81·64 of oxide of bismuth=100·00; or, 1 eq. oxide=237+1 eq. acid=54, equiv. 291.
Prop. A white, inodorous, tasteless powder: insoluble in water.
Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.
Use. In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia.
Dose. From gr. v. to gr. xv.

BORAX. (Impure from Thibet and Persia.) Borax. (Biborate of Soda.)
Comp. 2 eq. of boracic acid=70+1 soda 32+10 water=90, equiv.=192.
Prop. Inodorous, taste cooling, slightly efflorescent.
Oper. Diuretic, detergent.
Use. As a gargle in aphthæ, and in salivation.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in lotion of f℥vj.
Off. Prep. Mel. Boracis.

BROMINIUM. Bromine.
Prop. A dark red liquid; odour disagreeable, resembling that of chlorine; taste strongly acrid; spec. grav. 3; very volatile; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.
Oper. A powerful poison, escharotic.
Use. To prepare bromide of potassium.
Off. Prep. Potassi Bromidum.

CAJUPUTI. Cajeput. (Melaleuca *Minor*, *Polyadel. Icosand.* N. O. *Myrtaceæ*. Amboyna. ♄.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant like camphor; taste pungent, aromatic; limpid, colour green, when rectified colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In hysteria, tympanitis, palsy of the tongue, and externally as an embrocation in rheumatism, gout, and to weak joints after luxations. Like other strong volatile oils, it relieves tooth-ache when applied to the decayed tooth.

Dose. ♏iij. to ♏v. on a lump of sugar, as an oleo-saccharum.

CALAMINA. Calamine. *An Ore of Zinc.*

Comp. Oxide of zinc 65·2, carbonic acid 34·8 (*Derbyshire Calamine.*) It contains also sesquioxide of iron.

Prop. Friable, fracture uneven; colour pale reddish yellow, opaque, dull.

Use. Principally for pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. Calamina Præparata, Cerat. Calam.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Calamine.
The Calamine burnt and reduced to an impalpable powder. In this state it is sprinkled on excoriations and ichorous ulcers.

CALUMBA. Calumba Root. *Cocculus Palmatus,* Diæcia Hexand., N. O. *Menispermaceæ.* Africa. ♄.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter; bark of the sections thick, dark olive; central part yellowish. Water at 212° takes up one-third of the weight of the root. Alcohol also extracts its virtues.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera; in the mesenteric fever of infants, we have found the following powder, aided by daily long-continued frictions of the abdomen with soap liniment, of great efficacy. ℞ Potassæ Sulphatis gr. x. Pulv. Calumbæ gr. vj. P. Rhei Rad. gr. iij. Misce: bis terve quotidie sumend.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Acetate and diacetate of lead: infusion of galls.
Off. Prep. Infusum Calumbæ, Tinct. Calumbæ.

CALCIS HYDRAS. Hydrate of Lime.

CALX. Lime, or Quick Lime. (*From marble, or native carbonate of Lime.*)
Comp. 1 eq. of calcium=20+1 oxygen=8, eq. 28.
Prop. White, pulverulent; taste burning, urinous; decomposes animal matter; spec. grav. 2·3, infusible.
Oper. Escharotic; but not now used.
Off. Prep. Liquor Calcis, Potassa cum Calce, Liq. Amm.

CALX. CHLORINATA. Chlorinated Lime, (*Calcis Hydrat* ℔ 1 *Chlorini q. s. s.*) Pass Chlorine to the Lime, spread in a proper vessel, until it is saturated.

Chlorine is very generally evolved from Hydrochloric acid added to Binoxide of Manganese, with a gentle heat.

Remarks.—The exact nature of this compound not having been yet determined, the term *chlorinated lime* is provisionally given to it.

The substance is prepared very largely for the use of the bleacher, and is called *bleaching powder*, when so employed. It was formerly termed also Oxymuriate of Lime; it is now known by the name of Chloride of Lime.

Process. On this view of the subject, when hydrochloric acid acts upon binoxide of manganese, the changes that take place are these: two equivalents of hydrochloric acid are composed of two eqs. of hydrogen=2, and 2 eqs. of chlorine=72; 1 eq. of binoxide of manganese consists of 2 eqs. of oxygen=16 and 1 eq. of manganese =28; when these act upon each other, the 2 eqs. of hydrogen combine with the 2 eqs. of oxygen and form 2 eqs. of water, while 1 of the eqs. of chlorine unites with or is absorbed by the lime, and chloride of lime, the calx chlorinata of the Pharmacopæia, is formed.

Prop. Chloride of lime, when pure, is white, but generally has a brownish tint, it emits a weak smell of chlorine and its taste is strong. It is only partially soluble in water. The lime uncombined with chlorine being comparatively insoluble. It possesses powerful bleaching properties, when exposed to the air it is gradually decomposed, chlorine is given out, and carbonate of lime formed and precipitated, it is also decomposed by heat; some chlorine gas comes over first, and afterwards oxygen derived from the decomposition of the lime, chloride of calcium remaining.

Use. It is employed as a disinfectant; when exposed to the air the carbonic acid which it contains evolves chlorine, this powerfully corrects the putrid odour arising either from diseased or decomposing animal matter. The solution of it is commonly called Labarracque's disinfecting fluid.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Calcium, (*Cretæ* ℥v. *Acidi. Hydrochloric. Aquæ dest. āā* Oss.)

"Mix the acid with the water; and to these, gradually, add the chalk to saturation. Then the effervescence being finished, strain; evaporate the liquor until the salt is dried. Put this into a crucible, and having liquefied it in the fire, pour it upon a flat, clean stone. Lastly, when it is cold break it into small pieces, and keep it in a well-closed vessel."

Comp. 1 eq. chlorine 36 + 1 calcium=20, eq. 56.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid: soluble in half its weight of cold water, and to any extent in boiling water. Deliquesces.

Oper. and Use. See Liquor Calcii Chloridi.

Off. Prep. *Liq. Calcii Chlorid.*

CAMBOGIA. Camboge. (Stalagmitis Cambogioides, *Monœcia Monadelphia.* N. O. *Guttiferæ.* Cambodia. ♄.)

Comp. Gum, resembling cherry-tree gum, and nearly insipid, resin, and an unknown principle.

Prop. Inodorous, colour of fragments orange yellow; opaque, brittle, fracture glassy.

Oper. Cathartic, (*drastic*,) emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic.
Use. In visceral obstructions and dropsy; in tape worm, conjoined with carbonate of potash.
Dose. Gr. ij. to vj. in powder joined with calomel, squill, &c.
Off. Prep. Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp.

CAMPHORA. Camphora. (Laurus Camphora, *Enneandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Lauraceæ.* East Indies. ♄.) Chiefly from Dyrobalanops Camphora.

Comp. Carbon 70·28+hydrogen 10·36+oxygen 10.36. (*Dumas*)

Prop. Odour strong, peculiar, fragrant; taste bitterish-aromatic accompanied with the sensation of cold; volatile, white, semi-pellucid, brittle, yet not easily pulverized; texture crystalline; soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar, and, in a very small degree, in water: lighter than water.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne.
Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. Externally it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations, when dissolved in oil.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection. The effects of an over-dose are counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

Off. Prep. Mistura Camphoræ, Tinct. Camphoræ, Tinct. Camphoræ Comp., Linimentum Camphoræ, Lin. Camphoræ Comp., Lin. Hydrargyri Comp., Lin. Saponis, Lin. Terebinthinæ, Cerat. Plumbi comp.

CANELLA. Canella (Canella Alba. *Dodecand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Guttiferæ.* West Indies. ♄.)
Prop. Pieces flattish, yellowish-grey; odour aromatic, taste pungent; fracture starchy. Virtues partially extracted by water, entirely by alcohol.
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics and cathartics.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss in powder, or in infusion.
Off. Prep. Vinum Aloes.

CANTHARIS. P. 1824 *Lytta.* The Blistering Fly. (Lytta Vesicatoria, *Insecta, Coleoptera.* South of Europe.) *Cantharidis.*
Comp. Cantharidin, green oil, black insoluble matter, yellow viscid matter, fat, phosphates of lime and magnesia, uric acid.
Prop. Odour fœtid; taste slightly acrid; body oblong, green gold, and shining; antennæ filiform, black. They retain their acrimony for many years, if kept dry.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, vesicant; both their internal use, and their external application, are apt to produce strangury; active properties depend on the cantharadin.

Use. Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet and leucorrhœa; cholera; retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder, and an incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; but their internal use requires caution. For their external use, see *Empl. Cantharidis, and Tinctura.*

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill, with opium, or the extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day, in cholera combined with opium and sugar of lead.

Off. Prep. Acetum Cantharidis, Tinct. Cantharidis, Emplast. Cantharidis, Ceratum Cantharidis, Ung. Cantharidis.

CAPSICUM. The Capsicum Berries. (Capsicum Annuum. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ.* South America. ⊙.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, pungent; taste very biting, hot, aromatic; its active matter is yielded to æther, alcohol, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (*Capsici pulv.* ʒ j., *Mur. Sodæ* ℈ j., *Aceti,* ℥ iv. *Aquæ ferventis* f℥vj. *Cola.*) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it are used in coma and the delirium of typhus.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. in pills.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.
Off. Prep. Tinct. Capsici.

CARBO ANIMALIS. Animal Charcoal.

Use. Charcoal is chiefly used as a therapeutic agent, but its disinfecting and antiseptic powers are very inferior to the chloride of lime; it is considered by many however to be nearly inert.
Off. Prep. Hydroch: Morphiæ, Quin. Disulph., Veratria.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal of Wood. (*Recens.*)
Comp. Carbon 98·4, hydrogen 1·5, a minute portion of oxygen, salts, earths, &c.
Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, black, brittle.
Oper. Antiseptic.
Use. In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia: as a cataplasm with linseed meal to fœtid ulcers; the best tooth powder.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. united with rhubarb.

CARDAMINE. P. 1824. *Cardaminæ Flores.* Cuckoo Flowers, (Cardamine Pratensis, *Tetradynam. Silic.* N O. *Cruciferæ,* Europe ♃.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly acrid.
Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.
Use. In the spasms.

Dose. ʒj. to ℥ ij. in powder, twice or thrice a day.

CARDAMOMUM. Cardamom Seeds. (Alpinia, *Cardamomum, Monand. Monog.* N. O. *Zingiberaceæ.* East Indies.)

Prop. Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pungent, grateful.
Oper. Carminative, stomachic.

Use. In the flatulent cholic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia: but principally to give warmth to other remedies.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. in powder.

Off. Prep. Ext. Colocynthidis Comp, Tinct. Cardamomi, Tinct. Cardam. Comp., Tinct., Cinnam. Comp., Tinct. Conii., Tinct. Gentianæ Comp., Tinct. Rhei, com., Tinct. Sennæ com., Spir. Ætheris Aromaticus, Confect. Aromatica. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.

CARUI. Caraway Seeds. (Carum Carui, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* North of Europe. ♂.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, grateful; figure ovate-oblong striated.

Oper. Carminative.
Use. In flatulent cholic: and to give warmth to purgatives.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. swallowed whole.

Off. Prep. Ol. Carui, Aq. Carui, Spir. Carui, Spir. Juniperi Comp., Tinct. Cardam. Comp., Tinct. Sennæ Comp., Confectio Opii, Confectio Rutæ.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS. Cloves. (Eugenia Caryophyllata. *Icosandri. Monogyn.* N. O. *Myrtaceæ.* Moluccas. ♄.)

Prop. Odour stong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste acrid, pungent: figure like a small nail with a notched head; colour deep brown, (*the unexpanded bud.*)
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. As corrigents for other remedies.
Dose. Gr. v. to x. in powder.
Off. Prep. Infusum Caryophyllorum, Infusum Aurantii Comp., Vinum Opii, Confectio Aromatica, Confect. Scammonii, Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. Oil of Cloves.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in a small proportion.
Prop. Odour and taste of the clove; colour pale yellow; heavier than water.

Oper. and Use. The same as the clove; externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in hooping cough; as an application in tooth-ache.

Dose. ♏ij. to ♏vi, on sugar.

CASCARILLA. P. 1824. ——————, *Cortex.* Cascarilla Bark. (Croton *Eleuteria, Monæc. Monadelphia,* N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Bahamas. ♄.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitterish, aromatic; when burning, and the flame extinguished, the smoke has the odour of musk; active parts an essential oil, and bitter extractive: completely extracted by proof spirit.
Oper. Tonic, stomachic.
Use. As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa, and after dysentery; in dyspepsia and flatulent colic, and gout.
Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒss. in powder.
Off. Prep. Infusum Cascarillæ, Tinct. Cascarillæ.

CASSIA. P. 1824. —— *Pulpa.* (Cassia Fistula. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Leguminosæ.* India. Egypt. ♄.)
Prop. Pulp black, bright, shining; sweet, slightly acid; inodorous.
Oper. Laxative.
Use. Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.
Dose. ʒiv. to ℥j.
Off. Prep. Confectio Cassiæ, Confectio Sennæ.

CASTOREUM. Castor. (Castor Fiber. The Beaver. *Mammalia Glires, Mammalia Rodentia,* Cuv. Russia.)
A peculiar matter found in bags, near the rectum of the animal.
Comp. Carbonates of potash, of lime, of ammonia, and of iron; resin; extractive mucilaginous matter, volatile oil.
Prop. Odour strong, unpleasant, peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid; colour orange brown.
Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue?
Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. in a bolus; ʒj. or more in clysters; of little value as a remedy.
Off. Prep. Tinctura Castorei.

CATAPLASMA CONII. Hemlock Cataplasm. (*Extractum Conii.* ℥i. *Aquæ fervent.* f℥x. *Lini sem. cont.* ℥ivss, *vel. q. s. s.* Add the linseed by degrees to the water, diligently stirring, so as to make a poultice; over this spread the extract, first softened in water.)
Use. In cancer and painful sores.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. Yeast Cataplasm. (*Farinæ* ℔j. *Cerevisiæ Fermenti, Aquæ calef. temp.* 100° ā ā f℥v. Mix and stir to make a cataplasm. Place it near the fire until it rises.)
Oper. Antiseptic.
Use. Applied to gangrenous and sloughing sores.

CATAPLASMA LINI. Cataplasm of Linseed Meal. (*Aquæ ferventis* f℥x., *Lini seminum contritorum,* ℥ivss *vel. q. s. s.* ut idonea fiat crassitudo.)
Use. A suppurative poultice.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. Mustard Cataplasm. (*Sinapis, Lini. Sem. Contr.* ā ā ℥iiss., *vel. q. s. s., Aquæ fervent.* f℥x. Add the powders, first mixed together, to the water by degrees, stirring them so as to make a poultice.)
Oper. Rubefacient, stimulant.
Use. Applied to the soles of the feet, in the delirium, coma, and sinking of typhus, and cholera; to the pained part in rheumatism.

CATECHU. P. 1824. ——— *Extractum.* Catechu. (Acacia Catechu, *Polygam. Monœc.* N. O. *Mimoseæ.* East Indies. ♃.) *An extract of the wood.*

Comp. *Bombay Catechu,* tannin 54·5, extractive 34, mucilage 6·5, impurities 5 parts. *Bengal Catechu,* tannin 48·5, extractive 36·5, mucilage 8, impurities 7 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish; colour reddish-brown, soluble in water and in alcohol.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and intestinal hæmorrhages: locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℈j. in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Off. Prep. Infusum Catechu Comp., Tinct. Catechu.

CENTAURIUM. Centaury. (Chironia Centaurium, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Gentianaceæ.* Europe. ⊙.)

Prop. Taste bitter. Active principle extracted both by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia and atonic gout.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒj.

CERA FLAVA ET CERA ALBA. Yellow Wax and white.

(*A substance prepared by the bee; and by some plants, as the Ceroxylon and Myrica Cerifera.*

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling that of honey; tasteless; dry; brittle; colour yellow, when recent; but the odour and colour are lost by bleaching.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil; then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel f℥ij.

Off. Prep. Ung., Cerata, Emp. Varia.

CERATUM. Cerate. (*Olei Olivæ* Oi., *Ceræ* ℥xx. Melt the wax then add the oil, and mix.) Emollient. To excoriations, &c.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. Calamine Cerate. (*Calaminæ, Ceræ,* ā ā ℥viiss. *Ol. Olivæ* Oi. The oil and wax being melted, mix; then remove them from the fire: as soon as they begin to thicken add the calamine, and stir until the whole be cold.)

Oper. Desiccative, epulotic.

Use. To ulcers, with a thin, acrid discharge; to burns after the inflammation is abated; to the eyelids in ophthalmia tarsi.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. Cerate of the Spanish Fly. (*Cerati Cetacei* ℥vj., *Cantharidum in pulv. sub.* ℥j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.)

Oper. Irritative.

Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface; but few constitutions can bear the irritation it induces.

CERATUM CETACEI. Spermaceti Cerate. (*Cetacei* ℥ij. *Ceræ Alb.* ℥viij., *Olivæ Ol.* 0j. The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Oper. Emollient, cooling.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Cantharidis.*

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. Compound Cerate of Mercury. (*Unguent: Hydr: fort:*, *Cerat. Saponis* āā ℥vi. *Camphoræ* ℥iss. Rub them together.)

Oper. Stimulant resolvent.

Use. To promote the dispersion of indolent tumours.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis cont.* ʒv., *Ceræ Alb.* ℥v., *Olivæ Ol.* 0i. Melt the wax in eight fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

Oper. Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

Use. In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. Compound Lead Cerate. (*Liq. Plumbi diacetatis* ℥vi. *Ceræ* ℥viii., *Olivæ Ol.* 0i, *Camphoræ* ʒi. Melt the wax in f℥xvi. of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire and when it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of diacetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as the former.

CERATUM RESINÆ. Resin Cerate. (*Resinæ, Ceræ,* āā ℥xv. *Olivæ Ol.* 0j. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot.)

Oper. Digestive, cleansing, incarnating.

Use. To foul indolent ulcers.

CERATUM SABINÆ. Savine Cerate. (*Sabinæ cont.* ℔ss. *Ceræ* ℥iv, *Adipis* ℔i. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

Use. To keep a discharge from a blistered surface, it is much preferable to the Ceratum Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a more regular discharge.

CERATUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. Soap Cerate. (*Sapon.* ℥x., *Ceræ* ℥xijss., *Plumbi Oxydi cont.* ℥xv., *Olivæ* Ol. 0j., *Aceti Coug.* j.; Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly until they combine; then add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated; lastly, mix in the oil and wax melted together.)

Oper. Desiccative, resolvent.

Use. Applied, spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated, and the bones are united; and to strumous swellings.

Off. Prep. Ceratum Hyd. com.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast. The frothy matter collected on the surface of beer during fermentation.

Use. To induce fermentation in poultices. It has also been given internally with advantage, in combination with sugar and wine in typhus fevers.

Off. Prep. Cataplasma Fermenti.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti. (Physcter Macrocephalus. The Spermaceti Whale. *Mammaliæ, Cetaceæ.*)

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, semitransparent, unctuous. Sp. grav. 0·94; melts at 112° of heat; partially soluble in alcohol.

Comp. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒiss. rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg in emulsion.

Off. Prep. Ceratum Simplex, Ceratum Cetacei. Ung. Cetacei.

CETRARIA. P. 1824. *Lichen,* Liver Wort. (Cetraria Islandica, *Cryptogamia,* N. O. *Lichenes.* Iceland. ♃.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.
Oper. Tonic, demulcent, nutrient.
Use. Vide *Decoct. Cetrariæ,*
Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv. first steeped in water, holding in solution some carbonate of potash to extract the bitter; and then boiled in milk chocolate, or cocoa.
Off. Prep. Decoctum Cetrariæ.

CHIMAPHILA. Winter green or Pyrola. (*Decand. Monog.* N. O. *Pyrolaceæ.* Europe, America, Asia.)
Oper and *Use.* Vide *Decoct Chimaphilæ.*
Off. Prep. Decoct. Chimaphilæ.

CINCHONÆ (CORDIFOLIÆ.) CALISAYÆ. Yellow Bark. (*Pent. Monogynia* N. O. *Cinchonaceæ.* South America. ♃.) *Calasaya of the Spaniards.*
Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter, slightly astringent; in pieces a span long, not always rolled, often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable, fracture fibrous; internally of a yellow cinnamon colour. Its active principle is an alkali named *Quinæ*
Off Prep. Tinct. Cinchonæ, Decoct. Cinchonæ Cord., Ext. Cinchonæ Cord., Quinæ Disulph.

CINCHONÆ (LANCIFOLIÆ.) CONDAMINEÆ. Pale, Crown, or Loxa bark.

Prep. Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter and astringent than yellow bark; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin, epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon or fawn colour. Its active principle is an alkali, which has been named *Cinchonia.*

Off. Prep. Tinct. Cinchon. com., Decoct. Cinch. Lanc., Inf. Cinchon. Lanc., Ext. Cinch. Lanc.

CINCHONÆ (OBLONGIFOLIÆ.*) RUBRÆ. Red Bark.

Prop. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense; in quills and flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and smooth; internally woody, fibrous, of a deep brownish red colour. Its active principles two alkalies, *Quina* and *Cinchonia.*

Oper. These three species, nearly alike, are strongly and permanently tonic, slightly astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge; the yellow is preferred in Peru; the red is apt to nauseate.

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox, erysipelas; acute rheumatism: cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in glysters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics and carbonic acid are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb. The red is the most useful in gangrene.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥iij. or more in milk, infusion of liquorice, or water. Vide *Infusum, Tinctura.*

Off. Prep. Decoctum Cinchonæ oblong., Ext. Cinchonæ oblong.

CINNAMOMUM. P. 1824. *Cinnamomi Cortex.* Cinnamon Bark. (Laurus Cinnamomum, *Enneandr. Monogyn.* N. O. *Lauraceæ,* Ceylon. ♃.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish, depending on essential oil; colour light yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other, not thicker than paper; pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.

Oper. Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

Use. As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting, chewed in palsy of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. in powder.

Off. Prep. Aq. Cinnamomi, Infusum Catechu Comp., Spir. Cinnamomi., Spir. Lavandulæ Comp., Tinct. Cardamomi Comp., Tinct Catechu, Tinct. Cinnamomi, T. Cinnam. Comp., Vinum Opii, Confect. Aromat., Pulv. Cinnam, Comp., Pulv. Cretæ Comp., Pulv. Kino Comp., Spir. Ammon Aromat., Tinct. Catechu, Tinct. Lavand.

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* Improperly named, as the red bark is from a source still unknown.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. Oil of Cinnamon.

Prop. Odour of the bark; taste pungent, hot; pale yellow colour, sinks in water; soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Powerfully stimulant; stomachic.

Use. In cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic; inserted into a decayed tooth to allay tooth-ache.

Dose. ♏j. to ♏iij. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. Mist. Spiri. Vini. Gallici, Sp. Cinnamomi.

COCCI. Cochineal (Coccus Cacti. *Insecta, Hemiptera.* Mexico.) *The Dried Female.*

Prop. Faint, heavy odour; taste acrid, bitterish, astringent; colour blackish red externally, purple red within; small, irregular, roundish

Use. Chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c.

Off. Prep. Tinct. Cardamom. Comp., Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp., Syrupus Cocci.

COLCHICI CORMUS ET SEMINA. The Bulb and Seeds of the Meadow Saffron. (Colchicum Autumnale, *Hexand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Melanthaceæ.* Europe. ♃) *Dug in July and August when the seed appears.*

Comp. Colchicina, a peculiar alkaloid resembling veratria, fecula.

Prop. Taste acrid, excoriating the mouth; acrimony lost in drying.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In dropsies, gout, in rheumatism. *(It is supposed that it forms the active ingredient of the Eau Medicinale.)*

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. vj. of the recent bulb in pills.

Off. Prep. Acetum Colchici, Extractum Colchici Acet., Ext. Colch. Cormi., Tinct. Colchici Com., Tinct. Colchici., Vinum Colchici.

COLOCYNTHIS. Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (Cucumis Colocynthis, *Monœc. Syngen.* N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ L. J.* Cape of Good Hope. ⊙.)

Prop. Taste bitter, nauseous, acrimonious; light, white or pale, yellow; spongy.

Oper. Strongly cathartic.

Use. Too violent to be used alone.

Off. Prep. Extract. Colocynthidis, Ext. Colocynth. Comp., Enema Colocynth.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. Confection of Almonds. (*Amygd. Dul.* ℥viij., *Acaciæ Cont.* ℥j., *Sacch.* ℥iv. Having blanched the almonds, beat the whole into an uniform paste.) This preparation is merely a good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit to make the almond mixture.

Off. Prep. Mist. Amygd.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. Aromatic Confection. (*Cinnamomi Cort.*, *Myristicæ sing.* ℥ij. *Caryoph.* ℥j., *Cardam.* ʒss. *Croci* ℥ij. *Cretæ Præp.* ℥xvi., *Sacch. Pur.* ℔ij. Rub the dry substances to a fine powder, mix, and whenever the confection is to be used, add water gradually, and mix until they are thoroughly incorporated.)

Oper. Stimulant, cordial.

Use. In the low stage of typhoid fevers; atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in bolus or mixtures.

Incomp. Acids of any kind.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. Confection of orange. (*Aur. Cort. recent. radulâ separ.* ℔j., *Sacch.* ℔iij. Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.)

Oper. Stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose. ʒj. to ℥j.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. Cassia Confection. (*Cassiæ* ℔ss., *Mannæ* ℥ij. *Tamarindi* ℥j., *Syr. Rosæ.* f℥viii. Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and, having mixed in the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.

Dose. ʒj. to ℥j.

CONFECTIO OPII. Opium Confection. (*Opii duri* ʒvj., *Piper, Long.* ℥j. *Zingib.* ℥ij., *Carui*, ℥iij. *Tragacanthæ contritæ* ʒii. *Syrupi* f℥xvi. Rub the opium with the syrup made hot; then add the other articles in the state of powder, and mix.) *Gr.* j. *of Opium in gr.* xxxvj.

Oper. Narcotic and stimulant.

Use. Atonic gout, flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, in the chalk mixture.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in a bolus, or mixture.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. Confection of Black Pepper, (*Piperis nigri, Inul.* ā ā ℔j. *Fœniculi* ℔iij. *Mellis, Sacchari,* ā ā ℔ij.) This preparation is probably intended as a substitute for Ward's Paste for Piles.

Prop. Warm stimulant.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. Confection of Dog Rose. (*Rosæ Can.* ℔j., *Sacch. Cont.* ℥xx. Rub them together until they be well incorporated.)

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

Off. Prep. *Pilul. Hyd. Iodidi.*

CONFECTIO ROSÆ [GALLICÆ.] Confection of the Red Rose. (*Rosæ Gal.* ℔j., *Sacch.* ℔iij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass.)

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa. Rubbed up with new milk, it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.

Dose. ʒj. to ℥j.

Off. Prep. Pil. Hydrargyri.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. Confection of Rue. (*Rutæ exsic*; *Carui, Lauri Bacc. sing.* ℥jss. *Sagapeni.* ʒss. *Piper. Nig.* ʒij.; *Mellis* ℥xvj. *Aquæ dest. q. s. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then the sagapenum and honey being dissolved in water over a slow fire, add the powder gradually and mix all together.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In the convulsive affections of children, given in clysters; ℈j. to ʒj. in Oss. of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. Confection of Scammony. (*Scammonii contriti* ℥jss., *Caryoph. cont.*, *Zingiber. Contr.* āā ʒvj., *Olei. Carui.* fʒss. *Syr. Rosæ. q. s. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then rub them again with the syrup; add the oil of caraway, and mix.)

Oper. Warm cathartic.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. in a bolus.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. Confection of Senna. (*Sennæ* ℥viij., *Ficorum* ℔j., *Tamarindi, Cassiæ, Prunorum sing.* ℔ss., *Coriand.* ℥iv., *Glycyrrhizæ* ℥iij. *Sacch. pur.* ℔ijss. *Aq.* Oiii. Rub the Senna with the coriander, and by a sieve separate ten ounces of the mixed powder, boil down the water, with the figs and the liquorice added, to half; then press out (the liquor) and strain it. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath, until the whole twenty-four fluid ounces remain; then, the sugar being added, let a syrup be made. Lastly, rub the pulps gradually with the Syrup, and having thrown in the sifted powder mix them all.)

Oper. Laxative.

Use. In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv.

CONII FOLIA, FRUCTUS. Hemlock Leaves and Seeds. (Conium Maculatum, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Indigenous. ⊙.)

Comp. Conia, resin, albumen, odorous oil, extractive.

Prop. Odour heavy and disagreeable; taste bitter, nauseous, herbaceous; colour a dull green; light destroys its virtues, therefore the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked.

Oper. Narcotic, poisonous in an over-dose, resolvent.

Use. As a palliative in cancer and schirrous, scrofulous, and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis. Externally ℥iij. of the dried herb boiled in Oj. of water, as a fomentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed and oatmeal.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ℈j. of the powder, or from ♏xij. to lx. of the expressed juice, very gradually increased.

Off. Prep. Cataplasma Conii, Extractum Conii, Pil. Conii Comp., Tinct. Conii.

CONTRAJERVA. P. 1824. ——·—— *Radix.* Contrajerva Root. (Dorstenia Contrajerva. *Tetrad. Monogyn.* N. O. *Urticaceæ.* South America. ♃.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, heavy; taste bitter, styptic, sweetish.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. In typhus; nervous fever: the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery.

Dose. Gr. xij. to ʒss.

COPAIBA. Copaiba. Copaifera Langsdorfii. *Decand. Monog.* N. O. *Leguminosæ. Mimosæ.* Brazils. ♄.)

Comp. Resinous extract, green volatile oil.

Prop. Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence of syrup; yellowish, transparent; soluble in alcohol, æther, and the expressed oils; miscible in distilled water, by means of mucilage; spec. grav. 0·950.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.

Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, hemorrhoidal affections.

Dose. ♏x. to ʒi. in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg; in pills, by mixing the copaiba with magnesia and exposing the mixture to the air.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

Tests. Agitate fʒj. of liq. ammoniæ with fʒijss. of copaiba; if it remains milky when at rest, it contains castor oil.

CORIANDRUM. P. 1824. *Coriandri Semina.* Coriander. (Coriandrum Sativum. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Italy ☉.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste grateful, pungent; seed hemispherical; ribbed.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. entire, or in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Sennæ, Confectio Sennæ.*

CORNU. Horn. (Cervus Elaphus, *Mammalia Pecora.* Europe.)

Prop. Hard, compact, bony; yields 27 parts gelatine for every 100 of the horn.

Oper. Emollient, nutritive.

Use. To infants deprived of the breast. ℥vj. of the shavings, boiled in Oiv. of water to Oij. then strained, and the liquor again boiled with f℥j. of orange juice, ℥vj. of sugar, and f℥v. of sherry wine, forms a light nutritious jelly for the sick.

Off. Prep. *Cornu Ustum, Pulv. Antimonii Comp.*

CORNU USTUM. Burnt Hartshorn.

Comp. Phosphate of lime 57·5, carbonate of lime 1, phosphate of magnesia.

Prop. White, friable.

Use. The knowledge of the components of this preparation proves that it possesses no antacid qualities, and therefore it might be altogether rejected.

CREASOTON. CREASOTE.

Comp. Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Carbon in unknown quantities.

Prop. Creasote, when pure, is a colourless liquid, of a thin, oily consistence, possessing a strong odour, and powerful pungent taste. Its odour is likened to wood smoke, or smoked meat. It boils at 397°. F. Its specific gravity is 1.037. Water dissolves about one part in 80. It is very soluble in alcohol, æther, naphtha, and acetic acid; has no acid or alkaline reaction, but combines with both acids and alkalies. It forms compounds with soda, potash, and lime, soluble in water; and may be separated from them by very feeble acids. It is decomposed by nitric and sulphuric acid. It coagulates albumen readily, and in a very diluted state. It acts powerfully on living beings, destroying them if brought in contact with it, even in a very diluted form. Its name explains a remarkable property which it possesses, viz., its antiseptic power upon flesh. The word is derived from the Greek, being formed of *κρεάς* flesh and *σωζω* to preserve.

Creasote is an ingredient of tar procured from vegetable and some animal substances; most generally it is obtained from the impure pyroligneous liquid which is evolved by the destructive distillation of wood.

Oper. and *Use.* The virtues of creasote in the cure of disease are not satisfactorily established. It has often held out great hope and promise, which a short period of trial has completely overthrown. It is a decidedly powerful remedy in toothache, if introduced into a carious tooth. It sometimes checks obstinate vomiting, when all other remedies have failed. It has been tried, in hœmoptysis, diabetes, burns, itch, and several skin diseases; gangrene of the extremities, scrofulous ulcers of the throat and leg; syphilitic sores, lumbago, aphthæ, and rheumatism. It might also probably be serviceable in cholera.

The action of creasote on the system is very mysterious; for it seems to be both a sedative and stimulant, in different cases and doses, and it probably acts in part by its chemical action upon the tissues, to which it is applied. Thus, it checks the bleeding from vessels by the coagulation produced in the blood. From experiments on animals, in large doses, it has been observed to occasion sudden prostration of muscular power, vertigo, oppression of the breathing, vomiting, spasms of the abdominal muscles, tremors, convulsions, and death. On examination after death the tissues possess the odour of creasote; the large vessels about the heart are gorged with blood more coagulated than usual, there is congestion of the lungs, but little congestion of the vessels of the brain. It is also found to produce an inflammatory appearance of the mucous membrance of the alimentary canal. Creasote may be given in the form of liquid or in pills. The latter is more pleasant, as the taste of creasote is far from agreeable.

Dose. One minim three times a day, which may be gradually increased to eight or ten minims. As an external application in the form of lotion, two to eight drops of this liquid may be added to each ounce of water.

Off Prep. Ung. Creasoti.

CRETA. Chalk.

Comp. Lime 56, carbonic acid 44, in 100 parts; some argil. Spec. grav. from 2·3 to 2·6.

Prop. White, friable, effervescing with acids.

Use. To prepare the Creta Præparata.

Off. Prep. Calcii Chlorid.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Chalk.

Comp. The same as those of Creta.

Oper. Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa from acidity; externally, when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over of the sore is much hastened.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℨj. or more.

Off. Prep. Mistura Cretæ, Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ, Pulvis Cretæ Comp., Confect. Aromat.

CROCUS. Saffron. (Crocus Sativus, *Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Iridaceæ.* The East ♃.) *The English is the best.*

Prop. Odour diffusive, aromatic narcotic; taste aromatic, pungent, bitter; colour deep orange red; residing in an essential oil and a yellow colouring matter *polychroite*; yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic.
Use. In hysteria, and other nervous affections.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈ss.
Off. Prep. Syrupus Croci, Confect. Aromatica, Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhâ, Pil. Styracis Comp., Tinct. Cardam. Com., Decoct. Aloetis com., Tinct. Aloes Comp., Tinct. Cinchona Comp., Tinct. Rhei Comp.

CYMINUM. P. 1824. *Cumini Semina.* Cummin. (Cuminum Cyminum, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Egypt. ☉.)
Prop. Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, disagreeable. Water extracts their odour; spirit takes up both odour and taste. Seeds ovate, striated.
Oper. Antispasmodic; externally stimulating.
Use. Scarcely ever employed internally.

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS. P. 1824. *Cuprum Ammoniatum.* Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Sulphat.* ℥j. *Amm. Sesquicarb.* ℥iss.)
Comp. Subsulphate of copper, subsulphate of ammonia.
Prop. A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour; taste hot, styptic, metalline. Its colour is lost by keeping, if exposed to the air, and it becomes green; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.
Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.
Use. In epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purging.
Dose. Gr. ¼ gradually increased to gr. iv. in a pill twice a day.
Off. Prep. Liq. Cupri Ammon. Sulph.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Copper.

Comp. Oxide of copper 32·06, sulphuric acid 32·06 water 35·88 in 100 pts.; or, 1 eq. protoxide of copper =40+1 sulphuric acid = 40 : eq. 80.

Prop. Crystals rhomboidal, rich blue, semi-transparent, efflorescing, inodorous; taste harsh, styptic, corrosive: soluble in 4 parts of water, at 60°; 2 of water at 212°.

Oper. Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fever and dysentery; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis, croup, and in cases of poisoning: externally as a stimulant to ulcers, and to take down fungus. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleets. It formed the base of a very unchemical preparation, Bates' Aqua Camphorata which Ware recommends, diluted with 16 parts of water, in the purulent opthalmia of infants. The following will answer instead of it. ℞ Cupri sulph. gr. iij. mist. camphoræ f℥v. cola.

Dose. Gr. ¼ to gr. ij. in a pill; gr. ij. to gr. x. in f℥ij. of water vomit.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths and their carbonates; sodæ biboras; salts of lead; acetate of iron; acetate and diacetate of lead; astringent vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Off. Prep. *Cupri Ammon. Sulph.*

CURCUMA. P. 1824. *Curcumæ Longæ Radix.* Turmeric. (Curcuma Longa, *Monand, Monogyn.* N. O. *Scitamineæ.* India. ♃.) *A tuberose root.*

Prop. Colour pale yellow; taste bitter and aromatic; odour slightly aromatic. It tinges the urine reddish, after being taken for a short time.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach; intermittent fever; dropsy.

Dose. From ℈ss. of the powder to ℈ij; three table spoonsful three times a day, of an infusion made with ℈ij. of the root in Oj. of water.

CUSPARIA. P. 1824. *Cuspariæ Cortex.* Cusparia or Angustura Bark. (Cusparia febrifuga. *Diandria Monogynia,* N. O. *Rutaceæ.* South America. ♄.)

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; pieces thin; externally grey, wrinkled internally yellowish-fawn; fracture short, resinous. Yields its virtues to water and proof spirit.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

Use. In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron and of copper, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, acetate and diacetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, pure potash, and infusion of galls and yellow cinchona bark.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xx. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Cuspariæ.*

CYDONIA. Quince Seed. (Cydonia vulgaris, *Icosandria Pentagynia*, N. O. *Pomaceæ*. Germany. ♄.)

Prop. Shape of the seeds ovate, angled; the coriaceous external coat abounds with mucilage, to obtain which only they are used.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cydoniæ*.

DAUCI RADIX ET FRUCTUS. Carrot Root and Seed. (Daucus Carota, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ*. Indigenous. ♂.)

Prop. The root is sweet and mucilaginous: the seeds have an aromatic odour, and a moderately warm pungent taste.

Oper. Of the root emollient; of the seeds stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.

Use. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fœtid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel and other renal affections, for which they have been extolled.

Dose. Of the bruised seed ℈j. to ʒj.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Aloes. (*Ext. Glycyrrh.* ℥vij., *Potassæ Carb.* ʒj. *Aloes contritæ, Myrrhæ contritæ, Croci sing.* ʒjss., *Tinct. Card. com.* f℥vij., *Aquæ destill*, Ojss.) Boil to Oj. and strain, then add *Tinct. Card. Comp.*

Comp. The gummy and extractive matter of the plants dissolved in water, which is enabled, by the alkali, to take up a little of the resin. The tincture keeps it unchanged.

Oper. Gently cathartic; emmenagogue.

Use. In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels; jaundice, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis.

Dose. f℥ss to. f℥j. taken in the morning.

Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts.

DECOCTUM AMYLI. P. 1824. *Mucilago Amyli*. Decoction of Starch (*Amyli* ʒiv. *Aq.* Oj. Rub the Starch with the water gradually added, then boil for a short time.

Use. As a demulcent.

Off. Prep. *Enema Opii.*

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. P. 1824.——— *Lichenes*. Decoction of Liverwort. (*Cetrariæ* ʒv. *Aquæ* Ojss. Boil to Oj. and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and fecula, dissolved in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; mucilaginous; colour yellow

Oper. Tonic, demulcent.

Use. In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis.

Dose. f℥iv. to f℥ij. three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of carbonate of potash. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. Decoction of Winter Green. (*Chimaphilæ* ℥j., *Aquæ dest.* Ojss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy.

Dose. From f℥j., to f℥ jss.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ [CORDIFOLIÆ.] Decoction of (heart leaved) Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Cort.* (*Cord.*) *flavæ contusi* ʒx. *Aquæ destill.* Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly covered vessel, and strain, while hot.)

Comp. Cinchonia, Quina, as Bikinates, and resinous extractive dissolved in water.

Prop. Odour and taste that of the species of bark employed.
Oper. The same as that of the bark.
Use. When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses are necessary, or ingredients of a nature which cannot be combined with the powder are required to be given with the bark.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. three or four times a day.
Incomp. Hydrochloric acid, tartarized antimony, infusion of astringent bark.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ (LANCIFOLIÆ) PALLIDÆ, ET (OBLONGIFOLIÆ) RUBRÆ. Decoction of (lance-leaved) pale and (oblong-leaved) red Cinchona. These are prepared in the same manner as the decoction of (heart-leaved) Cinchona.
Use. In gangrene and general debility.

DECOCTUM CYDONII. Decoction of Quince Seed. (*Cydoniæ* ʒij., *Aquæ destill.* Oj. Boil over a gentle fire for ten minutes, and strain.)

Comp. A solution of mucilage in water.
Prop. Inodorous; taste slightly grateful; nearly colourless; transparent; viscid.
Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In aphthæ, united with borax and honey, or syrup of mulberries; injected beneath the eyelids in violent ophthalmia. Perhaps altogether superfluous, as it does not keep.
Incomp. Acids, which coagulate it.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. Decoction of Woody Night-shade. (*Dulcamaræ concisæ* fʒx., *Aquæ destill.* Ojss. Boil to one pint and strain.)

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter and nauseous, followed by a degree of sweetness. (*Solania.*)
Oper. Diuretic, diaphoretic.
Use. In dropsy; humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.
Dose. fʒiv. to f℥j. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GRANATI. Decoction of Pomegranate. (*Granati.* ℥ij., *Aquæ destillatæ* Ojss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Prop. Contains tannin, extractive, gum.
Oper. Astringent, anthelmintic
Use. In tape-worm, dysentery.
Dose. f ℥ss. to f ℥j.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. Decoction of Barley. (*Hordei* ℥ijss., *Aquæ* Oivss. First wash the Barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in Oss. of the water: which being strained off, and thrown away, add the remainder boiling; boil to two pints and strain.)
Oper. Nutritive, demulcent.

Use. As a diluent in febrile affections; recent gonorrhœa, and strangury; and to form the bulk in clysters.
Dose. Ad libitum.
Off. Prep. *Enema Aloes, Enema Terebinth., Decoct. Hord. comp.*

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Barley. (*Decoct. Hord.* Oij. *Ficorum concis*, ℥ijss. *Glycyrr. concisæ et contusæ* ʒv. *Uvæ.* ℥ijss., *Aquæ* Oj. Boil to two pints, and strain.

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as the former; its laxative effect, which may be sometimes hurtful, is obviated by a few drops of tincture of opium.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Mallow. (*Malvæ exsic.* ℥j., *Anthemidis exsic.* ℥ss. *Aquæ* Oj. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)
Pomp. Bitter extractive and mucilage in water.
Use. For the purpose of clysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. Decoction of Poppy. (*Papav. contus.* ℥iv., *Aquæ* Oiv. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)
Comp. Bimeconate of morphia, and mucilage, extractive, &c., in water.
Prop. Anodyne, emollient.
Use. As a fomentation in painful swellings, excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers, and those common to infants.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Quercus Cont:* ʒx., *Aquæ destill:* Oij. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Astringent.
Use. As an injection in leucorrhœa, and the gleety discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; a fomentation in local vitiated ulcer, an application to warts.

DECOCTUM SARZÆ. P. 1824. ——————— *Sarsaparilla*, Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarzæ concis.* ℥v. *Aq. destill: ferv.* Oiv. Boil down to two pints, and strain.)

Comp. Smilacin, bitter extractive, and mucilage in water.
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; glutinous.
Oper. Slightly diaphoretic and tonic; demulcent.
Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course.
Dose. f℥iv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk.
Incomp. Lime water, acetates of lead.
Off. Prop. *Decoct. Sarzæ com.*

DECOCTUM SARZÆ COMPOSITUM. P. 1824. ——————— *Sarsaparilla Comp.* Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decocti Sarzæ ferv.* Oiv., *Sassafras concisæ, Guaiaci Ligni rasi, Glycyrr. cont. sing.* ʒx. *Mezerei* ʒiij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.)
Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative.
Use. The same as the former; in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and lepra.
Dose. f℥iv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day.
⁂ This preparation is similar to the celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink.*

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Broom. (*Scoparii*, *Juniperi fructus*, *Taraxici*, āā ℥ss. *Aquæ destillatæ* Ojss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Diuretic.
Use. In dropsy.
Dose. f℥jss. three times a day.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. Decoction of Senega (*Senegæ* ʒx., *Aquæ destill.* Oij. Boil to Oj., and strain)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and pungent; colour brown olive.
Oper. Diuretic, purgative, stimulant.
Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, and affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion.
Dose. f℥jss. to f℥iij. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. Decoction of Tormentil. (*Tormentillæ cont.* ℥ij., *Aquæ dest.* Oiss. Boil to Oj., and strain.)
Comp. Tannin, extractive in solution.
Use. In diarrhœa, and as an injection in leucorrhœa.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.
Incomp. Chalk mixture, alkalies, ipecacuanha, all metallic salts, opium.

DECOCTUM ULMI. Decoction of Elm Bark. (*Ulmi recent. contusi* ℥ijss., *Aquæ destill*: Oij. Boil to Oj. and strain.)

Prop. Odour faint; taste slightly bitter; colour brown.
Oper. Diuretic, alterative.
Use. In lepra, and herpetic eruptions. Willan thinks it has little efficacy.

Dose. f℥iv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Alcohol and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. Decoction of White Hellebore. (*Veratri cont*: ʒx., *Aquæ, destill*: Oij., *Spir. Rect.* f℥iij. Boil the Hellebore in the water to Oj. and when it is cold, add the spirit) *Decoctum Hellebori albi*.
Oper. Stimulant, acrid, cathartic.
Use. The violent operation of veratrum confines it to external use. This decoction is employed, with benefit, in scabies, tinea capitis and other foulnesses of the skin. It requires to be diluted when the skin is very irritable.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI: Decoction of Wortleberry. (*Uvæ Ursi cont.* ʒj., *Aquæ dest.* Ojss. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Comp. Chiefly tannin and gallic acid.
Oper. Astringent, diuretic.
Use. In hæmorrhages of prostate gland and the intestinal canal.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. three times a day.
Incomp. Ipecacuanha, opium, infusion of cinchona bark, alkalies.

DIGITALIS FOLIA ET SEMINA. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (Digitalis Purpurea, *Didynam. Angiosperm.* N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ* Indigenous. ♂.) *Digitalis herba*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrimonious, bitter, nauseous; injured by light both in colour and virtues. The leaves should be collected in July, and dried without heat.
Oper. Stimulant, but afterwards sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening the irritability; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions and death. These symptoms of poisoning are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters.
Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hæmorrhages; and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera; particularly when combined with nitric acid, in dropsies which occur after long and harassing courses of mercury; most useful where there is a laxness of fibre, pale countenance, intermittent, weak pulse, cold skin, and when the swelling pits. This state may be produced by bleeding, saline purges, &c. When nausea occurs, its use must be intermitted for a little time; but we are not of opinion that purging counteracts its desired effects; for, although the kidneys may not act so powerfully, yet the absorbents are strongly excited, and the body is unloaded of the morbid fluid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and during its employment, diluents are necessary.
Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij, in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight hours, till the remedy acts by the kidneys, when it must be discontinued; but it may again be given after an interval. During the administration of this medicine, the patient should be carefully watched.
Off. Prep. Exir. Digitalis, Infusum Digitalis, Tinct. Digitalis.
[DIOSMA] BUCHU. The leaves of Diosma Crenata. (*Pentandaria, Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ.* Cape of Good Hope. ♄.)
Prop. Taste cool and aromatic, resembling peppermint; odour aromatic. The dried leaves stiff, of a yellow olive hue on the upper disc, pale and rugose on the lower; studded with glands.
Oper. Sudorific, diuretic.
Use. In rheumatism, gout, and catarrhal affections, affections of the mucous membrane of the bladder, and in affections attended with excessive secretion of lithic acid.
Off. Prep. Infus. [*Diosmæ.*] *Buchu.*
DULCAMARA. Woody Nightshade Twigs. (Solanum Dulcamara, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solonaceæ.* Indigenous. ♄.)
Prop. Dried inodorous; taste bitter, followed by a sweetness.
Oper. Diuretic, sudorific.
Use. In chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra vulgaris, scrofula and jaundice.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. in powder, in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium.*
Off. Prep. Decoctum Dulcamaræ
[ELATERIUM.] ECBALIUM OFFICINARUM. Momordica Elaterum. P. 1824. *Elaterii Pepones.* Wild or squirting Cucumber (*Monœcia Syngenesia.* N. O, *Cucurbitaceæ.* South of Europe. ⊙)

* The effects of Dulcamara are regulated by the soil and tempara-ture of the climate where the plants grow; the warmer the better.

Comp Elaterin, bitter principle, fecula.
Prop. Inodorous; taste scarcely bitter, acrid.
Oper. Violently cathartic; hydragogue.
Use. In dropsies; but the extract is generally preferred.
Dose. Gr. ss to gr. j. in a pill; if good and recent gr. ⅛ to ¼.
Off. Prep. Extracatum Elaterii.

ELEMI. Elemi. (Amyris, elemifera, *Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Amyrideæ.* Carolina. ♄.)
Comp. Resin, volatile oil.
Prop. Odour fragrant, strong; taste bitter. In large solid masses of a yellow and greenish colour, semi-transparent; fusible, soluble in alcohol, partly also in essential oil.
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. Scarcely ever used internally; but chiefly for forming a pleasant digestive ointment, for promoting the discharge from blisters, issues and setons.
Off. Prep. Unguentum Elemi.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. Ammoniacum plaster. (*Ammoniaci* ℥v., *Aceti destillati* f℥viij. After dissolving the Ammoniacum in the vinegar, the plaster is formed by evaporating with a slow fire the mixture, constantly stirring to a proper consistence.)
Prop. Adhesive.
Oper. Stimulant, resolvent.
Use. To scrofulous tumours, bronchocele, white swelling.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (*Ammoniaci* ℔j. *Hydrarg.* ℥iij., *Olei Olivæ* f℈j., *Sulphuris* gr. viij. Add the sulphur to the oil, stirring constantly until they combine, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly add the ammoniacum melted, and mix.)
Oper. Resolvent, discutient.
Use. To indurated glands, hydarthrus, nodes, tophi, bronchocele, and indolent tumours.
The mercury is in the state of a protoxide.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. Plaster of Belladonna. (*Emplastri Supon. Extracti Belladonæ* ā. ā. ℥iii. Add the extract to the plaster, melted by the heat of a water-bath, and mix.)
Oper. Sedative.
Use. In chronic rheumatism, and local pains.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. P. 1824 *Lyttæ,*———Plaster of the Spanish or blistering fly. (*Cantharidis in pulv. Sub.* ℔j. *Ceræ, Sevi* ā. ā. ℥viiss. *Resinæ* ℈iii. *Adipis* ℥vi. Add the resin first melted to the wax, the suet and the lard melted together. Remove them all from the fire and a little before they become solid, stir in the cantharidis and mix them.)
Oper. Epispastic.
Use. In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies, and therefore this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather for a plaster, with the thumb and never with a hot spatula; perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the

finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by *Parmentier*. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster interposed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours in order to produce a perfect blister.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. Wax Plaster. (*Ceræ, Sevi sing.* ℔iij. *Resinæ* ℔j. Melt them together, and strain.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.
Use. Intended for supporting the discharge from a blistered surface; but owing to the irritation it induces, now seldom employed.
Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. P. 1824 ——— *Comp.* Galbanum Plaster. (*Galbani* ℥viij., *Emplastri Plumbi* ℔iij., *Terebinthinæ Vulgaris* ℥i. *Abietis Resinæ contritæ* ℥iij. First add the pine resin, and afterwards the plaster melted with a gentle heat, to the Galbanum and Turpentine melted, and mix all together.)

Oper. Stimulant, suppurative.
Use. To scrofulous tumours; old arthritic joints; and to the lumbar regions in rickets. For the purpose of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. (*protoxidi.*) Mercurial Plaster. (*Hydrarg.* ℥iij, *Emplast. Plumbi* ℔j., *Olivæ Olei* f℥j., *Sulphuris* gr. viij. Rub the sulphur with the heated oil, stirring constantly until they unite, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add gradually the lead plaster melted with a slow fire, and mix the whole together.) *Emplastrum Hydrargyri cum Hydrargyro.*

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.
Use. To buboes and venereal tumours; nodes, when not painful to the touch; and indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. Opium Plaster. (*Ext. Opii* ℥i., *Abietis Resinæ cont.* ℥ij., *Emplast. Plumbi* ℥viii., *Aquæ* fervent f℥j. To the melted frankincense add the plaster melted with a slow fire, and the extract first mixed with the water; and evaporate with a gentle heat, constantly stirring to a suitable consistence.)

Oper. Anodyne? stimulant.
Use. Against internal pains. Although it is undoubtedly certain that opium, in that state of minute division in which it exists in the tincture, produces its specific effect on the system in a small degree, when externally applied; yet we doubt whether the effects of this plaster will sanction the adoption of it by the London College.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. P. 1824. ——— *Comp.*: Pitch Plaster. (*Picis Abietinæ* ℔ij., *Abietis Resinæ* ℔j., *Resinæ, Cræ sing.* ℥iv., *Myristicæ Olei expressi* f℥j., *Olivæ Olei, Aquæ, sing.* f℥ij. Add first the Resin of the Spruce Fir, the Oil of Nut-

megs, the Olive Oil, and the water to the Pitch, Resin and Wax melted together. Lastly mix them all and boil down to a proper consistence.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In catarrh, and other pulmonary affections, applied to the chest; and to the temples in pains of the head, and chronic ophthalmia. When any serous exudation takes place, the plaster should be frequently renewed.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI (*Oxidi?*) Plaster of Lead, or Oxide of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. subtrit* ℔vj. *Olivæ Olei Congium*, *Aquæ* Oij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead form a plaster; but it will be proper to add a little boiling water, if nearly the whole of that which was used in the beginning, should be consumed before the end of the boiling.)

Comp. Oxide of lead, combined with margaric and oleicacids contained in the oil, forming a soap with a metallic instead of an alkaline basis. The water is evaporated.

Oper. Defensive, slightly adhesive.

Use. In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plasters.

Off. Prep. Emplast. Hydrargyri, Emplast. Opii, Emplast. Galbani, Emp. Resinæ, Emp. Saponis.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. Resin Plaster. (*Resinæ* ℔ss., *Emplastri Plumbi* ℔iij. Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.)

Oper. Defensive adhesive, slightly stimulant.

Use. In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation, without rest. The plaster originally prepared by Mr. Baynton contained less resin; ʒvj. only to ℔j. of the litharge plaster. This preparation, however answers the purpose equally well, except in very irritable habits.

Off. Prep. Emplast. Belladonnæ.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. Soap Plaster. (*Saponis concisi* ℔ss., *Emplast. Plumbi.* ℔iij. Resinæ ℥i. Mix the soap and resin with the melted plaster, and boil to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Mildly discutient.

Use. Applied to lymphatic tumours; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

ENEMA ALOES. Clyster of Aloes. (*Aloes* ℈ij, *Potassæ carbonates* gr. xv., *Decocti Hordei* Oss. Mix and rub together.)

Use. As a stimulant, by contiguity to the uterus in Amenorrhæa; and for dislodging ascarides.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS. Clyster of Colocynth. (*Ext. Colocyntyidis* ʒss. *Saponis mollis* ℥j., *Aquæ* Oj.)

Use. A stimulant purgative in constipation and colic.

ENEMA OPII. Clyster of Opium. (*Tincturæ Opii* ʒss. *Decocti. Amyli* f℥iv.)

Use. In irritable bladder, diseases of the prostate gland, and dysentery and strangury from blisters.

ENEMA TABACI. Enema of Tobacco. (*Tabaci* ℈i., *Aquæ ferventis* Oss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.)
Oper. Sedative.
Use. In hernia, and spasmodic affections.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Turpentine Clyster. (*Terebinthinæ Olei* f℥j. *Ovi vitell.* Rub together and add gradually f℥xix., of barley water, not exceeding 100° Fahrenheit in temperature.)
Use. In affections of the urinary organs.

ERGOTA. Ergot. Acinula Clavus (*Ergot of Rye.*)
The morbid grain of Secale Cereale, common Rye.
Prop. Odour peculiar; taste at first imperceptible, afterwards acrid and disagreeable. Externally it has a violet colour, but internally a dirty white, of a cylindrical form, slightly curved and tapering at the extremities; its supposed resemblance to the spur of a cock has led to the name "*spurred rye.*"
Oper. and *Use.* In small doses ergot of rye produces no sensible effect on the male, but in the female has a strong tendency to the uterus, the contractibility of which it is able to augment to a surprising degree. In large doses it is liable to cause nausea and vomiting, and in larger doses headache and fever. The nauseating effects are not requisite for its action on the uterus. When eaten in food, as in rye bread in some countries, it has had a most pernicious influence, producing dry gangrene, typhus fever, and disorder of the nervous system, attended with convulsions.
The most important use of this substance is in aiding parturition. The cases suited for its administration, are protracted labours, depending on atony of the uterus, and from the same cause, retention of the placenta and hæmorrhage. In protracted labour, *the conditions necessary to admit of its use are*, a dilated state of the os uteri, a natural presentation, well formed pelvis, a disposition of the external parts to yield, no presumed malformation of the child, and rupture of the membranes. *The objections to its use are*, the danger of rupturing the uterus, death of the child from too great compression, and laceration of the perineum. It usually acts within a quarter of an hour, and the contractions of the uterus, when excited, are constant, not intermitting as in healthy labour, and they will be felt after the expulsion of the fœtus. Its use is sometimes attended with considerable after-pains, which however can be checked by a full dose of opium.
It has also been given with good results in menorrhagia, and hæmorrhagies generally, and to check other discharges from mucous membranes, as in diarrhæa, gleet, and gonorrhæa. Its action in this way is not fully understood.
Dose. In powder, ℈ss. to ʒj.
The best mode of giving it is to have it coarsely powdered, then to put it into a tea cup, and pour upon it two or three ounces of boiling water, let it stand till it is cool enough to drink, and let the patient drink the infusion and dregs as well. This may be repeated two or three times. The tincture and other liquid preparations do not appear to be so certain in their operation.

EUPHORBIUM. P. 1824. *Euphorbiæ Gummi Resinæ.* Euphorbium, (Euphorbia *Officinarum*, (*Canariensis*?) *Monœcia Monandria*, N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Africa. ♃)

Comp. 60 resin, 14 wax, 12 malate of lime, 1 malate of potassa, 5·0 water, and 8 woody matter and loss.

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed, nauseous, burning; tears irregular, about the size of a large pea, dry, friable, externally yellow, but paler within. Spec. grav. 1·129 partially soluble in alcohol; less so in water.

Oper. Errhine.

Use. Diluted with starch, or any mild powder, it is snuffed up the nostrils in amaurosis, lethargy, chronic ophthalmia, and all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

EXTRACTS.—"In preparing all extracts, unless otherwise ordered, evaporate the water, by a water bath, in a pan, as quickly as possible, towards the end stirring constantly with a spatula, until a proper consistence is acquired for forming pills.

Sprinkle upon all softer extracts, a little rectified spirit, that they may not become mouldy."

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Extract of Aconite. (*Aconiti fol. recent.* ℔j. Bruise in a stone mortar, sprinkling with water, press the juice out and evaporate it unstrained to a proper consistence.)

Prep. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid, slightly styptic; colour obscure green, brownish red. It loses its virtues when long kept.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic.

Use. In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and agues; glandular swellings; convulsions; and chronic uterine hæmorrhagies.

Dose. Gr. ¼ night and morning, gradually increased to gr. ½ in the form of pills.

EXTRACTUM ALOES [PURIFICATUM.] Extract of Aloes. (*Aloes contritæ*, ℥xv. *Aq. fervent* Ci. Macerate for three days with a gentle heat; afterwards strain and set by that the dregs may subside. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, but less unpleasant than the aloes.

Oper. Cathartic emmenagogue.

Use. In the same cases for which the gum-resin is applied.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills.

Off. Prep. Ext. Colocynth. Comp.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. Extract of Belladonna, Prepared in the same manner as Extract of Aconite.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish.

Oper. Narcotic; it is used in the same cases as the plant.

Dose. Gr. ¼, gradually increased to gr. ij. in pills.

Off. Prep. Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ [CORDIFOLIÆ.] Extract of (heart-leaved) Chinchona Bark. (*Cinchonæ* (*Cordifoliæ*) *flavæ Contus.* ℔iii., *Aq*: *destill*: Ovi.) Add four pints of water to the Cinchona, and stir diligently with a spatula, until it is thoroughly wetted. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain through linen. Macerate what remains in the water for twenty-four hours and strain. Then evaporate the liquors mixed together to a proper consistence.

Comp. Kinate of quina, a small portion of kinate of cinchonia, and of lime, extractive, mucilage, and tannin (2·3 per cent. quina, + 0·08 cinchonia. *Thiel.*)

Prop. Odour sweetish; taste bitter, but less austere than the bark; fracture rough, dull; colour deep brown.

Oper. The same as the bark in substance; and consequently it is used in the same cases; but with much less certainty of effect, owing to some chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. dissolved in any distilled water. Formerly the dose of gr. x. was supposed to be equivalent to ʒss. of the bark powder; but Sir John Pringle's experiments first showed that this opinion was unfounded; and the chemical analysis of the bark proves that the reverse is nearer the truth.

It is kept both in a hard and soft state.

(The two following extracts are prepared in the same manner as the extract of (heart-leaved) Cinchona.)

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ (LANCIFOLIÆ) PALLIDÆ. Extract of (lance-leaved) pale Cinchona Bark.

Comp. Chiefly kinate of cinchonia, a small portion of kinate of quina, and of lime, tannin, extractive, and mucilage. (Cinchonia 0·48 per cent. +0·06 quina. *Geiger.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as the extract of cinchona cordifolia.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ (OBLONGIFOLIÆ.) RUBRÆ. Extract of (oblong-leaved) red Cinchona Bark.

Comp. More kinate of quina and less of cinchonia, than the lance-leaved cinchona bark. (Quina 1·7 per cent. +0·08 cinchonia.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the other extracts of cinchona.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI. Extract of the Bulb of Colchicum. To be prepared in the same manner as the extract of Aconite.

Comp. Gallate of colchicia, fecula, mucilage.

Oper. Purgative, narcotic.

Use. In gout and acute rheumatism.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ij. repeated every four hours.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM. Acetic Extract of Colchicum. (*Colchici Cormi recentis* ℔ j., *Acidi Acetici* f℥iij. Bruise the Cormus, gradually sprinkled with the acid, then express the juice, and evaporate in an earthen vessel not glazed with lead to a proper consistence.)

Comp. Acetate of colchicia, fecula, mucilage.

Oper. Diuretic, narcotic.

Use. In gout, acute rheumatism, and diseases of excitement.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ij., twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, magnesia, lime water.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynthidis concisæ* ℔iij. *Aquæ destillatæ cong.* ss. Macerate the colocynth for thirty-six hours, frequently pressing it with the hand. Express the liquid strongly and strain. Lastly evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Comp. Colocyntin 14·4 + extractive 10·0 + fixed oil 4·2 + resin 12·2 + gummy matter 27·1 + petic acid 7·9 + 5·7 Phosphates of lime and magnesia.
Oper. Cathartic, and mild in its operation, as it is not apt to occasion gripings.
Use. For evacuating the bowels; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills at bed-time.

[EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.] PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA, P. 1851. Compound Extract of Colocynth (*Ext. Colocynth.* ℨi. *Aloes Ext. pur:* ℨvi. *Scammon. cont.* ℨii, *Cardamomi contrit.* ℨss. *Saponis* ℨiss. Mix the powders together; thenhaving added the other things, beat them all together, that a mass may be made.)

Oper. Cathartic.
Ues. In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits; dropsies; worms.
Dose. Gr. vj. to gr. xv. in pills.
Off. Prep. *Enema Colocynthidis.*

EXTRACTUM CONII. Extract of Hemlock. To be prepared it the same manner as the extract of Aconite.
Comp. Conia, extractive, mucilage, volatile oil, chlorophylle.
Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitterish and saline; colour dark olive; it loses its virtues when kept, and a saline efflorescence appears on its surface.

Oper. Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.
Use. In scrofula, schirrus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness, as opium does: a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

Dose. Gr. iij. gradually increased to gr. vi. twice or thrice a day.
Off. Prep. *Cataplasm: Conii, Pil: Conii comp.*

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS. Extract of Foxglove. To be prepared in the same manner as the Extract of Aconite.
Comp. Digitalin? resin, fatty matter, chlorophylle, salts of potassa, and lime.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, diuretic.
Use. In dropsies after the tension is diminished by blood-letting and other means; it is inferior to the tincture.
Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j.
Incomp. Diacetate of lead, infusions and decoctions of astringent vegetable products, carbonates of alkalies.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. Extract of Elaterium. (Slice ripe wild Cucumbers, and strain the juice, very gently expressed, through a very fine hair sieve, then set it aside for some hours, until the thicker parts have subsided. The thinner supernatant part, being rejected, dry the thicker part with a gentle heat.)
Comp. Elaterin 44 + green resin 17 + fecula 6 + saline inert matters 6 + lignin 27 = 100 parts.
Oper. Violently cathartic, hydragogue, sometimes emetic.
Use. In ascites, when other remedies have failed; and in very obstinate costiveness.
Dose. Gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of gentian, every hour or two, till it operates; and this is repeated every third day till a cure be effected.*

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. Extract of Gentian. (*Gentian: Concisæ* ℔. iii. *Aq. destill.* Ovi. Macerate for twelve hours in four pints of the water; pour off the liquor and strain. Add two pints of water to the remainder, macerate for six hours, express the liquid gently and strain. Lastly evaporate the liquids, mixed together, to a proper consistence.)
Comp. Gentianin, mucilage, sugar.
Prop. Inodorous, intensely bitter, black, shining, tenacious.
Oper. Tonic, stomachic; in large doses aperient.
Use. In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c., but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in the form of pills.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨss. twice or thrice a day.
Off. Prep. Pilulæ Aloes Comp.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Extract of Liquorice. (*Glycyrrhizæ recent. concisæ* ℔iiss. *Aq. destill, ferv.* C. ii. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil to a gallon, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly evaporate to a proper consistence.)
Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous; brittle.
Oper. Demulcent.
Use. In the tickling cough of catarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces.
Dose. ℨj. to ℨij. ad libitum.
Off. Prep. Tinct. Aloetis.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Extract of Logwood. Prepared the same as the extract of Gentian.
Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, austere; colour a deep reddish purple; soon hardens and becomes brittle.
Oper. Astringent.
Use. In diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery, and internal hæmorrhages. It may be given clys-terwise in solution.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨj. in pills, or dissolved in cinnamon water.
Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates; magnesia, carbonate of lime.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. Extract of Henbane. Prepared the same as the Extract of Aconite.
Comp. Hyoscyamia, albumen, gum, fecula, salts.
Prop. Odour slightly fœtid; taste nauseous; bitterish, sub-saline.

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* This substance is improperly termed an extract.

Oper. Narcotic.
Use. In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which opium is apt to induce.
Dose. Gr. ij. to ℈ss. It has been increased to the extent of ℈j. twice a day.
Incomp. Astringent infusions and decoctions.
EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. Extract of Jalap. (*Jalapæ Contritæ.* ℔iiss. *Spir. Rect.* C. i. *Aq. destill.* C. ii. Macerate the Jalap root in the Spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil down the residue in the water to half a gallon; afterwards strain the tincture and the decoction separately, and let the latter be evaporated and the former distil, until each thickens. Lastly, mix the extract with the resin, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)
This Extract should be kept *soft*, which may be fit to form pills, and *hard*, which may be rubbed to powder.
Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue.
Use. In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. in pills. To children the hard extract is given triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.
Off. Prep. *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.*
EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ Prepared the same as the Extract of Aconite.
Prop. Odour narcotic like opium: taste bitter.
Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.
Use. In the same cases as opium; irritable gastric dyspepsia.
Dose. From Gr. iij. to gr. x. in the form of pills.
EXTRACTUM LUPULI. P. 1824. ——— *Humuli.* Extract of Hops. Prepared the same as the Extract of Liquorice.
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, with the peculiar flavour of the hop.
Oper. Tonic, anodyne? diuretic.
Use. In gout, dyspepsia; and mania, to procure rest; but its virtues are very doubtful.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. in pill.
EXTRACTUM OPII PURIFICATUM. P. 1824. ——— *Opii.* Purified Extract of Opium. (*Opii concisi* ℔iss. *Aquæ destillatæ* Ov. Add two pints and a half of the water to the opium and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring with a spatula; then strain. Macerate what is left in the remaining water for twenty-four hours and strain. Lastly, evaporate the strained liquors to the proper consistence.)
Comp. Bimeconate of morphia, codeia, narcotina, narceia, sulphate of lime, gum, resin.
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; colour black; dissolved in water; it is not precipitated by alcohol.
Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system that crude opium occasions.
Use. In all cases in which opium is useful; and better fitted for children and very irritable habits.
Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. v. in pills.

Incomp. Solutions of astringent vegetables, carbonate of potash, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, all of which precipitate this extract from its solution altered in its nature.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. Extract of White Poppy. (*Papaveris Cont. demptis seminibus* ℥xv. *Aq. destill. fervent.* Ci. Macerate for twenty-four hours then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.) *Extractum Papaveris Albi.*

Comp. Nearly the same as the extract of opium, with a smaller proportion of the alkaloids.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne; without producing so generally delirium, headache, or nausea, as opium and its extract produce.

Use. As this extract possesses nearly the same virtues as opium only in a weaker degree, so it is employed in the same instances. It is to be preferred when the head is much affected.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ℈j. in form of pills.

Incomp. As under Extractum Opii.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. Extract of Pareira. Prepared in the same way as Extract of Logwood.

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In catarrh of the bladder and irritations of that organ.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xxx. combined with opium, hyoscyamus, &c.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. Extract of Rhubarb. (*Rhei contriti* ℥xv., *Spiritus tenuoris* Oi. *Aquæ destillatæ* Ovij. Macerate for four days, and allow the dregs to subside, evaporate the liquor to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Purgative and stomachic; but as the extractive matter attracts oxygen in the humid state, and particularly when heated much of the virtue of the medicine is destroyed in this preparation.

Use. In the same cases for which the powdered root is employed; but chiefly as a basis for pills to which more active matters are to be added.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

EXTRACTUM SARZÆ. P. 1824 ——— *Sarsaparillæ.* Extract of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarzæ.* ℔iiiss. *Aq. destill. ferv.*, C. v. *Spts. Rectif.* f℥ii.) Boil the Sarsaparilla in three gallons of the water down to twelve pints, pour off the liquor and strain it whilst still hot. Boil the sarsaparilla a second time in the remaining water, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to eighteen fluid ounces, and when the extract has cooled, add the spirit.

Oper. The same as the powder of the root, to the decoction of which this extract is added, to render it stronger and more efficacious.

Dose. ʒi. to ʒii. in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. Extract of Stramonium. (℞ *Seminorum Stramonis* ℥xv.. *Aquæ destill. ferventis Cong.* j. Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered, near the fire; then take out the seeds, and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Then boil the liquor down to four pints, and strain it while it is hot. Finally evaporate it to a proper thickness.)

Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter.
Use. In asthma and other spasmodic affections.
Dose. From gr. ij. to gr. x., in the form of pill, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. Extract of Dandelion. Prepared the same as the extract of Liquorice.
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.
Oper. Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.
Use. In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.
Dose. Gr. iv. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potash.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI. Extract of Bearberry. Prepared the same as the extract of Hops.
Oper. and *Use.* See decoction.

FARINA. Flour. (Vide Amylum.)
Comp. Gluten, starch, albumen, gum, phosphate of lime.
Use. The introduction of Flour into the Pharmacopæias seems to be unnecessary, as it is scarcely ever used in the state of flour, except to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammations; bread is used in making cataplasms; and sometimes in forming pills.
Off. Prep. *Cataplasm. ferment.*

FERRUM. Iron. *Ramenta et Fila*; *Scobs.* (Oxidi Squamæ.)
Prop. Colour bluish grey; texture fibrous; fracture brilliant and fine grained; sp. grav. 7·6 to 7·8; hard, ductile. malleable, magnetic, equivalent 28.
Oper. Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fœtid eructations when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas.
Use. In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hæmorrhages. It can prove useful only when it is oxidized which is known by the eructations and black fæces.
Dose. Of the filings, gr. v. to ℈j. with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian.
Off. Prep. *Ferri Ammonio chloridum, Ferri Iodidum. Ferri Sulphas, Ferri-Potassio-Tartras, Ferri Sesquioxidum, Potassi Bromidum Potass-Iodid. Ferri carbonas cum saccharo. Ferri. ammonio-citras. Vimun Ferri.*

FERRI AMMONIO CHLORIDUM. P. 1824. *Ferrum Ammoniatum.* Ammonio Chloride of Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxidi* ℥iij., *Acidi Hydrochloric* Oss., *Ammonia Hydrochloratis* ℔ijss. *Aq. dest.* Oiij. Mix the sesquioxide of Iron with the Hydrochloric Acid in a proper vessel, and digest in a sand-bath until it is dissolved; afterwards add the Hydrochlorate of Ammonia first dissolved in the distilled water: strain and evaporate all the liquor. Lastly, rub what remains to powder.)
Comp. Hydrochlorate of ammonia, red hydrochlorate of iron.
Prop. Odour resembling saffron; taste styptic; deliquescent, soluble in alcohol.
Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, aperient, attenuant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, chlorosis, scrofula, rickets, and mesenteric obstructions; sometimes in cancer.
Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. xv. twice or thrice a day, in pills, with extract of gentian.
Off Prep. *Tinctura Ferri Ammonio-chloridi.*

FERRI PERCYANIDUM. Prussian Blue.
Use. For the preparation of the bicyanide of mercury.

FERRI IODIDUM. Iodide of Iron. (*Iodinii* ℥j., *Ferri Ramentorum* ℥ss., *Aquæ destillatæ* f℥v. Mix the Iodine with f℥iv. of the water, and add the iron. Heat in a sand bath, and pour off the fluid when it has acquired a greenish colour, wash what remains with the remaining ounce of boiling water. Evaporate the mixed fluids, filtered at 212°, in an iron vessel, till the salt is dry. Preserve the preparation in a well closed vessel, excluded from the light.)
Prop. In aggregates of needle-formed crystals, of an iron grey colour, very deliquescent; taste acrid, metallic. When exposed to the air it is decomposed, and sesquioxide of iron is deposited.
Comp. 1 eq. Iodine=126+1 iron=28+5 water 45, equiv. 199.
Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, deobstruent.
Use. In all cases of debility, in scrofula, incipient cancer, amenorrhœa, secondary syphilis, mesenteric obstructions.
Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in solution.

FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM. P. 1824. ——— *Subcarbonas.* Sesquioxide of Iron. Precipitated from Sulphate of Iron by Carbonate of Soda. (*Ferri Sulphas* ℔iv. *Sodæ Carbon.* ℔iv. *et* ℥ii. *Aq. fervent.* C. vi. Dissolve the sulphate of Iron and Carbonate of Soda separately, in three gallons of water; then the liquors being mixed together, set by that the powder may subside. Lastly, the supernatant liquor being poured off, wash what was precipitated in water, and dry it.)

Comp. Sesquioxide of iron, carbonic acid.
Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; colour reddish-brown, insoluble in water.
Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.
Use. It is advantageously employed in tic douloureux, dyspepsia, chlorosis, chorea, and lately has been much recommended in cancer.
Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. united with myrrh, bitter extracts, or some aromatic.
Off. Prep. *Ferri Ammonio-chloridum, Ferri Potassio-Tartras, Tinct. Ferri Sesquichloridi, Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

FERRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Iron. (A protoxide, or at the minimum of oxidation.) *Ferrum Vitriolatum.* (℞ *Ferri. Sulph.* (*of Commerce*) ℔iv. *Acid. Sulph.* f℥i. *Ferri fili* ℥i. *Aq.* Oiv. Mix the Sulphuric Acid with the Water, and add the Sulphate of Iron to them; then apply heat, frequently stirring until the sulphate is dissolved, strain the liquor, and set it aside that crystals may be formed. Evaporate the liquor poured off that it may again yield crystals. Dry them all.)

Comp. 1 eq. oxide of iron=36+1 sulphuric acid=40+7 water of crystallization=63, equivalent of the crystallized salt=139.
Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, styptic; crystals light green, transparent rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts water; effloresce in the air.
Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue; anthelmintic; in large doses emetic.
Use. In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak languid pulse: diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.
Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v. combined with myrrh, ammoniacum, and bitter extracts.
Incomp. The earths, chloride of calcium, chloride of barium, alkalies, and their carbonates, biboras sodæ, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi, soaps, tannin.
Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Ferri compositæ, Ferri Sesquioxidum, Mist. Ferri comp.*

FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. P. 1824. ——— *Tartarizatum.* Tartarized Iron. (*Ferri Sulphas* ℥iv., *Acidi Sulph.* f℥ss. *Acidi Nitrici* f℥i., *Liquor. Ammon.* f℥x., *Potassæ Bitart.* ℥ii., *Aquæ dest. Cong.* iv. Dissolve the sulphate in a pint of the water with the sulphuric acid; then heat being applied, add the nitric acid by degrees. Boil down the solution to the consistence of a syrup; and mix it with the remaining water. Then add the ammonia to throw down the sesquioxide of iron, wash this and set it aside for twenty-four hours, then heat the bitartrate mixed with half a pint of distilled water to 140°, and to it gradually add the moist sesquioxide from which the supernatant fluid has been poured off, separate by a linen cloth that portion of the sesquioxide which cannot be dissolved, then evaporate the clear solution till the salt is dried.
Comp. 1 equiv. of ditartrate of sesquioxde of iron=146 +1 tartrate of potash=114, equiv.=260.
Prop. Inodorous: taste styptic; very soluble in water.
Oper. Tonic, deobstruent.
Use. This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron; and so palatable, that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumours, weakened bowels, &c.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder, or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba.
Incomp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetable.

FICI Figs. P. 1824. *Caricæ Fructus.* (Ficus Carica, *Polygam. Diœcia*, N. O. *Urticaceæ* J. Persia ♄.)
Prop. Taste sweet and mucilaginous.
Oper. Demulcent, suppurative.
Use. In pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases, in decoctions; in cynanche tonsillaris during suppuration, as a gargle. (℞ *Ficorum* ℥ij., *Aquæ* f℥vj. *coque et cola*;) in gum boils, roasted, then split and applied to the part.
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Hordei Comp., Confectio Sennæ.*

FŒNICULUM. P. 1824. *Fœniculi Semina.* Fennel (*Fœniculum vulgare.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Europe.)
Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate.
Oper. Carminative, diuretic.

Use. In flatulencies.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. bruised.
Off. Prep. Aq. Fœniculi, Sp. Juniperi com.; Syrupus Sennæ, Conf: Piper: nigri, Fœniculi Oleum.

GALBANUM. P. 1824. ——— *Gummi Resina.* Galbanum. (Galbanum *Officinale. Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Cape of Good Hope. ♄.)
Comp. Resin, gummy extractive, volatile oil.
Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid: the agglutinated tears of a white colour, in a ground of reddish-brown: forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof spirit, wine, and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1·212.
Oper. Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient.
Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis; externally to indolent tumours.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion.
Off. Prep. Pilulæ Galbani Comp. Emplast. Galbani, Galbanum præparatum.

GALLÆ. Galls. (Quercus Infectoria, Dyer's Oak. *For class and order, vide Quercus Cortex.* Asia Minor. ♄.) The production of the wound of the ovipositor of the Diplolepsis Gallæ Tinctoræi.
Comp. Tannin 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extractive 31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matter 315 grains, in 500 of galls (*Davy*); but the goodness of the galls varies these results.
Prop. Inodorous; taste very austere and astringent; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lines in diameter, covered with tubercles; the colour of the best is blackish, grey or blue: the unpierced are the best.
Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic.
Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hæmorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections: and the powder to form an ointment for piles.
Dose. When exhibited internally, gr. x. to ℈j. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Lime water, potassæ carbonas, plumbi acetas, cupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri iodidum, ferri sulphas, antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri nitras, hydrargyri bichloridum, infusum cinchonæ, solution of isinglass; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.
Off. Prep. Unguent: Gallæ Comp., Tinct. Gallæ, Decoct. Gallæ.

GENTIANA. P. 1824. *Gentianæ Radix.* Gentian. (*Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Gentianaceæ.* Mountains of Europe. ♃.)
Prop. Almost inodorous; extremely bitter; externally brown, wrinkled; internally yellow, spongy; flexible; virtues yielded to ether, alcohol, and water.
Comp. Gentianin, extractive, gum.
Oper. Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.
Use. In dyspepsia; hysteria; jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈ ij. Vide Infusion, &c.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Gentianæ, Infus. Gent. Comp., Tinct. Gent. Comp., Mist. Gent: Comp.*

GLYCYRRHIZA. P. 1824. *Glycyrrhizæ Radix.* Liquorice. (*Diadelphia Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ.* South of Europe. ♃.) Should be three years old.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous, leaving, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth; flexible; cuticle brown.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.

Dose. Of the powder ʒ ss. to ʒ j.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Aloes Comp., Tinct. Al. Comp., Tinct. Rhei. comp., Decoct Surzæ. comp., Infusum Lini. Comp., Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, Confectio Sennæ, Pil. Hydrargyri.*

GRANATUM. P. 1824. *Granati Cortex et Radix.* Pomegranate root and bark. (*Icosandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Granateæ.* South of Europe. ♄.) *Balaustrum.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, styptic; strike a permanent blue with sulphate of iron; virtues yielded to water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; but chiefly externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. In substance ʒss. to ʒj., of a decoction f℥ss., every three hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

Off. Prep. Decoct. Granati, Decoct. Granati radix.

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. Guaiacum Resin and Wood. *Guaiacum.* (*Decandria Monog.* N. O. *Zygophylleæ.* America.)

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, the resin more so than the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour externally greenish, internally greyish; water dissolves about one-tenth, alcohol 95 parts in 100; soluble also in liquor potassæ 15 parts, in liquor ammonia 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses purgative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venerea.

Dose. To produce its first effect gr. v. to ℈j. in pills, or in emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge, gr. xv. to ℈ij. in the same form.

Incomp. The mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Sarzæ. comp., Mist. Guaiaci, Tinct. Guaiaci, T. Guaiaci Comp., Pulvis Aloes comp., Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Com.*

††† *It is often adulterated with machineel gum; to discover which, add to the alcoholic solution a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, and dilute with water; the guaiac is precipitated while the adulteration floats.*

HÆMATOXYLUM CAMPECHIANUM. P. 1824. *Hematoxyli Lignum.* Log Wood. (*Decand, Monogyn,* N. O. *Cæsalpineæ.* America. ♄.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweetish, sub-astringent: colour deep red; firm, heavy. Its virtues extracted both by water and alcohol: (colouring principle *hematin.*)
Oper. Astringent, tonic.
Use. In the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. ℞ of the shavings ℥j., water Oij. Boil to Oj., and strain.
Dose. f℥j. and f℥ij. every three or four hours.
Incomp. The mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphate of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonii potassio-tartras.
Off. Prep. *Ext. Hæmatoxyli., Decoct. Hæmatoxyli.*

HELLEBORUS NIGER. P. 1824. *Hellebori Nigri Radix.* Hellebore. (Helleborus *Officinalis. Polyandria Polygynia,* N. O. *Ranunculaceæ.* Austria. ♄.)
Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter, acrid, benumbing the mouth, impaired by drying and keeping.
Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue.
Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c., and is seldom got genuine.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. purge stongly; to produce its other effects, gr. ij. to gr. iij. three times a day. Seldom used in substance.
Off. Prep. *Tinct. Helleb.*

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. The Leech. (Div. *Articulata*; Class, *Annelida*; order *Hirudinidæ.*)
Prop. Body oblong, flattish; colour on the back olive green, with four longitudinal stripes; the two central yellow, broken with black; two lateral yellow, entire: two intermediate black, and yellow chain; on the belly turkey blue, maculated with yellow: mouth and bite triangular; anal extremity a circular sucker.
Use. In every species of local inflammation, except the erysipelatous. The best mode of making them bite is to clean the part well with soap and water, then to dry it, and before applying the leech, to allow it to dry itself by crawling on a clean cloth; or the part may be scratched with the point of the lancet; the Native leech-women in the Deccan cover the part with muddy water. Leeches will not bite when casting their skins, which they often change.

HORDEUM DISTICHON. P. 1824. *Hordei Semina.* Pearl barley. (*Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Gramineæ.* The river Tamara. ⊙.) *Semina tunicis nudata.*
Prop. Taste sweetish, viscid; granules roundish, of a pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.
Use. Vide Decoctum. As it is apt to get musty, Barley should always be washed before it is made into decoction.
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Hordei.*

HYDRARGYRUM. Quicksilver. Mercury. (In its metallic state uncombined.) *Hydrargyrus.*
Prop. Fluid above 39° below zero, and under 656° of Fahr.; bright shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid 13,568 (*Cavendish*). Easily oxidized, equivalent 202.

Oper. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach; oxidized, and combined with acids, it acts powerfully.
Use. It has been exhibited in constriction of the bowels and intussusception, but from a mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by its gravity.
Off. Prep. Pil. Hydrarg., Empl. Amm. C. Hydrarg., Emp. Hydrarg., Hyd. C. Creta., Hydrarg. Nit. Oxydum, Hyd. Chlorid., Hyd. Bichlorid., Hyd. Iodid., Hyd. Bromid., Hyd. Bisulphur., Hyd. Sulp. C. Sulphure.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM. Nitric Oxide of Mercury. (A. Peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid.) *Hydrargyrus Nitratus Ruber.* (*Hydrarg.* ℔iii. *Acid. Nit.* f℥xviii. *Aq. destill.* Oii. Mix them in a proper vessel and apply a gentle heat until the mercury is dissolved. Boil down the liquor, and rub what remains to powder. Put this into another very shallow vessel, then apply a slow fire, and gradually increase it until red vapour ceases to arise.)
Comp. Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; or 1 eq. mercury=202+2 oxygen=16. equiv.=218: when well prepared.
Prop. Small bright red shining plates; insoluble.
Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.
Use. In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. iv. it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea: applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.
Off. Prep. Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM. P. 1824. ———— *Cinereum.* (*Hydrarg. Chloridi* ℥j. *Liq. Calcis.* Ci. Mix and frequently shake them. Set by, and when the oxyde has subsided, pour off the liquor; lastly, wash it in distilled water until nothing alkaline can be perceived, and dry it in the air wrapped in bibulous paper.
Comp. Quicksilver 90·16, oxygen 3·84 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. mercury=202+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=210.
Prop. Colour grey; insoluble.
Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic.
Use. This preparation is not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, and is therefore often preferred in curing venereal complaints.
Dose. Gr. j. to iij. in a pill twice a day.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXYDUM. P. 1824—*Oxydum Rubrun.* Bin or red Oxide of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Bichloridi.* ℥iv. *Liq. Potassæ* f℥ xxviij. *Aq. dest.* Ovj.; Dissolve the Bichloride in the water; strain and add the solution of Potash. Wash the powder thrown down in distilled water until nothing alkaline can be perceived, and dry it with gentle heat.)
Comp. Quicksilver 92·6, oxygen 7·4 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. mercury =202+2 oxygen=16, equiv. 218.
Prop. Small crystalline scales, of a deep red colour, brilliant; soluble in some of the acids without decomposing them.
Oper. Stimulant, escharotic, antisyphilitic; in large doses violently emetic.

Use. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is now seldom given internally, except when other mercurials fail. It is principally used as an escharotic, in the same manner as the nitric oxide.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill with opium gr. ss. every night and morning:—gr. iv. act as a violent emetic.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM. P. 1824.——— *Oxymurias.* Bichloride of Mercury. *Hydrargyrus Muriatus.* (*Hydrarg.* ℔ii. *Acidi. Sulph.* f ℥xxiss. *Sodii. Chlor.* ℔iss. Boil the mercury with the Sulphuric Acid in a proper vessel, until the Biper-sulphate of mercury remains dry; rub this when it is cold with the Chloride of Sodium in an earthen mortar; then sublime with a heat gradually raised.)

Comp. Peroxide of mercury 79·42; acid 20·58; or chlorine 26·48, mercury 73·52 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. mercury=202 +2 eq. of chlorine=70·84, equiv.=272·84. Spec. grav. 5·200.

Prop. Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white compact semi-transparent mass of prismatic crystals; soluble in 11 parts of water at 60°, in 3·8 of alcohol; partially decomposed in solution by light. It is soluble in ether, hydrochloric acid, and the solution of hydrochlorate of ammonia.

Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use. In venereal complaints, with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are often not permanent. In lepra, combined with antimonials; and in chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij. to water 0j. as a gargle in venereal sore-throats; and a little stronger we have found it useful as a gargle in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetters, and for destroying fungus; gr. iv. in water 0j. is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterways, when the stomach will not bear it.

Dose. Gr. 1-6th to gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of poppies, one in twenty-four hours. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (*Orfila.*)

Incomp. Vide *Liquor Hyd. Bichloridi.*

Off. Prep. *Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi, Hydrargyri Binoxydum, Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridum.*

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. P. 1720. *Calomelas.* P. 1824. ——— *Submurias.* Chloride of Mercury, or Calomel. (A Protochloride by sublimation.) (*Hydrarg.* ℔iv. *Acid. Sulph.* f ℥xxiss. *Sodii Chlorid.* ℔iss. *Aq. destill. q. s. s.* Boil two pounds of the Mercury with the Sulphuric Acid in a proper vessel, until the Biper-sulphate of Mercury remains dry; rub this when it is cold with two pounds of Mercury in an earthen mortar, that they may be perfectly mixed. Then add the Chloride of Sodium, and rub them together, until globules are no longer visible; then sublime. Rub the sublimate to very fine powder, and wash it carefully with boiling distilled water and dry it.)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9·5, hydrochloric acid 11·5; or chlorine 15·25, mercury 84·75, in 100 parts: or, 1 eq. mercury=202+1 chlorine=35·42, equiv.=237·42.

Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water at 212° for its solution; formed in a compact, hard, shining, striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation is reduced to an impalpable, ivory-coloured powder; sp. grav. 7·175.
Oper. Antysiphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assafœtida, &c.; in dropsies with squill, foxglove, and elaterium; and in rheumatisms and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with other purgatives.

Dose. Gr. j. to ij. night and morning in a pill—if it do not purge, gradually excites ptyalism; gr. iij. to gr. x. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, soaps, sulphurets, iron, lead, copper. The bicarbonates, of the alkalies do not decompose it.

*** *I am inclined to think that, for practical purposes, the name* Calomelas, *however unchemical, is properly retained by the Dublin College.*
Off. Prep. *Ungt. Hydr. Iodidi. Pil. Hydr. Iodidi.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE. P. 1824. ——— *Nigrum.* Sulphuret of Mercury with Sulphur. (*Hydrarg., Sulphuris* ā ā ℔j. Rub them together until the globules disappear.)

Comp. 92 parts of mercury +7·4 of sulphur in 100 parts.
Oper. Alterative.
Use. In scrofula, and cutaneous diseases.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈ss.

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. P. 1824 —— *Sulphu: Rubrum.* Bi-sulphuret of Mercury. (Quicksilver combined with sulphur.) ℞ *Hydr.* ℔ij. *Sulphurs* ℥v. Mix the mercury with the sulphur melted over the fire, and as soon as the mass swells, remove the vessel from the fire and cover it strongly lest inflammation should occur; then rub to powder and sublime.)

Comp. Quicksilver unoxidized 86·2, sulphur 13·8 pts. in 100; or 2 eq. of sulphur=32+1 mercury=202. equiv.=234.
Prop. Inodorous, insipid, colour a rich deep red; insoluble in water and alcohol.
Oper. Antisyphilitic.
Use. As a fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat; ℈ss. being thrown on a red-hot iron. It has also been used in cutaneous complaints and gouty affections; but it is at best an uncertain remedy.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈ss. in an electuary or a bolus.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM. Bicyanide of Mercury. (*Ferri Percyanidi* ℥vjii. *Hydrargyri Binoxydi* ℥x., *Aq. dest.* Oiv. boil for

half an hour, strain and evaporate to form crystals. Wash what remains frequently with boiling distilled water, and again evaporate the mixed liquors that crystals may be formed.)

Comp. 1 eq. of mercury=202+2 eq. of cyanogen=52·73, equiv.=254·78.

Prop. Crystals right square prisms, inodorous, taste metallic, more soluble in water than in alcohol, soluble in nitric acid without decomposition.
Oper. Excitant, and alterative.
Use. Rarely employed as a medicine; chiefly used for making Hydrocyanic Acid.
Off. Prep. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* ℥j. *Iodinii* ʒv. *Alcoholis* q. s. Rub the Mercury and Iodine together, adding the alcohol gradually, until globules are no longer visible. Dry the powder immediately with a gentle heat without the access of light, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel.)

Comp. 1 eq. mercury=202+1 iodine=126, eq.=328.
Prop. A greenish-yellow powder readily decomposed by heat; inodorous, taste strongly metallic.
Oper. Excitant, alterative.
Use. In strumous affections and lepra: as an external application.
Dose. Gr. ⅛ to gr. ij.
Off. Prep. *Ungt. Hydr. Iodidi. Pil. Hydr. Iodidi.*

HYDRAGYRI BINIODIDUM. Biniodide of mercury (*Hydrargyri* ℥j. *Iodinii* ʒx., *Alcoholis* q. s. Rub the mercury and Iodine together, adding the Alcohol gradually, until globules are no longer visible. Dry the powder with a gentle heat, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel.)

Comp. 1 eq. mercury=202+2 iodine=252, equiv. 444.
Prop. A scarlet-red powder subliming in rhombic scales; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol.
Use. and Dose. The same as the Iodide.
Off. Prep. *Ungt. Hydr. Biniodidi.*

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. Mercury with Chalk, (*Hydrarg*; ℥iii. *Cretæ prep*; ℥v., Rub them together until the globules are no longer visible.) (Mercury simply in a finely divided state with carbonate of lime.)

Comp. Very uncertain, depending on the degree of trituration. Fourcroy states it to contain 4-100th of oxygen.
Prop. Inodorous, insipid; colour grey.
Oper. Alterative, antisyphilitic?

Use. In porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; and in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. This is by far the best preparation of Mercury for children; 1 gr. to iij., united with Rhubarb, Magnesia, and James' Powder acts as a most beneficial purgative, at the same time as it corrects the green sour motions which are so common in infancy.

Dose. Gr. i. to gr. x. twice a day, in any viscid substance.
Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. P. 1824 —— *Precipitatum Album.* Ammonio-chloride, or White Precipitated Mercury. (A Peroxide, combined with hydrochloric acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. (*Hydrarg. Bichloridi* ℥vi. *Aq. destill:* Ovi. *Liq. Ammoniæ* f℥viii. Dissolve the Bichloride of Mercury, with the application of heat, in the water. To this when it is cold add the solution of Ammonia frequently stirring, wash the powder thrown down until it is free from taste; lastly dry it.)

Comp. Compounded of two double salts and a nitruret of a metal. 1 eq. of Bichloride of mercury and ammonia=291+1 eq. of Chloride of mercury and ammonia=255+1 eq. of nitruret of mercury=216=equiv. 762. (Formula $HgCl_2$, NH_3; HgCl, NH_3, HgN.) *Phillips.* Sir R. Kane regards it as a Chloramidide of Mercury. (Formula Hg_2 Cl, Hg_2. NH_2; eq.=510.)
Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water; but with potassa becomes yellow.
Oper. Detergent.
Use. As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.
Off. Prep. *Ung. Hydrargyri Ammonio-chloridi.*

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. Henbane Leaves and Seeds (Hyoscyamus Niger. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ.* Europe. ♂)
Prop. Odour narcotic, peculiar; not unlike tobacco when bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous; lost by drying; virtues yielded to proof spirit.
Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.
Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus, as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits: externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain.
Dose. Gr iij. to gr. x. of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred.
Off. Prep. *Extractum Hyosciami, Tinctura Hyosciami.*

INFUSUM ANTHEMEDIS. Infusion of Chamomile. (*Anthemidis* ʒv., *Aq. destill. Fervent.* Oj. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)
Prop. The odour and taste of the flowers.
Oper. Tonic; emetic when taken warm.
Use. The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm is employed either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.
Incomp. Isinglass; infusion of yellow cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (*Armor. concisæ, Sinapis contusi sing.* ℥j., *Spiritus Armoraciæ comp*, f℥j. *Aquæ destill. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add the Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.)

Prop. Little odour, mawkish, acrid taste.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies occurring after intermittents.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Carbonates of alkalies. bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusions of galls, and of cinchona.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. sic.* ʒiv., *Limon. Cort. recent.* ʒij., *Caryophyll. contus.* ʒj., *Aq. destill. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colic: in gout, united with absorbents; and the debility which follows acute diseases.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. every four hours.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi, infusion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. Infusion of Calumba. (*Calumbæ concisæ* ʒv., *Aq. destill. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel and strain.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the root; mucilaginous. It soon spoils.

Oper Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which it checks; in billious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhœa and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri bichloridum, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. Infusion of Cloves. (*Caryophyl. contus.*, ʒiij., *Aq. destill. Fervent.* Oj. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, aromatic; colour red.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected, and flatulent colic.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri: sulphas zinci; antimonii potassio-tartras; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. Infusion of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ cont.* ℥iss., *Aq. destill. Fervent.* Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter and aromatic.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti Cont.* ʒvj., *Cinnam. contusi* ʒj., *Aq. destill. Fervent.* Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain) *Infusum Catechu.*
Oper. Astringent, stomachic.
Use. In diarrhœa from a laxity of the bowels.
Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij., every three hours, or after every loose stool.
Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, bichloride of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. Infusion of Cinchona. (*Cinch. (Lancifoliæ) pallidæ Cort. contusi* ℥j., *Aq. destill. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)
Prop. The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed.
Oper. Tonic, stomachic.
Use. In dyspepsia; and convalescence.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. united with some aromatic tincture, or a mineral acid, three or four times a day.
Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, and bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead. Decoction of galls, lime water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. Infusion of Cusparia. (*Cuspariæ contusi* ʒv., *Aq. destill. Fervent.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)
Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, and slightly aromatic.
Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.
Use. In febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa, and dysentery, after proper evacuations.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. three or four times a day.
Incomp. Infusion of galls and of catechu; tartar emetic; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. Infusion of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccat.* ʒj. *Spir. Cinnamomi* ℥j., *Aq. destill. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate the Foxglove in the water for four hours, strain, and add *Spir. Cinnam.*)
Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter and nauseous.
Oper. Diuretic, sedative.
Use. In dropsies, humoral asthmas, phthisis pulmonalis: and in diseases of increased action.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j. every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped. Its operation is very uncertain.
Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM (DIOSMÆ) BUCHU. Infusion of Buchu. (*Foliorum (Diosmæ crenate) Buchu* ℥j., *Aquæ Ferventis* 0j. Macerate for four hours, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain through cloth.)
Prop. Odour aromatic; taste slightly bitter, aromatic, and cooling, resembling peppermint.
Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, and tonic.
Use. In chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.
Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. twice or thrice a day.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing.* ʒij. *Limonis Cort. recent.* ʒiv. *Aq. destill. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for one hour in a vessel lightly covered and strain.)
Oper. Tonic, stomachic.
Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout, with absorbents and aromatic tinctures: and in dropsy, with squill and neutral salts.
Dose. f℥ss. to ℥ij. three times a day.
Incomp. Acetates of lead, sulphate of iron.
Off. Prep. *Mist, Gentian: comp.*

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. Infusion of Rhatany. (*Krameriæ* ℥j., *Aquæ dest. ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel and strain.)
Prop. Earthy odour, taste powerfully astringent.
Oper. Tonic, astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa; as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula.
Dose. f℥iss. to f℥ij.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Linseed. (*Lini Sem. contus* ʒvj. *Glycyrrh. con.* ʒij., *Aq. destill. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.)
Prop. Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous.
Oper. Demulcent.
Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.
Dose. A teacupful ad libitum.
Incomp. Alcohol, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM LUPULI. Infusion of Hop. (*Lupuli* ʒvj., *Aq. dest. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)
Prop. Taste aromatic, bitter, odour agreeable.
Oper. Tonic, slightly narcotic.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. Infusion of Pareira. (*Pareiræ* ʒvi. *Aq. destill. Fervent* 0j. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel and strain.)
Oper. Slightly tonic, diuretic.
Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij. The extract is usually added to the infusion.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. Infusion of Quassia. (*Quassiæ concisæ* ℈ij., *Aq. destill. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste a very pure bitter; limpid; possessing an astringency.
Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious fevers, united with alkaline salts; hysteria, with camphor and tincture of valerian; gout, with aromatics and ginger; and in dyspepsia with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.

INFUSUM RHEI. Infusion of Rhubarb, (*Rhei concisi* ʒij. *Aq. destill. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel and strain.)
Prop. Odour fragrant like that of the root; taste bitter, and aromatic; limpid, red-yellow; not so astringent as the root.
Oper. Purgative, stomachic.
Use. In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhœas from weakness of the bowels.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. united with neutral salts; f℥ss with tinct. of cinnamon, where its stomachic effect only is required.
Incomp. Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, magnesia.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Rose, (*Rosæ Gallic. exsicc.* ʒiij., *Aquæ destill. Ferventis* Oj. *Acidi Sulp. dilut.* fʒjss. *Sacch. Purif.* ʒvi. After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for 6 hours; then strain, and add the sugar.)
Prop. Odour of the rose; taste slightly austere, acid, and sweet.
Oper. Sub-astringent, refrigerant.
Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhagies; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. The infusion is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.
Dose. f℥jss. to Oss. every three or four hours.
Incomp. Sulphates of iron and zinc, alkalies, earths.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. Infusion of Broom. (*Scoparii* ℥j., *Aq. dest. Ferv.* Oj. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)
Oper. Aperient, diuretic.
Dose. ℥jss. to ℥ij.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Senna. (*Sennæ* ʒxv., *Zingiberis, con.* ℈iv., *Aq. destill. Ferv* Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.) *Infusum Sennæ Simplex.*
Oper. Purgative.
Use. In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases; the ginger counteracts the griping quality of the Senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv.
Incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.
Off. Prep. Mist: Gentian: Comp.

INFUSM SERPENTARIÆ. Infusion of Serpent root. (*Serpentariæ* ℥ss., *Aq. dest. ferv.* Oj. Macerate in a covered vessel for four hours, and strain.)
Oper. Excitant, diaphoretic.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ. Infusion of Simarouba. (*Simaroubæ contusæ* ʒiij., *Aq. destill. ferv* Oj. Macerate for two hours in a vessel, and strain.
Prop. Inodorous; bitter, but not astringent.
Oper. Tonic, antiseptic; emetic in large doses.
Use In diarrhœa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia, leucorrhœa, and intermittent fevers.
Dose. f℥ij, united with opium or an aromatic, every three or four hours.
Incomp. Decoction of galls, infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, alkaline carbonates, lime water.
INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. Infusion of Valerian. (*Valerianæ* ℥ss. *Aq destill ferv.* Oj. Macerate for half an hour, and strain.)
Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.
Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.
Dose. f ℥jss. to f ℥ij. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.
INULA. P. 1824. *Helenium* Elecampane. (Inula *Helenium*. *Syngenesia Superflua*, N. O. *Compositæ Asteroideæ*. Indigenous.)
Prop. Odour slightly fœtid, taste at first soapy and rancid, then aromatic, bitter, hot.
Oper. Tonic, diuretic, expectorant.
Use. In dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsies, asthma.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. in powder.
Off. Prep. *Confectio Piperis nigri.*
IODINIUM. Iodine.
Prop. Crystals small, feebly tenacious; in colour and general aspect resemble black lead (*plumbago*): fuses at 338° Fahr.: volatilizes at 347° Fahr. producing a violet-coloured vapour. Soluble in ether and alcohol. Water dissolves 1-7000th only of its weight. Sp. gr. 5·4.
Oper. Stimulant, absorbent, emmenagogue.*
Use. In bronchocele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhous nature; to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.
Dose. From 1-6 gr. to gr. iv. made into pills with crumbs of bread.
Off. Prep. *Tinct. Iodinii comp.*, *Ung. Iodinii Comp*, *Ferri Iodidum*, *Hydr. Iodidum*, *Hydr. Biniodid.*, *Potassii Iodidum*, *Liq. Potass. Iodidi comp.*
IPECACUANHA. P. 1824. *Ipecacuanhæ Radix.* Ipecacuan. Cephaëlis *Ipecacuanha*. *Pentand. Monogyn* N. O. *Cinchonaceæ*. Brazils.)

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* I have ascertained that it passes through the kidneys unaltered. T

Prop. Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid, mucilaginous; in small annulated pieces; externally brown, internally whitish, both water and alcohol extract its virtues which have been found to depend on a peculiar principle, named *emetina*.
Oper. Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.
Use. To produce vomiting in the commencement of fevers, phthisis, inflammatory diseases, buboes, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhages, pneumonia: and, combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.
Dose. For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone, or united with tartar emetic gr. j.; for the second gr. j. to gr. iij.; and the third gr. ij. to gr. vj. with opium gr. j.
Incomp. Vegetable acids, astringent vegetable infusions.
Off Prep. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, Pil. Conii comp., Pilul. Ipecac. com., Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.
JALAPA. P. 1824. *Jalapæ Radix.* Jalap. (Ipomæa Jalapa. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Convolvulaceæ.* ♄) *Jalapium Radix.*
Prop. Odour slightly nauseous; taste sweetish, slightly pungent: solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally light grey, externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Proof spirit is its proper menstruum.
Oper. Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently.
Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of the chloride of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents griping.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills or a bolus.
Off. Prep. Pulvis Jalapæ Comp., Extractum Jalapæ, Tinct. Jalapæ, Pulv. Scammon. comp.
JUNIPERI FRUCTUS ET CACUMINA. Juniper Berries and Tops. (*Diœcia Monadelphia* N. O *Coniferæ* North of Europe. ♄)
Prop. Odour strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent, sweetish, followed by a bitter; depending on an essential oil and sweet mucilage. They yield their active properties to both water and alcohol.
Oper. Diuretic, carminative, diaphoratic?
Use. In dropsies; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squill.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒss. triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting it is an infusion of ℥iij. of the berries bruised in boiling water Oj.
Off. Prep. Oleum Juniperi, Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, Decoct. Scoparii. Comp.
KINO. Kino. (Pterocarpus Marsupium. *Diadelphia Decandria,* N. O. *Leguminosæ Papillionaceæ.* Africa, East Indies.) *Kino Resina.*
Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, oxide of iron, colouring matter.
Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter; sometimes gritty between the teeth; in fragments of a dark ruby red colour; easily pulverized; powder reddish-brown; more soluble in warm than in cold water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hæmorrhages; flour albus.

Dose. Gr. x to xx. in powder; or in solution of the powder ʒj., mucilage of gum f℥j. cinnamon water f℥v., two table spoonsful occasionally. Vide *Tinct.*

Incomp. The mineral acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, ichthyocolla, acetates of lead, nit ate of silver, tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Kino*, *Pulv. Kino Comp.*

KRAMERIA. P. 1824. *Krameriæ Radix.* Rhatany. (Krameria Triandra, *Tetrand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Polygaleæ.* Peru ♄.)

Prop. Taste bitter; communicates a deep red colour both to water and spirit.

Oper. Astringent, diuretic, detergent.

Use. In dysentery attended with bloody stools; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Krameria.*

LACMUS. Litmus or Archil. (Lichen. Rocella. *Cryptogamia Lichenes* N. O. *Liehenes.* Azores. ♃.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste saltish; and, when chewed, subacrid.

Use. Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicacy for acids. To prepare it, the plant is reduced to powder; some of the soda of commerce is then added to it; and it is repeatedly moistened with urine till it ferments, and gradually acquires a violet colour; it is then dried. The watery infusion of it, or paper stained with it, shows the presence of an otherwise imperceptible portion of acid in any fluid.

LACTUCARIUM. P. 1824. *Lactuca.* Garden Lettuce, and its inspissated juice. (Lactuca Sativa, *Syngenesia Polygalia Æqualis*, N. O. *Compositæ Cichoraceæ.* Europe, ♂.)

Prop. The herb has no odour; its taste is slightly bitter, when not blanched. Odour and colour of the lactucarium the same as that of opium; soluble in water; contains resin, extractive, mucilage, bitter principle.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

Dose. Of the lactucarium from gr. j. to gr. vj.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Lactucæ.*

LAVENDULA. Lavender (*Didynamia Gymnospermia.* N. O *Labiatæ.* South of Europe. ♄.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, which is taken up by alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, slightly errhine.

Use. When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lavandulæ*, *Spir. Lavandulæ*, *Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp.*

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. Bay Berries, Leaves, Laurus nobilis. (*For Class and Order vide Cinnamomi Cort.* Italy. ♄.)
Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste pungent, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.
Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, carminative.
Use. Seldom used, except as an external application and generally compounded with other stimulants.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder.
Off Prep. *Confectio Rutæ.*

LIMONES; SUCCUS, CORTEX: OLEUM. Lemons, the juice, bark and oil. (Citrus Medica. *For Class and Order; see Aurantii Baccæ. Asia.* ♃.)
Prop. Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essential oil; which gives the rind its warm bitter taste; the juice is sharp, but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1·0384. It contains citric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water: soon spoils.
Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.
Use. The juice as a beverage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst: alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lienteria; and with common salt in dysentery and cholics.
Dose. f℥ij. or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.
Off Prep. *Acidum Citricum, Syrupus Limonum, Ung Veratri., Infus. Aurantii: Comp., Inf. Gentian comp., Spirit. Amm. aromat. Tinct. Limonum.*

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. Liniment of Verdigris. (*Æruginis cont.* ℥j. *Aceti.* f℥vij. *Mellis* ℥xiv. Dissolve the Verdigris in Vinegar, and strain through a linen cloth; afterwards the honey being added boil down to a proper consistence.) *Oxymel Æruginis.*
Oper. Detergent, escharotic.
Use. Diluted with water it is useful as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth should always be well cleaned after using it:—to foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. P. 1824.——— ——— *Fortius.* Liniment of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniæ* f℥j. *Olivæ Olei* f℥ij. Shake them together until they mix.) A soap.
Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.
Use. In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat; when the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS P. 1824, ——————— *Subcarbonatis* Liniment of Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis* f℥j., *Olivæ Olei* f℥iij. Shake them together until they mix.)
Oper. Rubefacient.
Use. The same as the strong liniment; but the oil and water are less perfectly united by the sesquicarbonate, and after a little time separate. This preparation is superfluous.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ* ℥j., *Olivæ Olei* f℥iv. *Dissolve.*) ʒj. contains gr. xv. of camphor.
Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.
Use. To glanular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with chronic rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recommends this liniment, with the addition of Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis ʒiv. to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, night and morning, in incipient amaurosis.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Camphor Liniment (*Camphoræ* ℥ijss., *Liq. Ammoniæ* f℥iii. *Spir. Rectif.* f℥xvii. *Olei Lavandulæ* fʒi. Dissolve the camphor and oil in spirit, then add the ammonia, and shake them together until they are mixed.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.
Use. To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.
Incomp. All acids, water.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI (COMPOSITUM.) (Compound) Mercurial Liniment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. fort., Adipis Preparatæ sing.* ℥iv. *Camphoræ* ℥j., *Spir. Rect.* fʒj., *Liquoris Ammoniæ* f℥iv. First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and lastly, gradually the solution.)

Oper. Stimulant, discutient.
Use. To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; ʒj. rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Liniment of Opium. (*Linim. Saponis* f℥vj., *Opii Tinct.* f℥ij. Mix.)
Use. To allay pains; and to procure sleep when opium cannot be taken into the stomach.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. P. 1824. ———————— *Comp.* Soap Liniment. (*Saponis Duri* ℥iiss. *Camphoræ* ʒx. *Spir Rosmarini* f℥xviij. *Aquæ destill.* f℥ij. Mix the water with the spirit, then add the soap and camphor and macerate, frequently stirring until they are dissolved.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.
Use. Against local pains, rubbed on the part; with the addition of Tincture of Spanish Flies, and of opium; we have found this liniment of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.
Off. Prep. *Liniment. Opii.*

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Turpentine Liniment. (*Saponis Mollis* ℥ij.; *Camphoræ* ℥j., *Ol. Terebinthinæ* f℥xvj.) Shake them together till they are mixed.)
Oper Stimulant.
Use. To burns; first used for this purpose by Dr. Kentish, then a surgeon in Newcastle.

LINI SEMINA. P. 1824. ——— *Usitatissimi Semina.* Linseed. (Linum *Usitatissimum, Pentand. Pentagynia,* N. O. *Linaceæ.*)

Prop. Seed inodorous, almost tasteless, small, flat, oval, smooth shining, brown; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. Mucilage, clear, colourless, inodorous, nearly insipid.
Oper. Demulcent, emollient.
Use. The infusion has been already noticed. In substance, the linseed is ground into powder, and used as poultices very advantageously. It is preferable on account of the facility with which it is made, the powder being simply stirred into boiling water. To phlegmons, and parts affected with pain and inflammation; and to gout, the pain of which it has been found to relieve.
Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini, Inf. Lini. Comp., Cataplasm. Lini, Cataplasma Sinapis.*

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. Compound solution of Alum. (*Aluminis, Zinc. Sulphatis sing.* ℥j, *Aq Ferv.* Oiij. Dissolve, and strain the solution through paper.) *Aqua Aluminis Composita.*
Oper. Detergent, stimulant.
Use. As a collyrium properly diluted in ophthalmia; an injection in gleet, and in fluor albus; and as a lotion for cleaning wounds, and removing cutaneous eruptions.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. Solution of Ammonia. *Liquor Ammoniæ.* (*Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis* ℥x. *Calcis* ℥viij. *Aquæ* Oij. The lime slaked with water put into a retort, then add the Hydrochlorate of Ammonia broken into small pieces, and the remainder of the water. Let fifteen fluidounces of solution of Ammonia distil.
Comp. Ammoniacal gas 10 (a compound of 82·36 nitrogen, and 17·64 hydrogen, or 3 eq. hydrogen=3+1 nitrogen=14, equiv. =17,) and 90 water, when of a spec. grav. 0·960. The solution of a spec. grav. 0·50, fixed by the Dublin College, contains more ammoniacal gas. 100 grains of the solution contain nearly 10 grains of Ammonia.
Prop. Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot, pungent; is colourless, transparent, volatile; absorbs rapidly carbonic acid from the atmosphere, so as to require to be kept well corked up.
Oper. Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient.
Use. Largely diluted in asphyxia, acidities of the primæ viæ, and in hysteria; externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms, and gout of the stomach; a liniment composed of camphor ʒj. dissolved in olive oil f℥ss. and liq. ammon. f℥ij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep seated inflammation.
Dose. ♏x. to ♏xx. diluted with water or milk.
Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis.

Off. Prep. *Hydrarg. Ammon. Chlor., Spiritus Ammonæ comp., Linimentum Camphoræ Comp., Linimentum Ammoniæ, Tinct. Ammon. com., Linimentum Hydrargyri Comp., Morphia, Morph. Hydrochl.*

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis,* ʒix. *vel. q. s. s. Aceti des-*

till. 0i. Add the Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia to the Vinegar to saturation. *Liq. Ammoniæ Acetatæ.*

Comp. Acetate of ammonia, water: proportions variable.

Prop. Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless.

Oper. Sudorific; externally cooling, astringent.

Use. Diluted in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion, to inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted with rose water, a good collyrium; and still more diluted, an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. f℥ij. to f℥xij. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. P. 1824 ——— *Subcarbonatis*, Solution of sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis* ℥iv., *Aquæ Destillatæ* 0j. Dissolve and filter through paper, Spec. grav. 1·150.)

Use, &c. The same as the Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

Off. Prep. Liniment. Amm. Sesquicarbonatis, Ferri Potass.-Tart.

LIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS. Solution of Nitrate of Silver. (*Argenti Nit.* ʒj., *Aq. dest.* f℥j.) Dissolve the Nitrate of Silver in the water and strain, then the access of light being prevented keep it in a well closed vessel.

Use. To apply to excoriations, in fevers, and case of long confinement to bed in low conditions of the habit.

LIQUOR BARII CHLORIDI. Solution of Chloride of Barium. (*Barii Chloridi* ʒj. *Aq. destill.* f℥j., Dissolve the Chloride of Barium and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally escharotic.

Use. In scrofulous affections; glandular obstructions; worms, and cutaneous diseases; but its efficacy is doubtful. Externally, to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.

Dose. ♏v. to ♏x. twice or thrice a day, and gradually increased till the nausea is produced.

Incomp. Sodæ sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and argenti nitras.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS. P. 1824. *Liquor Arsenicalis.* Solution of Arsenite of Potash. (*Arseniosi Acidi in frustula triti, Potassæ Carbonatis sing.* gr. lxxx., *Tinct. Lavand. comp.* f℥v., *Aq. Destill.* 0j. Boil the Arsenious Acid and Carbonate of Potash with half a Pint of the Water in a glass vessel until they are dissolved. Add the compound Tincture of Lavender to the cooled Liquor. Lastly, add besides, of distilled Water, as much as may be sufficient, that it may accurately fill a pint measure.)

Comp. Arsenite of potassa dissolved in water; the spirit of lavender gives only colour and taste.

Oper. Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. The same as the arsenious acid; in ague, in periodic headaches, protracted rheumatism, where there is much debility, and the joints much affected. In some diseases of the skin. We have given it with decided advantage in threatened apoplexy, after cupping and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion pale.

Dose. ♏iv. gradually increased to ♏xxx. twice a day.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Lime water (*Calcis* ℔ss., *Aq. Destillatæ* Oxij. Add a little of the water to the lime, and when slaked add the remainder, and shake them together; then cover the vessel, and let it stand three hours; then bottle it lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used take the clear solution.) *Aqua Calcis.*

Comp. The clear fluid consists of about gr. 11·6 of lime in every Oj. of water, at 60° Faht.

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, acrid, sweetish; colourless, transparent. (For use it should be filtered in a covered funnel, not decanted, as ordered by the London College.) Changes vegetable colours green.

Oper. Antacid, anthelmintic; externally detergent.

Use. Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach; in slimy bowels, and worms, externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.

Dose. f℥ij. to Oss. with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.

Incomp. Acids, alkaline carbonates, antimonium tart., barytes, tartrates and citrates. Infusions of orange peel, alumina, cinchona, rhubarb and senna.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI. P. 1824 —— *Calcis Muriatis.* Solution of Chloride of Calcium. (*Chloridi Calcis* ℥iv., *Aq. Dest.* f℥xij. Dissolve the chloride of Calcium, and strain.)

Use. The same as the chloride.

Dose. ♏xl. to fℨiij.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS. P. 1824 —— —— *Ammoniati.* Solution of Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper. (*Cupri Ammonio-Sulphatis* ℨj., *Aquæ destill.* Oj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.)

Oper. Corrosive, detergent.

Use. Externally to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. P. 1824. —— —— *Oxymuriatis.* Solution of Bichloride of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Bichloridi, Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis, sing.* gr. x., *Aq. destill.* Oj. Dissolve in the water.)

This preparation is superfluous, except that it facilitates the administration of minute divisions of a grain of this active medicine; f℥j. contains ½ grain of the salt.

Dose. ♏xx. to fℨij. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water.

Incomp. Alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead, sulphurets, soaps, infusion and decoctions of astringent vegetables, albumen ovi.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS. P. 1824, —— *Subacetatis.* Solution of Diacetate of Lead (*Plumbi Acetatis* ℔ij. *et* ℥iij., *Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. triti* ℔j. *et* ℥iv., *Aquæ* Ovj. Boil for half an hour, occasionally stirring, and when the solution cools add distilled water sufficient to make up the quantity to Ovj.; strain.) *Liquor Acetatis Plumbi.*

Comp. 2 eq. oxide of lead=224, acetic acid 1=51, equiv. 275.
Prop. Colourless; odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish.
Oper. Externally cooling, astringent, discutient.
Use. Diluted with forty times its quantity of *distilled* water, it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammations and burns; and still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium.

Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump water.
Off. Prep. Cerat. Plumbi Comp., Plumbi Oxyd.-Hydratum., Liq. Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS DILUTUS. P. 1824.——— *Subacetatis dilut.* Diluted Solution of Diacetate of Lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Diacet* f℥jss., *Aq. Destill.* Oj., *Spir. Tenuioris* f℥ij. Mix.)
The intention of the London College, in giving a formula for this mixture, appears to be chiefly with a view of showing that distilled water is requisite. The proportion of spirit is too small.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. Solution of Potash. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* ℥xv. *Calcis* ℥viij. *Aquæ Dest. Ferv. congium.* Dissolve the alkali in half a gallon of the water, sprinkle a little water on the lime to slake it, and add the rest of the water. Mix the whole; set the mixture aside in a close vessel, shake frequently and when it is cold decant, and keep the decanted fluid in well stopped phials of green glass.)
Comp. Oxide of potassium and water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste caustic, alkalescent; colourless; appearance oily when shaken; more dense than water; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to the solution of the cuticle; will not effervesce with acids; spec. grav. 1·063.
Oper. Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid; diuretic; externally escharotic, stimulant.

Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly; potassa acts on uric calculi; and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach, and allays irritability of that organ; it is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally diluted, as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

Dose. ♏x. to f℥j. in chicken broth or beer, three or four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, chloride and bichloride of mercury.
Off. Prep. Antimon. Oxy-Sulphur., Ferri Potass.-Tart., Hyd. Binoxyd., Potass. Hydras.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* ℥xx., *Aquæ Destillatæ* Oj. Dissolve and strain.)
Oper. Antacid, diuretic.
Use. In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. ℞. *Pulv. Myrrhæ* ℥j., *Liq. Potassæ Carbon.* f℥iv.

Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.

Dose. ♏x. to f℥j. in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS. Effervescing Solution of Potassa. (*Potassæ Bicarbonatis* ℨj., *Aquæ Destill.* Oj. Dissolve the bicarbonate of Potash in the Water; and pass into it, of Carbonic Acid compressed by force, more than sufficient for saturation. Keep the Solution in a well-stopped vessel.)

Use. As an agreeable antacid.

LOQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS. Compound Solution of Iodide of Potassium. (*Potassii Iodidi* gr. x. *Iodidi* gr. v. *Aq. destill.* Oj. Mix. that they may be dissolved.)

Use. This is a good mode of exhibiting Iodine.

Dose. ℨss. to ℥ss.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Solution of Chlorinated Soda. (*Sodæ. Carb.* ℔ij. *Aq. destill.* f℥xlviii. *Sodii. Chloridi* ℥iv. *Manganesii Binoxydi* ℥iii. *Acid Sulph.* ℥iv. Dissolve the soda in two pints of water; then put the Chloride of Sodium and Binoxide of Manganese, rubbed to powder, into a retort, and add to them the Sulphuric Acid, previously mixed with three fluid ounces of water and cooled. Heat the mixture, and pass the chlorine first through five fluid ounces of water, and afterwards into the solution of Carbonate of Soda above directed.)

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. Effervescing Solution of Soda. (*Sodæ. Bicarb.* ℨj. *Aq. destill.* Oj. Dissolve the Carbonate of Soda in the water, and pass into it compressed by force more Carbonic Acid than is sufficient for saturation. Keep the solution in well-stopped bottles.)

Remarks.—A solution thus prepared is commonly known by the name of soda water.

LUPULUS. Hops. (Humulus Lupulus. *Diœcia Pentand.* N. O. *Urticaceæ.* Europe. ♃.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, sub-narcotic; taste bitter, aromatic; depending on a peculiar principle named *lupuline*, extractive, and essential oil, extracted equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

Use. In gout and rheumatism. The powder, formed into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old and successful mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever.

Dose. Gr. iij. to ℈j. united with ℥ss. of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day; of the infusion ℨjss.

Off. Prep. Ext. Lupuli, Tinct. Lupuli., Inf. Lupuli.

MAGNESIA. Magnesia. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) *Magnesia Usta.* (*Magnes. Carb.* ℔j. Burn for two hours in a strong fire.)

Comp. A metallic base, discovered by Sir H. Davy, consisting of magnesium 60, and oxygen 40 in 100 parts; of 1. eq. magnesium=12+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=20.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 2·3 requiring 5142 times its weight of water at 60°, and 36000 at 212° for its solution.

Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acids in the stomach.

Use. In heartburn, aphthæ, and other acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. occasionally in water or milk.
Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, hydrochlorate of ammonia.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, P. 1824. ——— *Subcarbonas.* (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Carbonate of Soda.) *Magnesia Alba.* (*Magnesiæ Sulphat.* ℔iv. *Sodæ Carb.* ℔iv. *et* ℥ix. *Aq. destill.* *C.* iv. Dissolve separately the Carbonate of Soda and Sulphate of Magnesia in two gallons of the water, and strain; then mix the liquors and boil, stirring constantly with a spatula for two hours, distilled water being frequently added, so that it may fill about the same measure; lastly, the liquor being poured off, wash the precipitated powder with boiling distilled water, and dry it.)
Comp. Carbonic acid 36, magnesia 40·8, water 23·2, parts in 100 (*Fownes.*) Or 1 eq. magnesia=20+1 carbonic acid=22, equiv.=42.
Prop. Inodorous, insipid; light, white, spongy, opaque; effervescing with acids; insoluble in water.
Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid.
Use. The same as that of magnesia; but owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distension.
Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. in water.
Off. Prep. *Magnesia.*

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Magnesia. (Generally obtained from sea water.) *Magnesia Vitriolata. Epsom salts.*
Comp. Sulphuric acid 32·52, magnesia 16·26, water of crystallization 51·22 parts in 100, (*Phillips.*) Or 1 eq. magnesia=20+1 sulphuric acid=40+7 of water=63, equiv.=123.

Prop. Taste bitter, disagreeable; in acicular crystals, which occasionally, owing to an admixture of hydrochlorate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate effloresces; sp. grav. 1·66; soluble in an equal part of water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water 4-tenths.

Prop. Purgative, diuretic.
Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The more it is diluted, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.
Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. In clysters ℥jss. to ℥iij.
Incomp. The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.
Off. Prep. *Magn. Carbon.*

MALVA. Mallow. (*Monadelphia Polyand.* N. O. *Malvaceæ*, Indigenous. ♃.)
Prop. Inodorous: taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous.
Oper. Demulcent, lubricant.
Use. Dysenteries, ischuria, nephritis, strangury; but much inferior to decoction of Althea. In clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally in cataplasms and fomentations.
Dose. The decoction ad libitum.
Incomp. Liquor plumbi diacetatis, and other salts of lead.
Off. Prep. *Decoct. Malvæ com.*

MANNA. Manna. (*Fraxinus Rotundifoliæ. Diandria, Monog.* N. O. *Oleaceæ.* South of Europe. ♄.) Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.
Comp. Saccharine matter, mannite, nauseous extractive, mucilage.
Prop. Inodorous; sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes of a whitish or pale yellow colour, opaque; soluble in water and alchohol.
Oper. Laxative; apt to gripe.
Use. As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness; but more generally as an adjunct to other purgatives.
Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij. alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.
Off. Prep. *Confectio Cassiæ, Syrupus Sennæ.*

MANGANESII BINOXYDUM. P. 1824 ——— *Oxydum.* Bin-Oxide of Manganese. (A peroxide.)
Comp. Manganesium (a peculiar metal) 60, oxygen 40, in 100 parts, or 1 eq. Manganesium=28+2 oxygen=16, equiv.=44.
Prop. In friable dull black masses; becomes grey when exposed to great heat, and affords abundance of oxygen gas.
Use. In pharmaceutical operations; for procuring oxygen gas; and for fumigation in cases of infection. (℞ *Sodii chloridi* ℥iv., *Manganesii Binoxydi* ℥j., *Acidi Sulphurici* f℥j., *Aquæ* f℥ij. Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture over the other ingredients, in a china basin, placed in a pipkin of hot sand.) The doors and windows of the room under fumigation must be closely shut for an hour or two; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through it.
Off. Prep. *Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ, Liquor Chlorinii.*

MARMOR. P. 1824 —— *Album.* Marble. *Carbonas Calcis dura.*
Prop. Colour, various shades of white; internal lustre vitreous; fracture foliated; brittle; spec. grav. from 2·7 to 2·84. It has scarcely any taste, and is composed of 43·14 of carbonic acid, and 56·86 of lime.

MARANTA. Arrow-root. (Maranta *arundinacea. Monandria, Monogynia.* N. O. Marantaceæ.)
The fecula of the rhizomes; when boiled with water or milk, it forms a mild nutritious article of food, well adapted for infants and convalescents.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. White Horehound. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Labiatæ.* Europe. ♃.)
Prop. Odour strong, not unpleasant; taste bitter.
Oper. Tonic, diuretic, laxative; emmenagogue?
Use. In hysteria; chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia: seldom used.
Dose. In powder ℈ss. to ℈j.: of the expressed juice f℥ss. to f℥jss.; or of this infusion (*Marrub. Fol.* ℥ss., *Aq. Ferv.* Oj.) a large glassful twice or thrice a day.
MASTICHE. Mastic. (*Pistachia Lentiscus. Diæcia, Pentandria,* N. O. *Terebinthaceæ.* Spain, Chios. ♄.)
Comp. Resin, essential oil, and a matter resembling caoutchouc.
Prop. Odour agreeable when heated; almost insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses; soluble in æther, partially in alchol.
Oper. Stimulaut, sialagogue.
Use. In old obstinate coughs; gleet; and, chewed, in paralysis of the tongue.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈ss. twice a day.
Off. Prep. *Tinct. Ammon. Comp.*
MEL. Honey. (Collected from flowers by the *Apis Mellifica.*)
Comp. Saccharine matter, mucilage; some acid, occassionally essential oil; varying according to the kinds of plants used by the bee.
Prop. Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acrid; the best is limpid, containing small concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious.
Oper. Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.
Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine; but when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic: externally as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.
Off. Prep. *Mel. Boracis, Mel. Rosæ, Oxymel, Oxymel Scillæ, Liniment. Æruginis, Confect. Pip. nigri.*
MEL BORACIS. Honey of Borax. (*Boracis contriti* ℈j. *Mellis* ℥j. Mix.)
Oper. Detergent.
Use. Applied to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in aphthous affections, and in ptyalism.
MEL ROSÆ. Rose Honey. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Exsiccat.* ℥iv; *Aq. Ferv.* ℥xxiv. *Mellis* ℔v. Macerate the rose petals in f℥xvi. of the water for two hours, press gently, and strain. Again macerate the residue in the remainder of the water for a short time, and pour off the liquor. Add one-half of the first infusion to this, and set aside the other half. Then add the honey to the mixed liquors, and evaporate in water bath, so that the liquid which was set aside being mixed with it, it may be of a proper consistence.)
Prop. Odour that of the rose; taste sweet, astringent; colour red; limpid, tenacious.
Oper. Astringent, detergent.
Use. Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces: (℞ *Mellis Rosæ* ℥j., *Acidi Muriatici* ♏xxx.); form a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantile diseases.
Dose. ℨj. to ℨiv.

MENTHA PIPERITA. Peppermint. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Labiatæ*. Indigenous. ♃.) *Mentha Piperita*.
Prop. Odour strong, agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth; depending on a volatile oil and camphor.
Oper. Stomachic, carminative.
Use. Vide under Aqua et Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨj. scarcely ever used in substance.
Off. Prep. *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*, *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, *Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ*.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. Spearmint. (*Class and order as above*.) *Mentha Sativa*.
Prop. Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish.
Oper. Stomachic, carminative.
Use. Vide under Aqua et Ol. Menthæ Viridis. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨj. scarcely ever used in substance.
Off. Prep. *Aqua Menthæ Viridis*, *Ol. Menthæ Viridis*, *Spir. Menthæ Vir*.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. Pennyroyal. (Menthæ Pulegium. *For Class and Order*, *see Menthæ*. Indigenous. ♃.)
Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; not unlike that of spearmint.
Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic.
Use. In asthma and pertussis, but of no value; seldom used.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨj.
Off. Prep. *Aquæ Menthæ Pulegii*, *Oleum Menthæ Pulegii*, *Spiritus Menthæ Pulegii*.

MENYANTHES. Buck Bean. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Gentianaceæ*. Europe. ♃.) *Trifolium Paludosum*.
Prop. Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; water extracts its properties.
Oper. Tonic, diuretic, purgative; in large doses emetic.
Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.
Dose. ℈j. to ℥j. of the dried leaves powdered: f℥j. to f℥jss. of this infusion. (*Menyanth fol. sic*. ℥ss., *Aquæ* Oss.)

MEZEREUM. P. 1824. *Mezerei Cortex*. Mezereon Bark. (*Daphne mezereum*, *Octand. Monogyn*. N. O. *Thymelaceæ*. North of Europe. ♄.)
Comp. Daphnin, oleo-resin, wax, extractive, gum, sugar, malates.
Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed for some time, acrid, burning: yields its virtues to water and vinegar.
Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses emetic.
Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism; lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue: externally, the fresh bark soaked in vinegar is useful for keeping open issues.
Dose. Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. *Vide Decoctions*.
Off. Prep. *Decoct. Sarzæ Comp*.

MISTURA ACACIÆ. P. 1824. *Mucilago Acaciæ.* Mixture of Acacia. (*Acaciæ cont.* ℥x., *Aquæ ferventis* Oj.)
Comp. Simple solution of gum in water.
Oper. and Use. Demulcent: as a medium for combining oils, resins, and balsims with water.
Off. Prep. Mist. Cretæ, Mist. Guaiaci, Pil. Conii Comp. Pil. Ipecac. Comp.
MISTURA AMMONIACI. Mixture of Ammoniac. (*Ammoniaci* ʒv. *Aquæ* Oj. Rub the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be perfectly mixed.) *Lac Ammoniaci.*
Conp. Resin and oil suspended by means of gum in water; when kept the resin separates.
Oper. and Use. The same as of the ammoniacum.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j. united with ipecacuanha, &c.
Incomp. Bichloride of mercury, acetate of potassa, oxymel, æther, spirit of nitric æther,
MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. P. 1824. —— *Amygdalarum.* Almond Mixture. (*Confectionis Amygdalæ* ℥ijss. *Aq. Destillatæ* Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.) *Lac Amygdalæ.*
Comp. The oil of the Almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula.
Oper. Demulcent, cooling; if the bitter almond be used, sedative.
Use. In catarrah, gonorrhæa, strangury, hectic fever.
Dose. f℥jss. to Oss. or ad libitum.
Incomp. Acids and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric æther, and common pump water.
MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Mixture of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ* ʒv. *Aquæ* Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees.) *Lac. Assafœtidæ.*
Comp. Resin and volatile oil, suspended by gummy extractive in water.
Oper. The same as the gum resin.
Use. In hysteria; and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels which occur during dentition, and those produced by ascarides, and in ischuria.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥jss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.
MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. Camphor Mixture, (*Camphoræ* ʒss. *Spir. Rectif.* ♏x., *Aquæ* Oj Rub the camphor with the spirit, then gradually add the water and strain.)
Comp. Camphor gr. j. 1-6th, in water f℥j. ?*
Oper. The same as that of the camphor, only in a weaker degree.
Use. In faintings, typhus, and nervous fevers; but seldom given alone; the quantity of camphor being too small.
Dose. f℥ss to f ℥ij. united with cordial tinctures.
MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA. Compound mixture of Cascarilla. (*Infusi Cascarillæ* f℥xvij. *Aceti Scillæ* f℥j. *Tincturæ Camphoræ comp.* f℥ij., misce.)

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* *Powell's Transactions of Lon. Phar.*

Use. In chronic affections of the chest, attended with much debility.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥jss. twice a day.

MISTURA CRETÆ. Chalk Mixture. (*Cretæ Prep.* ℥ss. *Sacchari* ʒiij. *Mist. Acaciæ* f℥jss., *Aquæ Cinnamomi* ℥xviij. Mix) *Mistura Cretacea.*

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. every three or four hours; or after every liquid motion.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. Compound mixture of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont.* ʒij. *Potassæ Carb.* ʒj. *Aq. Rosæ* f℥xviij. *Ferri Sulph. cont.* ℈ijss. *Spir. Myristicæ* f℥j. *Sacch.* ʒij. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potash, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose water, spirit of nutmeg, and, lastly the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

Comp. The salts are decomposed and the mixture contains protocarbonate of iron, and sulphate of potassa, suspended with the other ingredients.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak and arterial action after unloading the stomach and bowels.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. twice or three times a day.

Incomp. Acids, vegetable astringents.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Mixture of Gentian. (*Infusi. Gentianæ comp.* f℥xii., *Infusi Sennæ comp.* f℥vj., *Tinct. Cardam. comp.* f℥ij. Mix.)

Use. As a mild tonic purgative in dyspeptic affections accompanied with costiveness.

MISTURA GUAIACI. Mixture of Guaiacum (*Guaiaci Res.* ʒiij. *Sacch.* ℥ss. *Acaciæ cont.* ʒii. *Aq. Cinnam.* Oj. Rub the Guaiacum with the sugar and acacia; and add gradually the cinnamon water.) *Lac Guaiaci.*

Oper. The same as the guaiacum in substance.

Use. In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

MISTURA MOSCHI. Musk Mixture, (*Moschi, Acaciæ cont., Sacchari sing.* ʒij. *Aq. Rosæ* Oj. Rub the musk with the sugar, then add the gum, and by degrees the rose water.) *Mistura Moschata.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. This is a convenient form of exhibiting musk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the musk mixture, combined with ammonia ʒss. spirit of lavender fʒj. and spirit of juniper f℥j., of great utility in sloughing phagedenic ulcers, of a syphilitic and strumous nature.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij, every four or five hours.

Incomp. Bichloridum hydrargyri, sulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Mixture of Brandy, (*Spir. Vini Gallici, Aq. Cinnamomi, sing.* f℥iv., *Sacchar purif* ℥ss. *Ovorum duorum Vitellos, Cinnam. olei* ♏ij. Mix.)

Use. Excitant. A dangerous mixture, calculated to encourage a desire for spirituous liquors.

MORUS. Mulberry. (Morus Nigra, *Monœcia Tetrandria,* N. O. *Urticaceæ.* Italy. ♄.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, subacid; contains tartaric acid, jelly and mucus.

Oper. Cooling laxative.

Use. Seldom used medicinally; as an article of food they are wholesome, unless eaten too freely, in which case they occasion diarrhœa.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Mori.*

MORPHIA. Morphine (*Morph. Hydrochlorat.* ℥j. *Liq. Ammoniæ* f℥v. *Aq. destill.* Oj.) Add the Hydrochlorate of Morphia first dissolved in the pint of water to the solution of Ammonia with an ounce of water, shaking them together. Wash what is thrown down with distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat.

Prop. Inodorous; colourless, or pure white, bitter taste, partially soluble in hot water and spirits of wine; it is soluble in the volatile and fixed oil?

Use. Chiefly to prepare the more soluble salts. Dissolved in oil, and rubbed upon the skin produces narcotic effects.

Off. Prep. *Morphiæ Acet.*

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphia (*Morphiæ* ʒvi. *Acid. Acetic.* fʒiij. *Aquæ destill.* f℥iv.) Mix the acid with the water and pour them upon the Morphia to saturation. Let the liquor evaporate with a gentle heat that crystals may be formed.

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter, crystals soft silky prisms; soluble in water especially when there is a slight excess of acid, and less so in alcohol.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

Use. In all cases in which opium is used, but possesses this advantage over the latter, viz. that its use is not followed by headache or sickness.

Dose. gr. ¼ to gr. i.

Incomp. The strong acids, the alkalis and alkaline earths, and many or most earthy and metallic salts.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Morph. Acet.*

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Hydrochlorate of Morphia. (*Opii concis.* ℔j. *Plumbi Chloridi Crystalli* ℥ij. *vel. q. s. s. Carbon. Animalis purif.* ℥iijss. *Acid. Hydrochloric., Aq. destill., Liq. Ammoniæ.* ā ā q. s. s.)

Macerate the Opium in four pints of distilled water for thirty hours, and bruise it; afterwards digest it for twenty hours more and press it. Macerate what remains again and a third time in water, that it may become free from taste, and as often bruise and press it. Evaporate the mixed liquors, with a heat of 140°. to the consistence of a syrup. Then add three pints of distilled

water, and when the impurities have subsided pour off the supernatant liquor. Gradually add to this two ounces of Chloride of Lead, or as much as may be sufficient, first dissolved in four pints of boiling distilled water, till nothing further is precipitated. Pour off the liquor and wash what remains frequently with distilled water. Then evaporate the mixed liquors as before, with a gentle heat, that crystals may be formed. Press these in a cloth, then dissolve them in a pint of distilled water, and digest with an ounce and a half of animal Charcoal, in a heat of 120°, and strain. Lastly, the Charcoal being washed, evaporate the liquors cautiously that pure crystals may be produced. To the liquor poured off from the crystals first separated, previously mixed with a pint of water, gradually drop in as much Solution of Ammonia, frequently shaking it, as may be sufficient to precipitate all the Morphia. To this washed with distilled water, add Hydrochloric Acid that it may be saturated; afterwards digest it with two ounces of Animal Charcoal and strain. Lastly, the Animal Charcoal being thoroughly washed, evaporate the liquors cautiously, that pure crystals may be produced.

Use. The Hydrochlorate may be preferred to the Acetate of Morphia as it is more easily obtained in a crystallized form, and is not so subject to decomposition, during its preparation.

Dose. The same as the Acetate.*

Off. Prep. *Liquor. Morph. Hydrochloratis.*

MOSCHUS. Musk. (Moschus Moschiferus, the Musk Deer. *Mammalia. Pecora, Ruminantia. Cuv.* Asia.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic, strong, durable; taste bitterish; colour dark reddish brown; feel slightly unctuous; partially soluble in water, yielding to it taste and smell; soluble in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy; in which we have seen it, when given to the extent of ʒss. three times a day, stop the fits in an old and confirmed case for three months. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system, without heating.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ʒss. every three or four hours, in a bolus.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Moschi.*

MUCUNA. P. 1824. *Dolichi Pubes.* Cowhage. (M. *Pruriens. Diadelphia Decandria,* N. O. *Leguminosæ.*) Dolichos *pruriens.*

Use. For dislodging the round worm, Seldom used.

MYRISTICA P. 1824. *Myristicæ Nuclei.* Nutmegs; Mace, and Essential Oil. (*Diæcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Myristaceæ.* The Moluccas. ♄.)

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* Both the Acetate and Hydrochlorate of Morphia are now placed in the Materia Medica by the London College, and no directions are given for preparing them.

Prop. Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and an agreeable, pungent taste; are roundish, greyish brown, streaked, unctuous, and easily cut. Alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membraneous, of a red-yellow colour, unctuous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg. The oil is colourless, possessing the odour and taste of the nutmeg in an eminent degree.
Oper. Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.

Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavour to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits.

Dose. Of the nutmeg and mace gr. v. to ℈j.; of the oil ♏ij. to ♏vj.
Off. Prep. Of the nutmeg, *Spiritus Myristicæ, Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp., Confectio Aromatica, Spir. Armoraciæ comp., Emplasit. Picis. Myristicæ Oleum.*

MYRRHA. Myrrha. (Balsamodendron Myrrha. *Octand. Monogy.* N. O. *Terebinthaceæ.* Abyssinia. Arabia Felix.)
Comp. Resin, gum, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant, peculiar; taste bitter, aromatic; in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears, or in masses; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction; alcohol dissolves only the resin; soluble in alkalies; spec. grav. 1·360; easily pulverized.
Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.
Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by hectic, or much active inflammation.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potash, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.
Off. Prep. *Tinct. Myrrhæ, Pilulæ Aloes comp., Pil. Ferri Comp., Pil. Galbani Comp, Pil. Rhei. Comp, Pil. Aloes cum Myrrh, Mist. Ferri Comp.*

NUX VOMICA. Nux vomica. Ratsbane, (Strychnos Nux Vomica, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Apocynaceæ.* India.)
Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter; poisonous. Its efficacy as a remedy depends on a peculiar alkaloid which has been named strychnia.
Oper. Tonic, stimulant; when taken in large doses, it produces tetanic spasms.

Use. In dyspepsia; gout; rheumatism; and especially in paralysis of the lower extremities.
Dose. From gr. iij. to gr. xij.

OLEA DESTILLATA. The fruit of Anise, Carraway, and Juniper, the Flowers of Chamomile, Lavender, and Elder, the Berries of Pimenta, the tops of Rosemary, and the entire and fresh Herbs of the rest should be employed. Put any one of these into an alembic, and add as much Water as is sufficient to cover it, then let the Oil distil into a large cold vessel.

Remarks. Distilled Oils are frequently called volatile, essential, or æthereal oils. Their chemical characters are nearly the same from whatever vegetables they are procured; but in their sensible qualities they vary considerably, possessing different colours, consistence, smell, and taste; the two latter properties are, of course, derived from that of the plant from which they are obtained; their colours, like those of the fluid fixed oils, are various shades of yellow, green, and brown; they are generally fluid; but some of them, as especially oil of anise, congeal by a very moderate reduction of temperature. They are very sparingly soluble in water, but sufficiently so to impart their smell and flavour to it. They are very readily dissolved by spirit of wine, and they boil at different temperatures. Their volatility is much increased by the presence of water, with the vapour of which they rise in distillation, at a temperature considerably below their boiling point. They are extremely combustible, and much more so than the expressed oils. Most of them are lighter than water, but some sink in that fluid: among the former are the oils of lavender, rosemary, and mint; and of the latter, the oils of cassia, cinnamon, and cloves are examples. They are easily decomposed by sulphuric and by nitric acid, and when suddenly mixed with the latter, some of them inflame.

Like the expressed oils, they are composed of different proportions of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon.

The volatile oils are capable of dissolving the fixed oils, and hence the latter are sometimes employed in adulterating them: this fraud may be easily detected by dropping some of the suspected oil on a paper: if there be any fixed oil mixed with it, it will remain on the paper after exposure to a moderate heat. Where a cheaper volatile oil has been employed to adulterate a more costly one, the detection can scarcely be made by any other means than by the difference of odour. If spirit of wine be mixed with the oil, then, when it is dropped upon water, a milky fluid is formed, instead of there remaining a transparent film of oil on the surface of the water.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. Æthereal Oil. (*Spt. Rect.* Oij. *Acid. Sulp.* f℥xxxvi. *Liq. Potassæ, Aq. Destill.* āā ℥j., *vel. q. s. s.* Mix the Acid cautiously with the Spirit, Let the liquor distil until a black froth arises; then immediately remove the retort from the fire. Separate the lighter supernatant liquor from the heavier one, and expose the former to the air for a day. Add to it the Solution of Potash first mixed with water, and shake them together. Lastly when sufficiently washed, separate the æthereal oil which subsides.)

Prop. Odour and taste of æther; less volatile, oily, thick, of a yellow colour; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Use. As an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. P. 1824. *Oleum Amygdalarum.* Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) ℥xvj. of Almonds yield ℥v. of oil. *Oleum Amygdalæ.*

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous, limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcohol, but miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage or yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid and rancid.
Oper. Demulcent, emollient.
Use. In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds f℥iv. and solution of subacetate of lead ♏viij. is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j.

OLEUM ANISI. Oil of Aniseed.
Prop. Odour that of the vegetable; taste pungent, bitter, sweetish; very pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 50°, in flat tables.
Oper. Stimulant, carminative.
Use. In flatulent colic.
Dose. ♏v. to ♏xv. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.
Off. Prep. *Tinctura Camph. Comp.*

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. Oil of Chamomile. *Oleum Chamomeli.*
Prop. Odour that of the flower; taste pungent; colour when recent cerulean blue; but when old, a dark yellow.
Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.
Use. In colics, cramps of the stomach, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.
Dose. ♏v. to ♏x.

OLEUM CARUI. Oil of Caraway.
Prop. Odour that of the seeds; taste pungent, sweetish; colour yellow; tenacious.
Oper. Stimulant, carminative.
Use. In flatulant colic; and as an adjunct to purgative pills.
Dose. ♏j. to ♏x.
Off. Prep. *Confectio Scammonii, Pilulæ Aloes Comp., Pil. Rhei. Comp.*

OLEUM JUNIPERI. Oil of Juniper. *Ol. Juniperi Baccæ.*
Prop. Odour similar to that of turpentine; taste acrid, hot, similar to that of the berry; colour greenish yellow; deposits a feculent matter when kept.
Oper. Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic.
Use. In dropsies; advantageously added to Digitalis when it is given in the form of pills.
Dose. ♏ij. to ♏x. or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. Oil of Lavender.
Prop. Odour very fragrant, that of the flower; taste warm; of a lemon colour.
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. In hysteria and nervous headaches.
Dose. ♏j. to ♏v. on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM LINI. Linseed Oil. (Expressed from the bruised seeds.)
Comp. Nearly the same as those of olive oil, with some mucilage.

Prop. Odour strong; taste unpleasant, nauseous; does not congeal by cold; becomes easily rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of glyster, in flatulent colic; attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum:—externally in burns and wounds.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j.; in clysters f℥iij. to f℥vj.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Oil of Peppermint. *Ol. Menth. Piperitidis.*

Prop. Odour strong, that of the plant; taste acrid, very hot and biting with a peculiar sensation of coldness; lighter than water; colour brown yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic carminative.
Use. In cramp of the stomach and flatulent colic.

Dose. ♏j. to ♏iij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.
Off. Prep. *Spir. Menth. Pip.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ PULEGII. Oil of Pennyroyal.
Prop. Odour and taste of the plant; warm, pungent.
Oper. Excitant.
Use. In flatulence, hysteria, amenorrhœa.
Dose. ♏iij. to ♏viij.
Off. Prep. *Spir. Menth. Pulegii.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Oil of Spearmint.
Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste warm, pungent.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.
Use. In flatulence, and anorexia.
Dose. ♏ij. to ♏v. on a lump of sugar.
Off Prep. *Spir. Menth. Viridis.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. Oil of Nutmeg.
Oper. Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic.
Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting.
Off. Prep. *Emp. Picis.*

OLEUM ORIGANI. Oil of Origanum.
Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste hot, very acrid; of a yellow colour.
Oper. Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of toothache.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. Oil of Pimento.
Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimento in an increased degree; colour a red brown; heavier than water.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.
Dose. ♏iij. to ♏v. rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM RICINI. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.) ℥xiv. of the seeds yield about f℥iij. of oil. *Ol. c. Seminibus Ricini.*

Prop. Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless, or of a very pale straw colour; thick but perfectly transparent; lighter than water. It becomes soon rancid by keeping; thickens; deepens in colour to a reddish-brown and has a hot, nauseous taste.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases where stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly in dysentery, colica pictonum; calculous complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in child-bed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned, It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥jss. either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of spirit, or in the following draught. ℞ Olei ricini f℥ss., mucilaginis q. s. tere optime. et paulatim adde aquæ destillatæ f℥ss., spir. lavandulæ comp, ♏xx., syr. tolutani f℥ss. Misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. Oil of Rosemary. *Oleum Roris Marini.*

Comp. The same as other essential oils, with some camphor.

Prop. Odour very fragrant, and taste like that of the plant; limpid like water; deposits crystals of camphor when long kept.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In nervous complaints.

Dose. ♏ij. to ♏vj. rubbed up with sugar.

OLEUM SAMBUCI. Oil of Elder Flowers.

Prop. Odour that of the flowers.

Oper Moderately excitant.

OLEUM SUCCINI. Oil of Amber. But Amber into an alembic, so that an Acid Liquor, an Oil, and a Salt, contaminated with the Oil, may distil in a sand bath, with a heat gradually increased. Afterwards, let the Oil distil again a third time.

Prop. Odour strong, fœtid, bituminous; taste pungent, acrid, soluble in water; imperfectly in alcohol; nearly colourless at first, but it gradually becomes brown.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria, epilepsy, and defieient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic douloureux: ℞. Ol. succini f℥j. tinct. opii. f℥ss. misce.

Dose. ♏v. to ♏xij. rubbed up with mucilage.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. Rectified Oil of Turpentine. (*Olei Terebinthinæ* Oj. *Aquæ* Oiv. Cautiously distil over the oil.)

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste hot, pungent; colourless, limpid. lighter than water, volatile; sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hæmorrhages, dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax: applied to indolent tumours; and in embrocation, in rheumatism and bruises. It has lately been given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the tænia solium, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses.
Dose. ♏x. to f℈j. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of tænia f℥ss. to f℥ij. every eight hours.

Off. Prep. Linimentum Terebinthinæ, Enema Terebinthinæ.
*** *It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.*

OLIBANUM. Olibanum. (Boswellia Serrata. *Decandria Monogynia.* India.) *Olibanum Gummi Resina.*
Comp. Gum resin, volatile oil.
Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, slightly pungent; in grains of different sizes, semi-transparent, brittle; colour reddish-yellow; partly soluble in alcohol; forms a milky emulsion when triturated with water.
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. Seldom used, except as a perfume in sick rooms.
OLIVÆ OLEUM. Olive Oil. (Olea Europea, *Diand. Monogynia,* N. O. *Oleaceæ.* South of Europe. ♄.) Expressed from the ripe fruit.
Comp. Carbon 77·21, hydrogen 13·36, oxygen 9·43 parts: *Gay Lussac* and *Thenard*: or according to *Braconnot,* of oil of a greenish yellow colour *Elaine* 72, very white suet *Margarine* 28 parts.
Prop. Inodorous, insipid; transparent, of the palest straw colour; lighter than water; cannot combine with it, nor with alcohol, but may be diffused through water by means of mucilage; boils at 600° of Fah., therefore not volatile; congeals at 38°; attracts oxygen, and becomes rancid, when exposed to the air; forms soaps with the alkalies, and lime; plasters with oxides of lead.
Oper. Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative.
Use. In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state, when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters.
Dose. f℈j. to f℥j. triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. potassæ, or liquor ammoniæ.
OPIUM. Opium. (Papaver Somniferum. *Polyand. Monogynia,* N. O. *Papaveraceæ.* South of Europe and India. ⊙.)
Comp. Gummy matter, resin, caoutchouc, gluten, a volatile oil, narcotina, codeia, meconina, nerceia, and morphia, paramorphia, meconic acid, alum, sulphate of lime and of potassa, iron; besides which, opium generally contains ¼ its weight of impurities.
Prop. TURKEY OPIUM. Odour heavy, narcotic: taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; in flat pieces, solid, tenacious; of a dark brown colour, yellowish when powdered; makes on paper a light brown interrupted streak. EAST INDIAN.—Odour the same, and

empyreumatic; taste less bitter, but more nauseous, colour darker. Opium is partially soluble in water, and in alcohol; very soluble in vinegar, and in oil.

Oper. Stimulant in small doses, but in larger narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its narcotic.

Use. In all painful affections where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel in inflammation after blood-letting, and in syphilis, as well as to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. to f℥j. of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms.

Dose. Gr. ¼ to gr. ss. to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j. to gr. iv. its narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent.

Incomp. Lime water, alkaline carbonates, bichloride of mercury. nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, infusion of yellow bark, astringent solutions; acetate of lead precipitates the watery solution.

⁂ When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach pump, worked with infusion of yellow bark, or by emetics containing very little water, and after the whole of the opium has been evacuated, acidulous fluids freely exhibited; but these, and all watery fluids are hurtful, if vomiting has not been freely induced.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Opii, Extractum Opii, Pil. Saponis comp., Pil, Styracis comp., Pulv. Kino. comp., Puln. Cretæ Comp. Cum Opio, Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp., Tinct. Opii, Tinct. Comphoræ Comp., Vinum Opii, Liniment. Opii., Emplast. Opii., Unguent. Gallæ comp. Unguent. Opii.*

OPOPONAX. P. 1824. *Opoponacis Gummi Resina.* Opoponax. (Pastinaca Opoponax Chironium. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbelliferæ.* Italy. ♃) Exudes from the roots when wounded. *Opoponax Gummi Resina.*

Comp. Gum resin, a trace of caoutchouc, a volatile oil.
Prop. Odour strong, peculiar; taste bitter, acrid; in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, white within; forms a milky solution when triturated with water.
Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.
Use. In hysteria and chlorosis, but is seldom used.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨss.

ORIGANUM. Common Marjoram. (Origanum Vulgare, *Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Labiatæ.* Indigenous. ♃.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of thyme.
Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?
Use. In debilities of the stomach: scarcely ever used.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. in powder.
Off. Prep. *Oleum Origani.*

OVUM. Egg. (Gallus Bankiva *var* domesticus, the Common Fowl, Cl. *Aves.* Ord. *Gallinæ.*)
Oper. Nutritive.
Use. The yolk and white swallowed raw are said to be useful in jaundice; in convalescencies the yolk is given, beat up with sugar and wine; triturated with oils, it renders them miscible with water.
Off. Prep. *Enema Terebinth.*

OXYMEL. Simple Oxymel. (*Mellis* ℔v., *Acidi Acetici* f℥vij. *Aquæ dest.* f℥viij. Mix the acid added to the water with the honey made hot.) *Mel Acetatum.*
Oper. Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent.
Use. In fevers and peripneumonia; as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris.
Dose. fʒj. to f℥j. dissolved in barley water.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. Oxymel of Squill. (*Mellis* ℔v., *Aceti Scillæ* Oiiss. Boil down the vinegar with a slow fire to twelve fluid ounces, and mix it with the honey made hot.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virture of squill depends.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.
Use. In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis.
Dose. fʒss. to f℥ss. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PAPAVER. Poppy. (Papaver Somniferum. Class and order, see Opium.) The ripe, dried seed-vessels. *Papaver album Capsula.*

Oper. Relaxant, anodyne.
Use. Externally, as a fomentation (℥iv. of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in Oiv. of water to Oij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The addition of a little distilled vinegar aids the narcotic power of the decoction.
Off. Prep. *Syrupus Papaveris, Ext. Papaveris, Decoct. Papaveris.*

PAREIRA. Pareira. (Cissampelos Pareira, *Diœcia Monodelphia* N. O. *Menispermiaceæ.* South America. ♃.)

Prop. The root large, with bitter tasted bark.
Oper. Tonic, in large doses Aperient; diuretic, exercising peculiar influence over the mucous membrane of the urinary organs and passages.
Use. In cases of irritation of the bladder, and ulceration of the kidneys, leucorrhœa and dropsy.
Off. Prep. *Ext. Pareiræ. Infus. Pareiræ.*

PETROLEUM. Barbadoes Tar.
Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid semi-liquid, tenacious,

semi-transparent; of a reddish brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol: combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur; and is partially soluble in æther.

Oper. Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient.

Use. In asthma, and coughs unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction.

Dose. ♏x. to f℥ss.

PHOSPHORUS. Phosphorus.

Prop. Is a pale yellow semi-transparent, crystallisable solid; it fumes in the air, being luminous in the dark, and frictious, a gentle heat causes it to ignite; insoluble in water.

Oper. It is poisonous in large doses, even 2 grs. are said to produce death, though a man in London called the "Fire Eater" swallowed 16 grs. without injury. In small doses it is stimulant exciting the nervous, vascular and secreting organs. It has more particularly been supposed to stimulate the sexual organs and to act as an aphrodisiac.

Use. It has been employed in typhus, epilepsy, paralysis, but seldom used in England.

Dose. Gr. ¼ to gr. ij.
Off. Prep. Acid. Phosphoricum.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. Compound Aloetic Pills. (*Aloetis pulv.* ℥j. *Ext. Gentianæ* ℥ss., *Olei Carui* ♏xl. *Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. Aloetic pills with Myrrh, (*Aloes.* ℥ss., *Croci, Myrrhæ, Saponis sing.* ʒij. *Syr. q. s. s.* Rub the Aloes and Myrrh separately to powder; then beat the whole together until incorporated.)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.
Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. made into pills.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Camboge Pills. (*Cambogiæ contritæ* ʒij., *Aloes cont.* ʒiij., *Zingiberis* ʒi. *Saponis.* ʒss. Mix the powders together, afterwards the soap being added, beat the whole together.)

Oper. Cathartic.
Use. In obstinate costiveness.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. in pills occasionally.

PILULÆ CONII COMPOSITÆ. Compound Pills of Hemlock, (*Conii. Ext.* ʒv., *Ipecacuanhæ Cont.* ʒj., *Syrup. q. s. s.* Beat them together until incorporated.)

Oper. Narcotic, antispasmodic.
Use. In phthisis, pertussis, and bronchitis.
Dose. Gr. ij. to gr. viij.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Pills of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont.* ℥ij., *Sodæ Carbon.*, *Ferri Sulphatis*, *Syrup.* ā ā ℥j. Rub the Myrrh with the Carbonate of Soda; then, the Sulphate of iron being added, rub them again; afterwards beat the whole in a vessel previously warmed until incorporated.)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Galbanum Pills. (*Galbani* ℥ij. *Myrrhæ*, *Sagapeni*, *sing.* ℥iij *Assafœtidæ* ℥j. *Saponis* ℥ij. *Syrup q. s. s.* Beat them together until incorporated.)

Oper. Antispasmodic and emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. made into pills, every night at bed-time.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Pills. (*Hydrarg.* ℥ss. *Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ* ℥vi. *Glycyrrhizæ cont.* ℥ij. Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

Comp. Mercury minutely divided, and in some degree oxidized, the proportion of oxide varies from 0·134 to 0·78 per cent.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus.

Dose. For the former objects gr. v. to gr. x. twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ℈j. every three or four hours.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ. P. 1824.— ——— *Subm. Comp.*, *Plumber's Pill.* Compound Pills of Chloride of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Chlor.*, *Antimonii Oxysulphur - sing.* ℥ij. *Guaiaci Res. contritæ*, *Syrupi* ā ā ℥ss. Rub the Chloride of Mercury with the oxysulphuret of Antimony, afterwards with the Guaiacum Resina and the treacle until incorporated.)

Oper. Alterative, diaphoretic.

Use. In lepra; secondary syphilis, affecting the skin; and old venereal ulcers. The decoction of elm bark, or of sarsaparilla, is generally ordered to be taken at the same time.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x in pills, night and morning.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. Pills of Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Iodidi.* ℥j. *Conf. Rosæ Can.* ℥iij., *Zingib. pulv.* ℥j. Beat them together until incorporated.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the Iodide of Mercury.

PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ [COMPOSITÆ.] CUM SCILLÆ. Compound Pills of Ipecacuanha. (*Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.*, ℥iij., *Scillæ Recent.*, *Ammoniaci* ā ā ℥j. *Syrup q. s. s.* Beat them together until incorporated.)

Oper. and Use. The same as those of the compound powder of ipecacuanha.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Rhubarb Pills, (*Rhei Con.* ℥iv. *Aloes* ℥iij. *Myrrhæ Con.* ℥ij. *Saponis* ℥ss., *Ol. Carui* ♏xv. *Syrupi q. s. s.* Beat them into a mass.)
Oper. Laxative, stomachic.
Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ. P. 1824. ——— *Cum Opio.* Compound Pills of Soap. (*Opii Duri Contriti, Glycyrrh. rad. cont.* āā ℥ij. *Saponis* ℥vi. Beat them together until incorporated.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium. *Pilulæ Opii.*
Oper. and *Use.* See Pilulæ Styracis Compositæ.

PILULÆ SAGAPENI COMPOSITÆ. Compound pills of Sagapen. (*Sagapeni* ℥j., *Aloes* ℥ss., *Syr. Zing q. s. s.*) Beat them together until incorporated.
Oper. Purgative.
Dose. Gr. x.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Squill Pills. (*Scillæ recent. exsiccatæ et cont.* ℥j., *Zingiberis contritæ* ℥ij. *Saponis* ℥iij., *Ammoniaci contriti* ℥ij. *Syrup, q. s. s.* Mix the powders together, then beat them with the soap, and add the syrup so as to obtain a proper consistence.)
Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.
Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ STYRACIS COMPOSITÆ. Compound Storax Pills, (*Styracis Col.* ℥vi., *Opii Duri cont.*, *Croci* āā ℥ij. Beat them together until incorporated.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium.
Oper. This form, and that of Pilulæ Saponis Co. are intended to operate as sedatives, and anodynes; the names given to them are well adapted for cases where the patient or his friends may have an objection to opium, as it can thus be given without appearing in the prescription.
Use. To procure sleep.

PIMENTA. *Eugenia pimenta.* Pimento. (Myrtus Pimenta, *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Myrtaceæ.* West Indies. ♄.) *Pimento Bacca.*
Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour; colour reddish-brown. (The unripe fruit dried.)
Oper. Stimulant, carminative.
Use. Chiefly as a condiment; and as an adjunct to other medicines.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈ij.
Off. Prep. *Aqua Pimentæ, Oleum Pimentæ, Spir, Pimentæ, Syrupus Rhamni.*

PIPER CUBEBA. Cubebs (Piper Cubeba. *Diand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Piperaceæ.* Java and Guinea. ♄.) *Baccæ.*
Prop. Odour aromatic; taste cooling at first, afterwards pungent; active principle an essential oil.
Oper. Stimulant, purgative and diuretic.
Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, and leucorhœa.
Dose. From ℈j. to ℥j. of the powder, every six hours.

PIPER LONGUM. Long Pepper. (*Diand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Piperaceæ.* Amboyna ♃.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; small round grains disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative, tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, attended with flatulence; retrocedent gout; and paralysis. As a domestic condiment.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j.

Off. Prep. *Confictio Opii, Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp., Pulv. Cretæ Comp., Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp.*

PIPER NIGRUM. Black Pepper. (*Class and Order as above.* Ceylon. ♄.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pungent, fiery; colour black, corrugated on the surface. Its pungency depends on an essential oil.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. To check nausea in gout habit; remove hiccup; and increase excitement in palsy. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. variously combined.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Piperis Nigri, Confect. Rutæ.*

⁂ *White Pepper is the same fruit, freed from its cuticle by a preparation of calcareous earth called Chunam, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.*

PIX ABIETINA. Abies excelsa. (vide *Abietis Resina.*) Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch.

Comp. Resin, an essential oil.

Prop. Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant.

Oper. Rubefacient, generally, exciting an exudation of serous fluid.

Use. Externally, spread on leather as plasters; in catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Picis. Pix Burgundica præparata.*

PIX LIQUIDA. *Resina Empyreumatica.* Tar. (Obtained by heat from the Scotch fire, *Pinus Sylvestris.*)

Comp. Resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, acetous acid.

Prop. Of a deep brown colour, semi-fluid, tenacious; odour empyreumatic.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific; externally detergent.

Use. Internally in ichthyosis; externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis.

Off. Prep. *Ungentum Picis Liquidæ.*

PIX NIGRA. Black Pitch. (Pinus sylvestris. *For Class and Order*, vide *Abietis Resina.*) The solid prepared resin.

Prop. Solid, dry, brittle.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. For preparing the ointment.

Off Prep. *Unguentum Picis Nigræ.*

PLUMBI CARBONAS. P. 1824. —— *Subcarbonas.* Carbonate of Lead.

Comp. Yellow oxide of lead 83·5, carbonic acid 16·5 parts. (The yellow oxide contains lead 90·5, oxygen 9·5 parts in 100) or 1 eq. of protoxide of lead=112+1 eq. of carbonic acid=22, equiv=134.

Prop. Inodorous: taste sweet; brittle, friable, snow white, of a minute scaly texture.

Oper. Astringent, sedative.

Use. Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Lead (*Plumbi Acet.* ℥xix., *Aq. Dest. fervent.* Oiij., *Sodii Chlo.* ℥vj., Dissolve the Acetate of Lead and chloride of Sodium separately, the former in 3 pints of distilled water, and the latter in one pint of distilled water. The liquors being then mixed together, wash what is precipitated with distilled water, when it is cold, and dry it.)

PLUMBI OXYDUM. P. 1824.———*Semivitreum.* Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead, or Litharge. (A yellow protoxide of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid; often adulterated with other oxides.) *Lithargyrus.*

Comp. Yellow oxide of lead 96, carbonic acid 4 parts in 100, or 1 eq. of lead 104+1 oxygen=8, equiv.=112.

Prop. In scales of a whitish-red colour; semi-vitrified.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Plumbi Acetas, Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis, Emplast. Plumbi, Ceratum Saponis.*

PLUMBI ACETAS. Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxydi* ℔iv., *et* ℥ij. *Acidi Acetici, Aquæ destillatæ* ā ā Oiv. Mix the Acid with water, and add the Oxide of Lead to them, and a gentle heat being applied dissolved it; then strain. Lastly, evaporate the liquor that crystals may be formed.)

Comp. Oxide of lead 58·9, acetic acid 26·8, water of crystalization 14·3 parts: 1 eq. protoxide of lead=112+1 eq. of acetic acid 51+3 eq. of water=27, equiv. 190.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, styptic; colour very white, with a silky lustre; crystals spicular; soluble in 24 parts of water, and partially decomposed even in distilled water, the solution becoming turbid; soluble also in alcohol; sp. grav. 2·345.

Oper. Astringent; in weak solutions cooling and sedative; in strong (ʒj. to water f℥vj.) stimulant.

Use. Internally in visceral hæmorrhages combined with opium which seems to prevent its deleterious effects, it has latterly been much used in cholera; the following Recipe is given by Dr. Graves. ℞ *Plumbi Acet.* ℈j. *Opii* gr. j. into 12 pills one every two hours; but acids and acescent food must be avoided. Externally, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. jss. made into a pill with gr. ss. opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, acids, alum, ; borax, soaps, tartarized iron, and antimony ; lime water, hard water, sulphuretted hydrogen.
Off. Prep. Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis, Liq. Plumbi diacetat., Plumbi Chlor., Plumbi Iodid.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. Iodide of Lead. (*Plumbi Acet.* ℥viij., *Potass. Iodid.* ℥vii., *Aq. dest.* Cj. Dissolve the Acetate of Lead in six pints of the water and strain, add to these the Iodide of Potassium first dissolved in two pints of the water, wash what is precipitated, and dry it.)
Use. In forming an Ointment.
Off. Prep. Ung. Plumbi Iodidi.

PLUMBI OXYDUM HYDRATUM. Hydrated Oxide of lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Diacet.* Ovj. *Aq. destill.* Ciij. *Liq. Potass.* Ovj. *rel. q. s. s.* ad oxydum demittendum. Mix. Wash what is precipitated with water until nothing alkaline remains.)

Comp. Protoxide of lead combined with water in proportions which are not determined.
Prop. A perfectly white powder soluble in excess of Potash, also in Nitric Acid : with Hydrochloric acid it forms chloride of lead, and with Sulphuric acid an insoluble sulphate.
Use. In the preparation of quinine.

PORRUM. The Leek. (*For Class and Order, see Alii Radix.*)
Prop. Odour peculiar, fragrant ; taste sweetish, slightly acrid.
Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. The juice of the recent bulb expressed has been advantageously used in dropsies, and humoral asthma.
Dose. f3. to f℥ss. rubbed up with sugar, and mixed in water.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbon.* ℔j. *Acidi Acetici* f℥xxvj., *Aquæ* f℥xij. Add the Carbonate of Potash to the Acid first mixed with the water to saturation, then strain. Evaporate the liquor in a sand bath, the heat being cautiously applied, until the salt is dried.) *Kali Acetatum.*

Comp. Potassa 48·5, acid 51·5 ; or 1 eq. potassa=48+1 acetic acid=51+2 eq. water=18, equiv.=117.
Prop. Inodorous ; taste sharp, pungent ; white, shining ; texture foliated, deliquescent ; soluble in an equal weight of water ; also in four times its weight of alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously.
Oper. Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. or more ; ʒij. to ʒiij. open the bowels.
Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, hydrochlorate of ammonia, tartrate of potass.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. P. 1824. —— *Carbonas.* Bicarbonate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbonatis* ℔vj., *Aquæ dest.* cong. j. Dissolve the Carbonate of Potash in the Water ; afterwards pass Carbonic Acid through the solution to saturation. Apply a gentle

heat, so that whatever crystals have been formed may be again dissolved. Then set aside [the solution] that crystals may be again produced ; the liquor being poured off, dry them.)

Carbonic Acid is very easily obtained from Chalk rubbed to powder and mixed with water to the consistence of a syrup, upon which Sulphuric Acid is then poured diluted with an equal weight of Water.

Oper. and Use. The same as that of the carbonate, but it is less acrid.

Off. Prep. Liq. Potass. Effervescens.

POTASSÆ BI-SULPHAS. Bi-sulphate of Potassa. (The salt remaining after the distillation of *Nitric Acid.* ℔ij., *Acid. Sulphur.* ℔j., *Aquæ ferv.* Cvj., Dissolve the Salt in the Water, and add the Acid to it and mix, lastly, boil down, and set aside, that crystals may be formed.)

Comp. Potassa 35·03, acid 58 39, water 6·58 parts.

Prop. Inodorous ; taste a strong acid ; soluble in two parts of water at 60° ; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Refrigerant and purgative.

Use. In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time open the bowels.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒij.

POTASSÆ BI-TARTARS. P. 1824.—— *Supertartras.* Bi-tartrate of Potassa. (The tartar of wine purified.) *Tartari Crystalli.*

Comp. Potassa 33, acid 57, water 10 parts in 100 of supertartrate, *Thenard.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, harsh ; crystals small, irregular ; require 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve them ; brittle pulverulent ; decomposed when kept in solution.

Oper. Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions : and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *imperial.*

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij., combined with ℈j. of sodæ bi-boras, to excite the kidneys ; and to open the bowels ʒiv., to ℥j., are required.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

Off. Prep. Ferri potassio-tartras, Pulv. Jalapæ Comp., Antimonii Potass Tart., Sodæ Potassio-Tart. Potassæ Tartras.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. P. 1824. ——— *Subcarbonas.* Carbonate of Potass. (*Potassæ Carbonatis impuræ* ℔ij., *Aquæ dest.* Ojss. Dissolve the impure carbonate of Potash and strain ; then pour it off into a proper vessel, and evaparate the water, that the liquor may thicken ; then stir it constantly with a spatula until the salt concretes.)

Carbonate of Potash may be prepared more pure from the crystals of Bicarbonate of Potash heated to redness.

Comp. Potassa 57·48, carbonic acid 26·52, water of crystallization 16 parts ; or 1 eq. potassa= 48+1 eq. acid=22, equiv=70.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, caustic; crystals minute, white deliquescent.
Oper. Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent.
Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. properly diluted; ℈j. dissolved in fʒviij. of water, and mixed with fʒiv. of lemon juice, forms an effervecsing draught.
Incomp. Mineral acids, borax, hydrochlorate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, lime, or lime water, all the metallic salts.
Off. Prep. *Liquor Potassæ, Liq. Pot. Carb., Enema Aloes, Decoct. Aloes Comp., Potass. Acet., Potass. Bicarbon., Potass. Sulphuret., Spir. Amm. Fœtid., Liq. Potass. Arsenitis, Spirit Ammon., Spir, Ammon. Aromat., Potass Tart., Potass. Bromid., Potass. Iodidi. Mist. Ferri. com.*

POTASSE CARBONAS IMPURA. Impure Potassa. (The Pearl Ash of commerce.) *Cineres Clavellati.*
Comp. Carbonate of potassa; sulphate of potassa, hydrochlorate of potassa, silex, oxide of iron, argil.
Use. For preparing the carbonate for medical purposes.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. Chlorate of Potash. *Oxymuriate of Potash.* It is prepared by passing chlorine gas into a solution of subcarbonate of potash. The carbonic acid is expelled, while part of the alkali is decomposed; its metallic basis, uniting with chlorine, forms chloride of potassium, and its oxygen, combining with chlorine, forms chloric acid, which, with some undecomposed potash, forms chlorate of potash; which is separated from the chloride by its less solubility.
Prop. It crystalizes in pearly rhomboidal plates. Its taste is cool, and somewhat similar to nitre. At 32° 100 parts of water dissolve only 3'.3 parts of this salt.
Oper. The real effects of this salt seem to be imperfectly known; it is however diuretic and perhaps tonic.
Use. In scorbutus and cholera; it forms one of the ingredients recommended by Dr. Stevens in cholera in the following powder. ℞ *Sodæ Carbon.* ʒss. *Sodæ Chloridi* ℈j. *Potass. Chlorat.* gr. vij. to be given in half a tumbler of water.
Dose. 15 Grs. to ʒj.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. Potash with Lime. (*Potassæ hydratis, Calcis sing.* ℥j. Rub them together and keep them in a well stopped vessel)
Comp. Potassa and lime mechanically mixed.
Oper. and Use. The same as the *Potassæ Hydras*, but more manageable, as it is less deliquescent.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. P. 1842. —— *Fusa.* (*Liq. Potassæ* cong. j. Evaporate in a clean iron vessel till ebullition being finished, the hydrate liquefies; then pour it into proper moulds.)
Prop. Light brownish or bluish tint, deliquescent, extremely caustic.

Use. Externally as a caustic.
Off. Prep. *Potass. cum Calce.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS. Nitrate of Potassa, or Nitre. (Formed in an impure state by nature in warm climates, as India, and by means of artificial composts in France.) *Nitrum.*
Comp. Potassa 48, nitric acid 52 in 100 of nitrate; or 1 eq. potassa=48+1 eq. acid=54, equiv.=102.
Prop. Inodorous; taste cool, bitterish, penetrating; crystals six-sided prisms; permanent in the air; brittle, soluble in 7 parts of water at 60°.
Oper. Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling detergent.
Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hæmorrhages, mania, gonorrhœa. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. In doses of ℥j. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.
Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.
Off. Prep. *Antimon. Potass. Tart.*

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Potassa. (The salt which remains after the distillation of *nitric. acid.* ℔ij., *Aq. Fervent Cong.* ii. Ignite the Salt in a crucible until the excess of Sulphuric Acid is entirely expelled, then boil it in the two Gallons of Water until a pellicle floats, and the liquor being strained, set it aside that crystals may be formed. The Liquor being poured off, dry them.) *Kali Vitriolaium.*
Comp. Potassa 54·55, acid 45·45, in 100 parts of sulphate; or 1 eq. potassa 48+1 acid=40, equiv.=88.
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals small, six-sided prisms, ended by six-sided pyramids, grouped; hard, transparent, permanent in the air; soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.
Oper. Purgative, deobstruent.
Use. In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. acts as a deobstruent; ʒss. to ʒvj., purge.
Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, tartaric acid, hydrochlorate of lime, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver.
Off. Prep. *Pulv. Ipecac. comp.*

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of Potassa. (*Potass. bitart* ℔iij., *Potass Carbonat.* ℥xvi., *vel. q. s. s. Aq. fervent.* Ovi., Dissolve the Carbonate of Potash in the boiling water, then add the Bitartrate of Potash, and boil, Strain the liquor, and afterwards boil it down until a pelicle floats and set it aside that crystals may be formed. The liquor being poured off, dry these, and again evaporate the liquor that crystals may be produced.) *Kali Tartarizatum.*
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally in the form

of a white granular powder ; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°, soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis ; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects.

Dose. ℈j. to ℥j., in solution.

Incomp. Acids ; infusion of tamarinds, and other acid fruits ; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, of potassa, and of magnesia ; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and hydrochlorate of ammonia.

POTASSII BROMIDIUM. Bromide of Potassium. (*Brominii* ℥ij., *Potass Carb.* ℥ij. *et.* ʒj. *Ferri. Rament.* ℥j. *Aq. dest.* Oiii. First add the iron, and afterwards the Bromine, to a pint and a half of the distilled Water. Set them by for half an hour, frequently stirring them with a spatula. Apply a gentle heat, and when a greenish colour occurs, pour in the Carbonate of Potash dissolved in the remainder of the Water. Strain, and wash what remains in two pints of boiling distilled Water, and again strain. Let the mixed liquors evaporate so that crystals may be formed.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the various preparations of Iodine ; it is said to be a very successful remedy in the treatment of enlarged spleen.

Dose. Gr. iij.

POTASSII IODIDUM. Hydriodate of Potass. Iodide of Potassium. (*Iodinii* ℥vi., *Potass. Carb.* ℥iv., *Ferri Rament.* ℥ij., *Aq. destill.* Ovi. Mix the Iodine with four pints of the Water, and add the Iron, stirring them frequently with a spatula for half an hour. Apply a gentle heat, and when a greenish colour occurs, add the Carbonate of Potash, first dissolved in the two pints of Water, and again strain. Wash what remains with two pints of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Let the mixed liquors be evaporated, so that crystals may be formed.)

Comp. Iodine 76, potassa 24 parts ; or 1 eq. of iodine 126+1 potassium=40, equiv. 166.

Prop. Crystals opaque cubes, inodorous, taste penetrating ; very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Use. The same as that of iodine ; but chiefly as an alterative in secondary syphilis.

Dose. Of the saturated solution from ♏vj. to ♏xx. of the dry salt from gr. ij. to gr. vi.

Off. Prep. Plumbi. Iodid., Liq. Potass. Iodid. com., Tinct. Iodidi comp. Unguent. Potass. Iodidi.

Antidote. In the event of any accident happening from this substance the antidote for it, is the solution of chloride of Soda, or chloride of lime.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. P. 1824. *Potassæ Sulphuretum.* Sulphuret of Potassa. (*Sulphuris* ℥j. *Potassæ Carbonatis* ℥iv., Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It is necessary first to dry the subcarbonate in a crucible exposed to a red heat.

Prop. Inodorous while dry, but when moistened fœtid; taste acrid; bitter; colour liver-brown; solid, brittle, deliquescent; decomposed by water.
Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic; externally detergent.
Use. It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit; chronic catarrh and rheumatism; arthritic cases; herpetic, and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies, particularly in the cases of infants. It was formerly used as an antidote against arsenical and saturnine poisons.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. combined with soap, or cicuta, in pills twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

PRUNA. Prunes. (Prunus Domestica. *Icosand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Amygdalaceæ.* South of Europe. ♄.)
Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, acidulous.
Oper. Cooling, laxative, nutrient.
Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet in fever.
Off. Prep. Confectio Sennæ. Prunum Præparatum.)

PTEROCARPUS. Red Sanders Wood. (Pterocarpus Santalinus, *Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ*, East Indies. ♄.)
Prop. Aromatic odour, nearly insipid; colour bright deep red.
Use. As a colouring material.
Off. Prep. Tinct. Lavand. Comp.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Aloes. (*Aloes* ℥jss., *Guaiaci Res.* ℥j., *Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.* ℥ss. Rub the Aloes and Guaiacum separately, then mix the whole.)
Oper. Warm cathartic, stomachic, sudorific.
Use. In dyspepsia, attended with a sluggish state of the bowels; spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal; jaundice; and obstinate costiveness.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j.

PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS. P. 1824. —— *Antimonialis.* (*Antimonii Tersulphureti cont.* ℔j. *Cornuum Rasorum* ℔ij.) Mix and throw them into a crucible, red hot in the fire, and stir constantly until vapour no longer arises. Rub that which remains to powder, and put it into a proper crucible. Then apply fire, and increase it gradually that it may be red hot for two hours. Rub the residue to very fine powder.

Comp. Antimonius acid 38, phosphate of lime 62, in 100 parts.
Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in the form of a white powder; insoluble in water.
Oper. Febrifuge, diaphoretic, alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative; a very uncertain and useless preparation.
Use. Intended to be used in febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphoresis can be useful; as a substitute for *James's Powder* to which preparation however it is very inferior; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills, combined with opium or camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals*

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam.* ℥ij., *Cardamomi* ℥jss., *Zingiberis* ℥j., *Piperis Longi* ℥ss. Rub them together to a very fine powder.)
Oper. Stimulant, carminative.
Use. In cold, decayed, phlegmatic habits, to assist digestion, and expel flatus; but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j. or more.
Off. Prep. *Pulv. Aloet. Comp.*

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Chalk. (*Cretæ Præp.* ℔ss., *Cinnamomi* ℥iv., *Tormentillæ, Acaciæ, sing.* ℥iij., *Piperis Longi* ʒiv. Reduce them separately into a fine powder, and mix.)
Oper. Antacid, stomachic, absorbent.
Use. In acidity of the stomach, and the diarrhœa attendant on low fevers.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.
Off. Prep. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum Opio.*

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. (*Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* ℥vjss., *Opii. duri* ℈iv. Mix.) Contains gr. j. of opium in gr. 40.
Oper. Anodyne, absorbent.
Use. In the same cases as the former. As an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhœa during dentition.
Dose. ℈j. to ℈ij. for adults; for children gr. ij. to x.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound powder of Jalap. *Jalapæ* ℥iij., *Bitartratis Potassæ* ℥vj., *Zingiberis* ʒij. Rub them separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)
Oper. Purgative.
Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases, and in dropsy.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. for adults; gr. v. to gr. x. for children.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. *Dover's powder.* Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ cont., Opii duri cont. sing.* ʒj., *Potasæ Sulphatis cont.* ℥j. Mix.) Contains gr. j. Opium. in gr. x.
Oper. Diaphoretic.
Use. In rheumatism, dropsy, gout, fevers, dysentery, and diabetes.
Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. in pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but not immediately, as they are apt to produce vomiting.
Off. Prep. *Pil. Ipecac comp.*

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Kino. (*Kino* ʒxv., *Cinnam.* ℥ss., *Opii. duri* ʒj. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.) Gr. xx. contains gr. j. of opium.
Oper. Astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhæa, and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhagies.

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* 100 grains have been given without producing any effect.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j. in aqueous fluids.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Scammonii, Ext. Jalapæ duri, sing.* ℥ij., *Zingiberis* ʒss. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In hydropic and worm cases; and to remove mucous obstructions in children.

Dose. Gr. viij. to gr. xv.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (*Tragacanthæ cont., Acaciæ cont., Amyli sing.* ℥jss., *Sacch.* ℥iij. Rub the starch and sugar together, then add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.) The starch might be omitted, as it is not soluble in cold water.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with nitre, in gonorrhœa and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒiij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x. render f℥ij. of fluid mucilaginous.

PYRETHRUM. Pellitory of Spain. Anacyclus (Anthemis) Pyrethrum. *Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis.* ♃.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a fixed oil; the dried root more acrid than the recent.

Oper. Stimulant, sialogogue.

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head: in strumous swellings of the tonsils; tooth-ache, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

QUASSIA. Quassia Wood. Picræna (Quassia) excelsa. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Simarubiaceæ.* Jamaica. ♄.) The wood of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very intense, durable bitter; colour whitish-yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle (or *Quassina*) extracted by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lienteria and cachexia; in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Dose. Of the raspings gr. v. to ʒss., but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. *Infusum quassiæ.*

QUERCUS. Oak Bak. (Quercus Pedunculata. *Monœcia Polyand.* N. O. *Cupuliferæ.* Europe. ♄.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, styptic; differs from galls in not precipitating solutions of tartarized antimony.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents, combined with galls, bitters, and aromatics; useful also in fluor albus, and alvine fluxes. See *Decoction.*

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Quercus.*

QUINÆ. Quinine. The Alkali prepared from the bark.

QUINÆ DISULPHAS. Disulphate of Quina. (*Cinchonœ* (*Cord.*) *Calisaya Cont.* ℔vii. *Acidi Sulph.* ℥ix. *Carbonis Animalis purif.* ℥ij. *Plumbi Oxydi Hydrati*, *Liq. Ammon.*, *Aq. destill.* ā ā q. s. s. Mix four ounces and two drachms of the Sulphuric Acid with six gallons of distilled water, and add the Cinchona to them ; boil for an hour, and strain. In the same manner again boil what remains in Water and Acid, mixed in the same proportions, for an hour. Lastly, boil the Cinchona in eight gallons of distilled water for three hours, and strain. Wash what remains frequently with boiling distilled water. To the mixed liquors add Oxide of Lead while moist, nearly to saturation. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash what is thrown down with distilled water. Boil the liquors for a quarter of an hour, and strain; then gradually add Solution of Ammonia to precipitate the Quina. Wash this until nothing alkaline is perceptible. Let what remains be saturated with the rest of the Sulphuric Acid, diluted. Afterwards digest with two ounces of Animal Charcoal, and strain. Lastly, the Charcoal being throughly washed, evaporate the liquor cautiously, that crystals may be produced.

Prop. Inodorous, minute white crystals, which are colourless and taste powerfully bitter, not very soluble in cold water, unless acidulated.

Oper. Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. Quinine is one of the brightest examples of the advantages which medicine has derived from chemistry. It is used in Fevers and in every case which cinchona has been employed.)

Dose. From gr. j. to gr. x. frequently repeated in the course of a day.

Remarks. The different varieties of Cinchona contain two vegetable alkalis. Quina and Cinchonia: the *Cinchona* (*cordifolia,*) *Calisaya* or yellow bark, contains chiefly the former; the *Cinchona* (*lancifolia*) *condaminea* or pale bark, the latter; and the *Cinchona* (*oblongifolia,*) *rubra*, or red bark, yields both of them. The Quina exists in combination with a peculiar acid called Kinic Acid, forming with it Kinate of Quina, which is soluble to a certain extent in water, and is rendered more so by the sulphuric acid employed in the process, and perhaps by decomposing it. Whatever may be the state of combination, the solution contains sulphuric acid, kinic acid, and quina, mixed with extractive and colouring matter, the latter being got rid of by the animal charcoal. On adding oxide of lead the sulphuric acid combines with it, and the resulting sulphate being insoluble is precipitated, while the kinic acid and quina remain in solution ; when ammonia is added after the separation of the sulphate of lead, the kinic acid unites with it and the kinate of ammonia formed is soluble, while the quina is precipitated, and this when afterwards combined with sulphuric acid forms disulphate of quina, which crystallizes.

Sulphates of Quina. The sulphate composed of one equivalent of acid and base, though neutral in composition, is acid to litmus paper, but is not sour to the taste. It may be prepared by crystallizing a solution of sulphate of quina, which has not dissolved as

much of the alkali as it is capable of taking up. It effloresces when exposed to the air. It crystallizes in square prisms; it is soluble in 11 times its weight of water at 55°, and in 22 times at 73°. At 212° it fuses in its water of crystallization. It is soluble in alcohol, and totally destroyed by ignition.

It is composed of

One equivalent of Sulphuric Acid=	40	or 14·6
One equivalent of Quina.........=	162	,, 59·1
Eight equivalents of Water 9×8=	72	,, 26·3
	274	100·

This salt is not employed in medicine.

Properties of Disulphate of Quina.—The crystals are colourless, acicular, have a pearly lustre, a bitter taste, and effloresce when exposed to the air. One part of this salt requires for solution about 740 parts of cold, 30 of boiling water, 80 of cold alcohol of specific gravity. 850, and much less if boiling. When heated, disulphate of quina fuses and looks like melted wax; it afterwards reddens, begins to decompose, and when the heat is raised to ignition in the air, charcoal is obtained, which is eventually dissipated.

Composition.—This salt consists of

One equivalent of Sulphuric Acid.....	= 40	or	9·17
Two equivalents of Quina.............	162×2=324	,,	74·31
Eight equivalents of Water...........	9×1= 72	,,	16·52
Equivalent........	436		100·

Incomp. All Alkalies and Alkaline Salts.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Quinæ Comp.*

RESINA. Yellow Resin. (The residue, after the distillation of oil of turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the composition of plasters and ointments.

Off. Prep. *Emplast Ceræ, Emp. Picis, Emp. Resinæ, Ceratum Resinæ.*

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn Berries. (Rhamnus Catharticus, Purging Buckthorn. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rhamnaceæ.* Indigenous. ♄.)

Prop. Odour faint and disagreeable; taste bitterish and nauseous; the size of a pea; have four seeds; the juice stains paper green.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In the same cases as jalap and senna, which are superior medicines. Its operation must be assisted with copious dilution, as it excites much thirst and griping.

Dose Of the recent berries xx.; of the dried ʒj. to ʒij.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhamni.*

RHEUM. Rhubarb Root. (Rheum Palmatum et Undulatum. Palmated and undulated Rhubarb. *Enneand. Monogynia,* N. O. *Polygonaceæ.* China. ♄.) The best comes through Russia in round perforated pieces.

Comp. Extractive, volatile odorous matter, on which its virtues depend, oxalate of lime, tannin.

Prop. Odour aromatic peculiar, rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacrid, bitterish, astringent; feels gritty between the teeth: colours the saliva and urine saffron-yellow; not very mucilaginous. Pieces firm, but not flinty; external colour a clear yellow: fracture rugged, veined yellow, red and white: easily pulverized, forming a powder of a fine bright buff-yellow colour. Both water and spirit extracts its virtues.

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, astringent.

Use. In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children; diarrhœa. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒss. of the powder to open the bowels; gr. vj. to gr. x. to act as a stomachic.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Rhei, Tinct. Rhei Composita, Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, Extract. Rhei.*

RHŒAS. P. 1824. *Rhœados Petala.* Petals of the Red Poppy. (Papaver Rhœas. *Class and Order as Pap. Somniferum.* Indigenous. ☉.)

Use. Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhœados.*

RICINI OLEUM. Castor Seeds and oil. (Ricinus Communis, the Castor, or Palma Christi. *Monœcia Monadelph.* N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Indies. ☉.)

Prop. Seed inodorous; taste acrid, slightly sweetish; kernel white: oily, with a thin dry cuticle; contained in a prickly, triangular capsula.

Oper. Cathartic sometimes emetic.

Use. For obtaining the oil. One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operate briskly; but are not used in this country. See *Oleum.*

ROSÆ CANINÆ. Dog Rose, or Hip Pulp. (*Icosand. Polygyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ.* Indigenous. ♄.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar.

Oper. Cooling.

Use. Vide *the Confection.*

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.*

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. Damask Rose. (*Class and order as above.* Asia. ♄.)

Prop. Odour extremely fragrant; taste subacidulous.

Oper. Laxative.

Use. Scarcely used for any purpose, except for the distillation of of rose water, and the formation of a syrup.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Rosæ, Syrupus Rosæ.*

ROSA GALLICA. Red Rose. (*Class and Order as above.* Europe. ♄.)

Prop. Odour less fragrant than that of the damask; taste bitterish, astringent.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. See the preparations of it.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ, Infusum Rosæ Comp., Mel Rosæ.*

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS. Common Rosemary. (*Diandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Labiatæ.* South of Europe. ♃.)
Prop. Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor.
Oper. Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.
Use. In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odour to sternutatory.
Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ℨss.
Off Prep. *Oleum Rosmarini, Spiritus. Rosmarini.*

RUMEX. P. 1824. *Acetosæ Folia.* Sorrel. (Rumex Acetosa. *Hexandria, Dygynia,* N. O. *Holaraceæ Polygonaceæ.* Indigeous. ♃.) Acetosa pratensis.
Prop. Inodorous, taste acid and grateful.
Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic.
Use. In inflammatory complaints, and cutaneous diseases.
Dose. The recent leaves ad libitum; of the juice f℥j. Decoction in whey (a handful to Oij. of milk) ad libitum. Their effects depend on the super-oxalate of potash which they contain.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS. The leaves of Rue. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ.* South of Europe. ♃.)
Prop. Odour strong, ungrateful; taste bitter, pungent; acrid so as to blister the skin; contains a volatile oil.
Oper. Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?
Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in clysters, in the convulsions of children.
Dose. Gr. xv. to ℈ij.
Off. Prep. *Conf. Rutæ. Rutæ Oleum.*

SABADILLA. Sabadilla Seeds. (Helonias Officinalis. *Polygamia Monœcia,* N. O. *Melanthaceæ.* Mexico.)
Prop. Seeds elongated, pointed, inodorous, taste bitter, acrid; (in small capsules, three together.)
Comp. Gallate of veratria, cevadic acid, elaline, stearine, wax.
Oper. Cathartic, excitant.
Use. Seldom used internally; used in the form of powder to destroy pediculi
Off Prep. *Veratria.*

SABINA. Savine Leaves. (Juniperus Sabina. *Class and order as Juniperis Communis.* Siberia. ♃.)
Prop. Odour strong, disagreeable, taste hot, acrid, bitter; depending on an essential oil.
Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.
Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusions, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. of the powder.
Off. Prep. *Ceratum Sabinæ. Sabinæ Oleum.*

SACCHARUM. Sugar. (Saccharum Officinarum. The Sugar Cane. *Triand. Digynia.* N. O. *Graminaceæ.* Egypt. ♃.)

Comp. Oxygen 50·8, carbon 42·85, hydrogen 6·35 parts.

Prop. In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfectly sweet, of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure it has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, mucilage, and oil; in shining grains of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in alcohol: it is decomposed by the strong acids; but unites with lime and the alkalies; boiled with water it forms syrup.

Oper. Nutritive; the impure is laxative; externally the refined is escharotic.

Use. Seldom given internally with a medical intention, unless to conceal the unpleasant taste of some medicines. It is said to be a preventive of worms. Externally it is applied to fungous ulcers. Hurtful to bilious and hypochondriacal habits and dyspeptics.

Off. Prep. Syrupi Omnes.

SACCHARI FŒX. Treacle.

Use. For Pharmaceutal purposes.

Off. Prep. Pil. Ferri comp., Pil. Hyd. Chlor. comp., &c.

SAGAPENUM; Sagapenum. (Plant unknowu, supposed to be the *Ferula Persica Wild.* Brought from Alexandria.)

Comp. Gum, resin, and volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fœtid, alliaceous: taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous; in small agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious, breaking with a horny fracture.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria, chlorosis, and the same cases for which assafœtida is given, but to which it is inferior.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills.

Off. Prep. Confect. Rutæ, Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ, Pilulæ Sagapeni Compositæ. Sagapenum Præparatum.

SALICIS CORTEX. Willow Bark. (Salix *Caprea*, Great Round-leaved Willow; Salix *Alba*, the white Willow; Salix *Fragilis*, the Crack Willow. *Diœcia Diandria.* N. O. *Amentacea.* Europe. ♄.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent. The active principle is an alkaloid named Salicine, a compound of 26 eq. carbon=156+18 hydrogen=18+14 oxygen=14, equiv.=112 (*Piria.*) (All the species are nearly the same.)

Oper Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescency; and in hectic and phthisis,

Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒjss. of the decoction, made with ℥ij., of the bark, in Oij. water, boiled down to Oj.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

SAGO. Sago. (Sagus (Rumphii,) lævis. *Monœcia. Monodelph.* N. O. *Palmaceæ*, India. ♄.)

Prop. It has the chemical characteristics of Starch; being insoluble in cold water, but dissolving in hot, the solution when cold forming a jelly.
Oper. and Use. It is nutritient, and used as an article of food in frebrile and inflammatory complaints.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA. Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark. *Pentand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Caprifoliaceæ.* Germany. ♄.)
Prop. Odour of the flowers sickly; of the fruit the same, but weaker; bark inodorous; taste of the flowers bitterish; the fruit sweetish, slightly acidulous, arising from malic acid; the bark at first sweetish, then bitter, acrid, nauseous.
Oper. Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses.
Use. The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavour to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hæmorrhoids.
Dose. Of the juice of the berries f℥j., to f℥ij.; of the bark gr. v. to ʒss., three times a day.
Off. Prep. *Aqua Sambuci, Oleum Sambuci, Unguentum Sambuci.*
SAPO. Hard Soap.
Comp. Recent oil 60·94, soda 8·56, water 30·50, in 100 parts.
Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, nauseous; hard, white, soluble in water and in alcohol.
Oper. Purgative, diuretic; externally detergent, stimulant.
Use. In habitual costiveness and jaundice, in pills, combined with rhubarb, or some bitter extract; but it is more useful externally to bruises and sprains. We have found much advantage from rubbing the bowels of children in mesenteric fever attended with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning.
Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss. in pills.
Incomp. Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum; astringent vegetables and hard water decompose solutions of soap.
Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Saponis Comp., Pil. Rhei comp., Pil. Cambogiæ, comp., Pil. Scillæ comp., Ext. Colocynth. comp., Emplast. Saponis, Ceratum Saponis, Liniment. Saponis.*

SAPO MOLLIS. Soft Soap. (Prepared by boiling oil with caustic potash.)
Prop. Consistence of hog's lard; other properties the same as the hard.
Oper. and Use. As the hard; but scarcely ever given as an internal remedy.
Off. Prep. *Liniment. Terebinth., Enema Colocynth., Ung. Sulph. Comp.*
SARZA. P. 1824. *Sarsaparillæ Radix.* Sarsaparilla. (Smilax Officinalis. *Diœcia Hexand.* N. O. *Smilaceæ.* Virginia. ♄.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, feculacious; fibrous; of a blackish colour externally, white within.
Oper. Diuretic, demulcent, alterative, and diaphoretic.
Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcer-

ations, remain; scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; but its efficacy is doubtful.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. of the powder, or made into an electuary three times a day. See *Decoct.*
Off Prep. *Decoctum Sarzæ, Syrupus Sarzæ, Extractum Sarzæ.*

SASSAFRAS. Sassafras Wood and Root. (*Sassafras Officinale. Class and Order, vide Lauri Baccæ.* Virginia. ♃.)
Prop. Odour not unlike that of fennel; taste aromatic, subacrid, sweetish; depending on a volatile oil.
Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.
Use. In cutaneous diseses; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoctions of guaiac, &c.
Off. Prep. *Decoct. Sarzæ com.*

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. (*Convolvulus Scammonia. Class and Order as Jalapa.* Mexico. ♄.) What we receive comes from Aleppo.
Prop. Odour trifling, but unpleasant; taste bitter, acrid; in blackish grey fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers; fracture shining.
Comp. Resin 83 parts, gummy extract 6, water 7·5, sand 3·5 in 100 parts.
Oper. Drastic purgative, hydragogue.
Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy.
Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. xv. triturated with sugar, or with almonds.
Off. Prep. *Confectio Scammonii, Pulvis Scam. Comp., Extract. Colocynth. Comp.*

SCILLA. The Bulb of the Squill. Urginea Scilla. (Scilla Maritimæ.) *Hexand. Monoggn.* N. O. *Liliaceæ.* Shores of the Mediterranean. ♃.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous, extremely acrid: inflames the skin when rubbed on it; the bulb is large and lamellated. Its acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying and keeping; extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.
Oper. Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses, expectorant and diuretic. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named *Scillitine.*
Use. In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, pertussis; in dropsy: and more useful if combined with a mercurial.
Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v. of the dried root, powdered and united with the wine of ipecacuanha; or in pills, to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill.
Incomp. Gelatine, lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.
Off. Prep. *Acetum Scillæ, Oxymel Scillæ, Pil. Ipecac. Comp., Pilulæ Scillæ Comp.*
⁂ To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, and the dried sections kept in an opaque stopped bottle.

SCOPARIUS. Broom Tops. P. 1824. Cytisus Scoparius. (*Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ Papilionaceæ.* South of Europe. ♄.) *Genistæ Cacumina.*

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter.
Oper. Diuretic.
Use. In dropsies.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. of the powder.
Off. Prep. *Decoct. Scop. Comp.*

SENEGA. Senega Root. (Polygala Senega. *Diadelph. Octand.* N. O. *Polygalaceæ.* Virginia. ♃.) The bark is the active part of the root.
Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish at first, then acrid, hot, and pungent; depending on a resin; extracted by alcohol and æther.
Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic.
Use. In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism; dropsy, croup? The extract of it, with corbonate of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy.
Dose. Gr. xxx. to ℈ij. of the powder; Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder.
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Senegæ.*

SENNA. Senna Leaves. Cassia Officinalis. (*For Class and Order see Cassia Pulpa,* Egypt. ⊙.)
Prop. Odour faint; taste bitterish; active part extracted by alcohol, and by water; its activity destroyed by boiling water. (The leaflet should be obtuse.)
Comp. Cathartine, extractive, and several salts.
Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.)
Use. In costiveness and dropsy.
Dose. Of the powder ℈j. to ʒj. rubbed with crystals of bitartrate of potassa, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.
Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ, Infusum Sennæ Comp., Tinct. Sennæ Comp., Syrupus Sennæ Mist. Gent. Comp.*

SERPENTARIA. Aristolochia Serpentaria. (Snake root. *Gynand. Hexand.* N. O. *Aristolochiaceæ.* Virginia. ♃.) *Serpentaria Virginiana.*
Prop. Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; taste pungent, bitter: fibrous; its active part extracted partially only by water; altogether by proof spirit.
Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.
Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.
Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss.
Off. Prep. *Tinctura Serpentariæ, Tinct. Cinchon. com., Inf[...] Serpentariæ.*

SEVUM. Mutton Suet. (Ovis Aries, the Sheep; Cl. [...] Ord. *Ruminantia.*)
Oper. Emollient.
Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Ceræ, Ung. Hydr[...] Liquidæ, Ung. Elem.*

SIMARUBA. The Bark and Woo[d ...]
Class and Order of Quassiæ [...]

Prop. The bark is inodorous; taste bitter, not unpleasant; texture fibrous; yellow on the inside, darker on the outside, scaly and warty. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It possesses no astringency.
Oper. Tonic.
Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, lienteria, and dyspepsia.
Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.
Off. Prep. Infusum Simaroubæ.

SINAPIS. Mustard Seeds. Sinapis Nigra et Sinapis Alba. (*Tetradynam. Siliquosa*, N. O. *Cruciferæ*. Europe. ⊙.)
Prop. Inodorous when entire, but when bruised and the oil pressed out, the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish, acrid; properties yielded to water; the seeds give out a bland oil by expression.
Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient.
Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels; and chlorosis. The seed is swallowed entire, or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the brusied seed is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy, paralysis and cholera; externally the fine powder of the seed is applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet in typhus, and comatose affections.
Dose. ʒj. to ℥ss.
Off. Prep. *Cataplasma Sinapis, Inf. Armoraciæ Comp.*

SODÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* quantum opus erit, *Aceti Destillati q. s. s. ut saturetur alkali.* Evaporate the strained solution until it acquire the sp. gr. 1·276. The crystals formed by cooling are to be cautiously dried and preserved in stopped bottles.) *Striated prismatic crystals.*
Comp. Acetic acid 37·23, soda 23·37, water 39·40, in 100 parts; or 1 eq. acid=51+1 soda 32+6 water=54, equiv.=137.
Prop. Taste sharp, bitterish, soluble in 2·86 parts of water at 60°; sp. gr. 2·1; effloresces in heat, but not in the air; melts in a high temperature: little soluble in alcohol.
Oper. Purgative.
Use. In all cases requiring a mild purgative.
Dose. From ʒj. to ℥iv. in any bland fluid.
Incomp. Carbonate of lime, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.
Off. Prep. *Acidum Aceticum.*

SODÆ IMPURA CARBONAS. Impure Carbonate of Soda. (Prepared by nature in Egypt: artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of chloride of sodium.)
Comp. Carbonate of soda, potassa, and chloride of sodium; clay ... other earthy substances.
... reparing the pure carbonate.
... *bonas Sodæ.*
... AS. P. 1824.——*Subcarbonas.* Carbonate of ... carbonate dissolved in water; the solution ... (*Sodæ Carbon. impur.* ℔ij. *Aq. Destill*, ... te of Soda in the water, and strain ... crystals may be formed.)

Comp. Soda 22·2, carbonic acid 15·3, water of crystallization 62·5 parts, or 1 eq. of soda=32+1 acid=22+10 water=90, equiv.=144.
Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid: crystals octahedrons, efflorescent, requiring for their solution two parts of water at 60°; they undergo the watery fusion when exposed to heat.
Oper. Antacid, deobstruent.
Use. In dyspepsia, and acidities of the stomach, united with bitters; and in scrofulous affections.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Lime; acids unless as an effervescing draught.
Off. Prep. *Sodæ Carb. Exsicc., Sodæ Sesquicarbonas, Soda Potassio-Tartras, Sodæ Sulphas, Pil. Ferri Com., Ferri Sesqui-oxyd., Liquor Sodæ Chlorinat., Magnesiæ Carbon., Sodæ Acetat. Liquor Sodæ.*

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. P. 1824. —— *Subcarbonas exsiccata* Dried Carbonate of Soda. (The Carbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when dry, reduced to powder.)
Comp. Soda 59·3, carbonic acid 40·7 parts; or 1 eq. soda=32+acid =22, equiv.=54.
Oper. Antacid, lithontriptic.
Use. In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys; and other affections of the urinary organs.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. made into pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.

SODÆ [SESQUICARBONAS.] BICARBONAS. P. 1824. *Sodæ Carbonas.* Sesquicarbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* ℔vij., *Aq. Destill.* cong. j. Dissolve the carbonate of soda in the water and strain. Then pass Carbonic acid into the liquor to saturation that the salt may subside. Dry this with a gentle heat, wrapped and pressed in cloth.)
Comp. Soda 37·6, carbonic acid 52·6, water of crystallization 9·8 parts; or 1 eq. soda=32+2 acid=44+1 water=9, equiv.=85.
Oper. and Use. The same as that of the carbonate.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss.
Off Prep. *Liquor Sodæ efferv.*

SODII CHLORIDUM. P. 1824. *Sodæ Murias.* Chloride of Sodium, Muriate of Soda or Sea Salt. (In an impure state this is one of the most abundant productions of nature.)
Comp. Soda 54·26, muriatic acid 45·74. (*Berzelius.*) 1 eq. of sodium 24+1 chlorine=36, equiv.=60.
Prop. Inodorous; taste agreeable, salt; crystals cubes; soluble in 3 parts of water; permanent in the air; decrepitate when exposed to heat.
Oper. Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.
Use. In some cases of dyspepsia, cholera and worms; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant ba[th]
Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. In clysters ℥iv. to ℥j.
Off. Prep. *Acidum Hydrochloricum, Liquor Calcii C[hlor]... Chlor., Hyd. Bichlor., Plumbi Chlorid., Liq. S...*
*** *Sea water owes its laxative qualities t... water taken from the ocean contain ...*

common salt 3·25 *hydrochlorate of magnesia* 0·64, *sulphate of lime* 0·11.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Soda.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. Having very little taste, it is well adapted for children, and is best administered in gruel, or broth, to which it gives a flavour, as if seasoned with salt.

Dose. For an adult ℥j. to ℥ij. for children ʒj. to ʒiv.

SODÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of hydrochloric acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with carbonate of soda.) (℞ *Of this Salt two pounds, boiling water two pints, Carbonate of Soda as much as is necessary.*) Dissolve the Salt in the water, then gradually add as much Carbonate of Soda as is sufficient to saturate the Acid. Boil down until a pellicle appears, and the Liquor being strained, set it aside, that crystals may be formed. The Liquor being poured off, dry them.

Comp. Soda 19·75, sulphuric acid 24·69, water of crystallization 55·56 parts; or 1 eq. soda=32+1 acid=40+10 water=90, equiv.=162.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strongly saline, and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; undergoes the watery fusion.

Oper. Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

Use. In costiveness, the most generally employed purgative; in bilious colics, largely diluted.

Dose. Of the effloresced salt in powder ʒiij. to ʒvj.: of the crystallized salt in solution ʒvj. to ʒxij.

Incomp. Sulphas potassæ, sulphas magnesiæ.

SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS. P. 1824. —— *Tartarizata.* Potassio-tartrate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis* ℥xij. *Potassæ Bitartratis Cont.* ℥xvi., *Aq. Ferv.* Oiv. Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and add gradually the bitartrate. Filter the solution; then apply a gentle heat until a pellicle forms, and crystallize. The liquor being poured off, dry them. Evaporate the liquor again that it may yield crystals.) *Soda Tartarizatum.*

Comp. Tartrate of potassa 40, tartrate of soda 34·5, water 25·5 in 100 parts; or 1 eq. of tartrate of potassa=114+1 of tartrate of soda =98+8 of water=72, equiv.=284.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals eight sided prisms the ends truncated at right angles; efflorescent; soluble in five parts of water.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In costiveness; well suited to cases of jaundice, calculus, and ...erperal fevers.

...i. to ℥j.

...MARILANDICA. Carolina Pink Root. (*Pentand.* ... *Spigeliaceæ.* North America. ♃.)

...mbrici; but seldom used.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS [SULPHURICI] COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Æther. (*Ætheris* [*Sulph.*] f℥viij., *Spiritus Rectificati* f℥xvj., *Olei Ætherei* fʒiij. Mix.) *Spiritus Ætheris Vitriolici.*

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headache externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. Spirit of Nitric Æther (*Spir. Rect.* Oij. *Acidi Nitrici* ℥iijss. Add the acid gradually on the spirit, and mix; then distil, by a gentle heat, f℥xxviij.)

Comp. 1 eq. of ether=37·48 + 1 of hyponitrous acid=38·15, equiv.= 75·63.

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, colourless; volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol and water; sp. grav. 0·834.

Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. ♏xx. to fʒj. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. Spirits of Ammonia. (*Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis* ℥x., *Potassa Carb.* ℥xvj, *Spir. Rect.*, *Aquæ* ā ā Oiij. Mix, and distil Oiij.)

Prop. Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid; colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. Armatic Spirit of Ammonia, (*Ammoniæ Hydrochlor.* ℥vj., *Potassæ Carb.* ℥x., *Cinnamomi*, *Caryophyllorum cont.* ā ā ʒiiss., *Cort. Limonum* ℥v., *Spir. Rect.*, *Aquæ* ā ā Oiv. Mix. and distil six pints.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; it is more grateful, and less acrimonious.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in any convenient vehicle.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Colchici Comp.*, *Tinct. Guaiaci Comp*, *Tinct. Valerianæ Comp.*

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia; (*Ammon. Hydrochl.* ʒx., *Potassæ Carb.* ℥xvj., *Spir. Rect.*, *Aquæ sing.* Oiij., *Assafœtida* ℥v. Mix, and with a slow fire distil three pints.)

Prop. Odour fœtid and ammoniacal; taste alkalescent, acrid, and slightly alliaceous; pale when recent; coloured brown by age.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthm[illegible]

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water.

SPIRITUS ANISI. Spirit of Aniseed. (*Anisi* fʒiij., *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j., Dissolve.) A spirituous solution of the oil of aniseed.

Oper. Carminative.
Use. In flatulent states of the stomach; but it is often abused, and produces dram drinking.
Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish. (*Armoraciæ concisæ, Aurant. Cort. exsic. sing.* ℥xx., *Myristicæ contus.* ʒv., *Spirit. Ten. Cong.* j., *Aquæ* Oij. Mix, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant, antiscorbutic.
Use. Scarcely now used in Scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility.
Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.
Off. Prep. *Inf. Armoraciæ comp.*

SPIRITUS CARUI. Spirit of Caraway. (*Carui Olei* fʒij *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j., Dissolve.) A spirituous solution of the oil.
Oper. Carminative.
Use. In flatulence; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.
Dose. fʒj. to f℥ss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. Spirit of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi Olei* fʒij., *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j., Mix.) A spirituous solution of the oil.
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. In diseases attended with much languor and debility.
Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.
Off. Prep. *Infusum Digitalis.*

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Juniper. (*Juniperi Olei* fʒiss, *Carui. Olei, Fœniculi Olei, sing.* ♏xij. *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j., Dissolve.)
Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.
Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsies.
Dose. fʒj. to f℥ss.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. Spirit of Lavender. (*Lavandulæ recent.* ℔ijss., *Spir. Rect. Cong.* j., *Aquæ* Oij. Mix, and distil a gallon.) A spirituous solution of the oil.
Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles:—
Off. Prep. Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp., Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Spirit of Peppermint. *Olei Menthæ Pip.* ʒiij., *Spiritus tenuioris Cong.* j., Dissolve.)
Oper. Carminative, stimulant.
Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.
Dose. fʒss. to fʒiij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Spirit of Spearmint. Prepared the same as Peppermint.
Carminative, stimulant.
...usea, flatulence, and faintings.
... in any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. Spirit of Nutmeg. (*Myristiciæ cont.* ℥ijss. *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j. *Aquæ* Oj. Mix and distil a gallon.)
Oper. Cordial, carminative.
Use. In faintings; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨiv.
Off. Prep. *Mist. Ferri Comp.*

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. Spirit of Pimenta. (*Pimentæ Oleum* fℨij. *Spir. ten. Cong.* j. Dissolve.)
Oper. Cordial, carminative.
Use. In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiv.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PULEGII. P. 1824. —— *Pulegii.* Spirit of Pennyroyal.
Oper. and Use. Prepared the same as Peppermint, and is used in the same cases.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiv.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Rectified Spirit. Spec. grav. 0 838.
Oper. and Use. The same as of Alcohol,

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. Spirit of Rosemary. (*Olei Rosmarini* fℨij. *Spir. Rectif. Cong.* j. Dissolve.)
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. In languors; externally to pains and bruises; a fragrant perfume.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiv.
Off. Prep. *Linimentum Saponis, Tinct. Lavendulæ Comp.*

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof Spirit.
Comp. Alcohol 44, water 56 parts in 100; Spec. grav. 0.920.
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. In the same cases internally, as those in which alcohol is used: externally, much diluted in ophthalmia, superficial inflammation, and burns; chiefly employed as a solvent of vegetable matters in the formation of tinctures, &c.
Off. Prep. *Tincturæ Variæ, Spiritus.*

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Spirits of French Wine. (Brandy.)
Oper. and Use. Stimulant, employed in the low stage of Cholera and Fever.
Off Prep. *Mist. Spir. Vini Gallici.*

STANNUM. Tin Filings and powder.
Prop. Odour peculiar, when rubbed; insipid, colour white, softish; spec. grav, 7·291.
Oper. Mechanically anthelmintic.
Use. In worm cases, in which the tænia and lumbricus teres are to be dislodged.
Dose. From ℨj. to ℨij. in treacle, on an empty stomach, for several successive mornings, increasing the dose to ℨiij. to ℨiv. It should be followed by a purgative.

STAPHISAGRIA. Staves Acre Seed. (Delphinium Staphisagra, *Polyandria, Trigynia,* N. O. *Ranunculaceæ.* Istria, Apulia, Crete, &c.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste nauseous, bitterish, hot; figure an irregular triangle externally black; white within.

Oper. Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge.

Use. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is very seldom given internally; and is only used as a powder mixed with hair-powder to destroy pediculi.

Dose. Gr. iij. to x. of the powder.

STRAMONII SEMINA FOLIA. The leaves and seeds of Thorn Apple. (*Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanaceæ.* Indigenous.)

Off. Prep. *Extract. Stramonii*, which see.

STRYCHNIA. Strychnine. (*Strychni Nucis Vomicæ cont.* ℔ij. *Spir. Rect.* Ciij. *Acid Sulph. dilut.*, *Magnesia*, *Solutio Ammoniæ* āā *q. s. s.* Boil the bruised Nux vomica with a gallon of the Spirit for an hour in a retort, to which a receiver is fitted. Pour off the liquor, and again, and a third time boil what remains with another gallon of Spirit, and the spirit recently distilled, and pour off the liquor. Press the Nux vomica, and let the Spirit distil from the mixed and strained liquors. Evaporate what remains to the proper consistence of an extract. Dissolve this in cold water and strain. Evaporate the liquor with a gentle heat until it has the consistence of a Syrup. To this while yet warm gradually add the Magnesia to saturation, shaking them together. Set it aside for two days, then pour off the supernatant liquor. Press what remains wrapped in cloth. Boil it in Spirit, then strain, and let the Spirit distil. Add to the residue a very little diluted Sulphuric Acid mixed with water, and macerate with a gentle heat. Set it aside for twenty-four hours that crystals may form. Press and dissolve them. Afterwards to these dissolved in water add Ammonia, frequently shaking them, that the Strychnia may be thrown down. Lastly, dissolve this in boiling Spirit, and set it aside that crystals may be produced.

Oper. Stimulant and Tonic; producing Tetanic Spasms of the muscles, and a burning sensation in the stomach. (*A powerful poison.*)

Use. In beriberi, gout, dyspepsia and paralysis; from its peculiar powder on the nervous system it might probably be useful in Cholera.

Dose. 1-16th gr. gradually increased to gr. i. three times a day. Externally it has been used with the best effects by sprinkling it on a blistered surface.

STYRAX. Storax. (Styrax Officinale, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Styraceæ.* Syria. ♄.)

Comp. Resin, benzoic acid.

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste aromatic; in masses composed of distinct tears of a yellowish-red or brownish colour. Often adulterated with saw dust.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Styracis Comp.*, *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* *Styrax præparata.*

SUCCINUM. Amber. (Found on the shores of the Baltic.)
Comp. A resinous matter, essential oil, and an acid *sui generis.*
Prop. Inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent; has a shining lustre; fracture conchoidal; brittle; sp. grav. 1·08; insoluble in water; slightly acted on by alcohol.
Use. To afford its essential oil and acid.
Off. Prep. *Oleum Succini.*

SAMBUCUS. The flowers of the Black Elder.
Use. For making the distilled water, &c.
Off. Prop, *Aqua Sambuci, Ung. Sambuci, Oleum Sambuci.*
SULPHUR. Roll Sulphur. (A volcanic production. Sicily.) Impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds.
Prop. Odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid, solid, brittle; sp. grav. 1·99; fusible at 226°, crystallizing as it cools; volatilized by heat, condensing unchanged.
Off. Prep. *Empl. Hydrarg., Emp. Ammon. cum. Hydrarg., Hydrarg. Bisulphuretum, Hyd. Sulphur. cum Sulphur., Potass. Sulphur.*
SYRUPUS. Simple Syrup. (*Sacchari* ℔iij., *Aquæ* Oj. Dissolve the sugar in the water with a gentle heat.)
Prop. Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent.
Use. To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.
Off. Prep. *Pil. Rhei. Com., Pil. Scillæ Com., Confect. Opii, Pil. Aloet. Com., Pil. Aloet. cum Myrrha, Pil. Galbani Com.*
SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. Syrup of Marshmallows. (*Althææ Rad. contus.* ℥iss., *Sacch.* ℔iij. *Spir. rectif.* f℥iss. *vel. q. s. s. Aquæ* Oj. Macerate the marshmallow in the water for twelve hours; press out the liquor, and strain it through a linen; then add twice as much sugar (by weight) as there is liquid, and dissolve it with a gentle heat; then, when the syrup has cooled, add half a fluid drachm of spirit to each ounce.)
Oper. Emollient, demulcent.
Use. In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiij.
SYRUPUS AURANTII. Syrup of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. recent.* ℥ijss., *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj., *Sacch.* ℔iij. *vel. q. s. s.* Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; express the liquid, and boil it for ten minutes, then strain, and proceed as in Syrupus Althææ.)
Oper. Slightly tonic; stomachic.
Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨij.
SYRUPUS CROCI. Syrup of Saffron. (*Croci* ℨv. *Aquæ Fervent.* Oj. *Sacch.* ℔iij. *Spir. recetif.* f℥iss., *vel. q. s. s.* Macerate the Saffron in the water for twelve hours in a vessel lightly covered; then strain the liquor, and proceed as for Syrupus Althææ.)
Oper. Cordial.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts; but chiefly used on account of its colour.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS [SUCCI] LIMONUM. Syrup of Lemons. (*Limonis Succi colati* Oj., *Sacchari* ℔ijss. *Spir. rectif.* f℥iiss. Boil the juice for ten minutes and strain; add the sugar and dissolve it; then, when the syrup has cooled add the spirit.)
Oper. Cooling, antiseptic.
Use. To sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammatory and billious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.
Does. f℥j. to f℥ij. or more.

SYRUPUS MORI, Syrup of Mulberry. (*Mori Succi colati* Oj., *Sacch.* ℔ijss. *Spir. rectif.* f℥iiss. Dissolve the sugar in the Mulberry Juice with a gentle heat, and set aside for twenty-four hours; then remove the scum and pour off the clear liquor from the dregs, if there are any. Lastly add the spirit.)
Use. For acidulating and sweetening diluting fluids in febrile diseases; and as an adjunct to gargles.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij. or more.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. Syrup of Poppies. (*Papaveris* ℔iij., *Sacch.* ℔v., *Aq. Ferv. cong.* v. *Spir. rectif.* f℥v. Boil the capsules in the water to two gallons, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to Oiv., and strain while hot. Defæcate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to Oij. adding the sugar so as to form a syrup. Lastly mix the spirit.) f℥j. contains about gr. j. of opium.
Oper. Anodyne.
Use. In catarrh, to abate coughing; and in the diseases of children to allay pain and procure sleep. The degree of strength of the preparation is very uncertain. ℞ Olei olivæ, oxymellis scillæ, syr. papav. alb. sing. f℥j. in doses of a tea spoonfull, in obstinate coughs and in pertussis.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥j. according to the age of the patient.
*** *It very readily ferments, and therefore should be kept in a cool place.*

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. Syrup of Red Poppy. (*Rhœados* ℔j., *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj. *Sacch. Purif.* ℔iij. *vel. q. s. s., Spir. rectif.* f℥iiss. *vel. q. s. s.* To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals gradually, stirring occasionally; next remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; then express the liquor, and strain, and proceed as is directed for the Syrupus Althææ.)
Use. As colouring matter.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. Syrup of Buckthorn. (*Rhamni Succi recent.* Oiv., *Zingiberis concisæ, Pimentæ contrit. sing* ℥vj., *Sacch.* ℔iv. *Spir. rectif.* f℥vj. Defæcate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defæcated juice add the ginger root and pimenta; then macerate, in a gentle heat, for four hours, and strain; boil what remains to one pint and a half, mix the liquors,

and add sugar so as to form a syrup. Lastly add the Spirit.) *Syrupus Spinæ Cerrinæ.*

Oper. Cathartic, but attended with griping, and dryness of the mouth and fauces.

Use. To open the bowels; but owing to its very unpleasant taste, it is seldom employed except in clysters.

Dose. f℥iv. to f℥j. drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. Syrup of the Rose. (*Rosæ Centifoliæ recent.* ℥vij., *Sacch.* ℔vj., *Aquæ Ferv.* Oiij. *Spirit. rectif.* f℥vss. Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to Cij., and add the sugar so as to form a syrup. Lastly, add the spirit.)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. In costiveness of weak habits, and of children.

Dose. fℨij. to f℥j. or more.

Off. Prep. *Conf. Cassiæ, Confect. Scammonii.*

SYRUPUS SARZÆ. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (℞ *Bruised root of Sarsaparilla* ℥xv., *Boiling water a gallon, Purified sugar* ℥xv., Macerate the root in water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is yet hot; then add the sugar, and boil down to a proper consistence.)

Use. In the same cases as the root.

Dose. From fℨj. to fℨiv.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. Syrup of Senna, (*Sennæ* ℥iijss., *Fœniculi contus.* ℨx., *Mannæ* ℥iij., *Syrup.* ℔iij., *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj. Macerate the senna and fennel for six hour; mix the Manna and Sugar with the strained Liquor; evaporate the Syrup (treacle) in a water bath until it becomes almost solid when removed from the bath, and add the liquor to it whilst still hot, constantly stirring until they are mixed.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

Dose. fℨij. to f℥ss. or more.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANI. Syrup of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* ℨx., *Aq. Ferv.* Oj., *Sacch.* ℔ijss. Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor, so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavour to draughts mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose. fℨj. to fℨiv.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. Syrup of Ginger. (*Zingiberis concisæ* ℥ijss., *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj. *Sacch.* ℔ijss. *vel. q. s. s. Spir. rect. q. s. s.* Macerate the Ginger in the Water for four hours and strain, and proceed as for Syrupus Althææ.

Oper. Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.

Dose. ℨj. to ℨiij.

Off. Prep. *Pil. Sagapeni Comp.*

TABACUM. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Pentand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Solanaceæ*. America. ⊙.)

Prop. Odour, of the dried leaves, strong, fœtid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potassa, which it contains; an essential oil, which is soluble in both water and alcohol, and *nicotin*, a peculiar substance, on which its virtues are supposed to depend.

Oper. Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine, a violent poison, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach.

Use. In tetanus, ileus, and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clyster of the infusion, or the smoke: in dropsy and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of toothache; and, as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions; but it is apt to induce sickness.

Dose. For clysters ʒj. is infused in Oj. of boiling water.
Off. Prep. *Enema Tabaci.*

TAMARINDUS. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (Tamarindus Indica, the Tamarind Tree. *Monadelph. Triand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ* East and West Indies. ♄.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds are hard; and the blade of a knife thrust into the pulp should not become coated with copper. One ounce contains citric acid 45, malic acid 2, acidulous tartrate of potassa 15 gr., gelatine, mucilage, fecula, and sugar.
Oper. Laxative, refrigerant.
Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling ℥ij. of the fruit with Ojss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. often added to cassia and to manna.
Incomp. Carbonates, and acetates of potassa, and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusum sennæ.
Off. Prep. *Confect. Cassiæ, Confect. Sennæ, Tamarind. præp.*

TARAXACUM. The Root of Dandelion. (*Syngen. Polygam. Æqual.* N. O. *Compositæ.* Indigenous. ♃.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish and acidulous, then bitter.
Oper. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver; chronic derangments of the stomach; dropsy; pulmonary tubercles; and jaundice.

Dose. f℥ij., of the following infusion three or four times a day; ℞ The full grown roots sliced ℥j. water Oij. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add bitartrate of potassa ʒiij.
Incomp. Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphate of iron.
Off. Prep. *Ext. Taraxaci, Decoct. Scoparii Comp.*

TEREBINTHINA [CANADENSIS.] AMERICANA. *Resina liquida Pini.* Canada Turpentine. (Pinus Palustrus, et P. tæda, Norway Spruce Fir, *Monœcia Monadelphia,* N. O. *Coniferæ,* Canada. ♄.)

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. Chio Turpentine. (Pistachia Terebinthus, *Class and Order the same as Terebinthina Canadensis.* South of Europe. ♄.)

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. Oil of Turpentine. The volatile oil.

TEREBINTHINÆ VULGARIS. Common Turpentine. (Pinus Silvestris, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. ♄.)

All these turpentines have properties in common, with something peculiar to each; the three former are used internally, the latter only externally.

Comp. Resin, essential oil; the Canadian contains the largest proportion of oil.

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste warm, pungent, bitterish; colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Chian are thin, limpid, transparent; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent; soluble in æther and alcohol; combine with fixed oil; insoluble in water, but impart to it their flavour.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, nephritic affections, and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given clysterways in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascarides. The latter kinds, enter into the composition of plasters.

Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. in pills or bolus, united with powder of liquorice root; or emulsion with mucilage or yolk of egg.

Off. Prep. Empl. Galbani., Ung., Elemi.

TESTÆ. Oyster Shells. (Ostrea Edulis, the Oyster, Cl. *Vermes.* Ord. *Testaceæ, Molusca, Acephala.* Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure lime remains.

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Chiefly in the acidities of infancy; and during dentition.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒij.

TIGLII OLEUM. Oil of Croton. (Croton Tiglium, *Monæcia Monadelphia.* N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Moluccas, ♄.) An expressed oil.

Prop. Colour pale brownish-yellow; odour none; taste warm and pricking and extremely permanent.

Oper. Drastic, purgative.

Use. In apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, and whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required, particularly useful in maniacal cases.

Dose. From ♏j. to ♏v. made into pills, with crumb of bread or rubbed up with mucilage and syrup.

TINCTURES. All Tinctures should be prepared in stopped glass vessels, and frequently shaken during maceration.

TINCTURA ALOES. Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes cont.* ℥j., *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ* ℥iij. *Aq.* Ojss., *Spir. Rect.* Oss. Macerate the aloes in the spirit mixed with the water for seven days, then add the extract, that it may be dissolved and strain.)
Oper. and Use. The same as of the extract of aloes.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥jss.
TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes cont.* ℥iv. *Croci* ℥ij. *Tinct. myrrhæ* Oij. Digest seven days, and strain.)
Oper. Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.
Use. To open the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.
TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Ammonia. (*Mastiche* ℨij. *Spir. Rect.* fℨix. *Lavand Olei.* ♏xiv., *Liquoris Ammoniæ fort.* Oj. Macerate the Mastich in the spirit, and decant the Tincture; then add the other articles, and shake altogether.)
Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.
Use. In pertussis, hysteria, and nervous affections.
Dose. ♏v. to ♏xx.
TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Tincture of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ* ℥v. *Spir. Rectif.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and filter.)
Oper. and Use. The same as of Assafœtida.
Dose. ♏x. to fℨj. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)
TINCTURA AURANTII. Tincture of Orange Peel. (*Aurantii Cort. exsiccati* ℥iijss. *Spir. Tenuioris* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and filter.)
Oper. Stomachic.
Use. As an adjunct to bitter stomachic draughts.
Dose. fℨss. to ℨij. or more.
TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* ℥ij. *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Macerate until the Balsam is dissolved, and strain.)
Oper. and Use. The same as the Balsam of Tolu.
TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (*Benzoini* ℥iijss. *Styracis colati* f℥ijss. *Balsami Tolutani* ℨx., *Aloes* ℥v., *Spiritus Rect.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.
Use. In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a languid circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action of the air.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨij. rubbed up with yolk of egg, and any fluid.
TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. (*Calumbæ concisæ* ℥iij. *Spir. Tenuior.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)
Oper. and Use. The same as of the root.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨiv.
[TNCTURA] SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ℥v., *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.
Oper. Anodyne.
Use. A useful topical application in rheumatic and other pains.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ℈ijss., *Opii Duri cont.*, *Acidi Benzoini*, *sing.* gr. lxxij. *Anisi Olei* ʒj. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.) f℥j. contains nearly gr. ij. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms, are abated, to allay the tickling cough ; chronic asthma ; pertussis ; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required.

Dose. fʒj. to ʒiij. at bed-time, using after it the inhaler ; to children ♏v. to ♏xx., in almond mixture.

Off. Prep. *Mist. Cascarill. Comp.*

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (*Cantharidis contus.* ʒiv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, press and strain.)

Oper. Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In gleet, hydrops ovarii, and leucorrhœa ; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with *Soap or Camphor Liniment*, against rheumatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause : and to frost-bitten parts.

Dose. ♏x. to fʒj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. Tincture of Capsicum (*Capsici Cont.* ʒx., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche, maligna, and other diseases of debility.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. contus.* ℥ivss., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper and Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam.*, *Carui contrit.* *Cocci contritii sing.* ʒiiss., *Cinnam. cont.* ʒv., *Uvæ* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps ; a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒiv.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Al. Comp.*, *Mist. Gentian. Comp.*

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. Tincture of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ contritii* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. Tincture of Castor. (*Castorei cont.* ℥ijss., *Spir. Rectificati* Oij. Macerate for seven days, press and strain.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the neuroses, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

Dose. ♏xx. to fʒij. or more.

TINCTURA CATECHU COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Catechu. (*Catechu* ℥ijss, *Cinnam. contusi* ℥ijss. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Astringent.
Use. In chronic dysentery and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa, and debilities.
Dose. fℨj. to f℥ij. in wine, or some bitter infusion.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ flavæ* (*Cordifoliæ*) *cont.* ℥viij., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, the infusion or decoction is preferred.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiv. or more.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ* (*Lancifoliæ*) *pallidæ cont.* ℥iv., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ℥iij., *Serpentariæ cont.* ℨvj., *Croci* ℨij., *Cocci cont.* ℨj., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and filter.)
Oper. Tonic and antiperiodic.
Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia: and as an adjunct to disulphate of quina in agues.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨiij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. Tinctura of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi contusi* ℥iijss., *Spirit. Tenuioris* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Astringent, stomachic.
Use. As an adjunct to astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. cont.* ℥j., *Cardam. cont.* ℥ss., *Piperis Longi cont.*, *Zingiberis con. sing.* ℨijss., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.
Oper. and Use. The same as the simple tincture; but it is more cordial, and therefore more useful in languors and weakness.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiij.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. Tincture of Meadow Saffron. (*Seminum Colchici* ℥v., *Spiritus tenuioris* Oij. Macerate for seven days and then strain.)
Oper. and Use. The same as those of the dried bulb.
Dose. From ♏x. to fℨjss.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of meadow saffron. (*Colchici Sem. Cont.* ℥v., *Spts. Ammoniæ Aromatici* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Diuretic.
Dose. From ℨss. to ℨjss.

TINCTURA CONII. Tincture of Hemlock. (*Conii Fol. sic.* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij., Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Use. The same as that of the leaves and extract.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. Tincture of Cubebs. (*Cubebæ cont.* ℔j., *Sper Rect.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and filter.)

Dose. From ʒss. to ʒij., three times a day, in the compound Infusion of Linseed or any other bland fluid.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. Tincture of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccat.* ℥iv. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be used, and its virtues longest preserved: but it should be made with recently-dried leaves.

Dose. ♏vi. gradually increased to ♏xxv.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO CHLORIDUM. P. 1824 —— —— *Ammoniata.* Tincture of Ammonio-chloride of Iron. (*Ferri Ammonio-Chloridi* ℥iv. *Spir. Ten., Aq. destill. sing.* Oj. Dissolve the Ammonio-chloride of Iron in the spirit with water and filter.)

Use. The same as the solid, preparation.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. P. 1824 —————— *Muriatis.* Tincture of Muriate of Iron. (*Ferri Sesquioxyd.* ℥vi., *Acidi Hydrochlorici* Oj. *Spir. Rectificati* Oiij. Add the acid to the sesquioxide in a glass vessel, and digest in a sand bath until dissolved; then add the spirit to the solution, when cool, and strain.)

Comp. Sesquichloride of iron, alcohol, water derived from the hydrochloric acid.

Prop. Taste very austere, styptic; colour brownish yellow.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be induced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

Dose. ♏x. gradually increased to fʒj.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. Tincture of Galls. (*Gallæ contr.*, ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhagies, obstinate protracted diarrhœas, and dysentery.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Gentian (*Gentianæ concisæ* ℥ijss., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ʒx., *Cardam. contusi* ʒv., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, express, and strain.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Res. cont.* ℥viij., *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.
Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPOSITA. P. 1824 ——— *Ammoniata.* Compound Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Resinæ cont.* ℥vij., *Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific antispasmodic.
Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. in milk, or any viscid fluid.
Incomp. Nitrous acid, sweet spirit of nitre, solution of chlorine.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI. P. 1824 ——— *Nigri.* Tincture of black Hellebore. (*Hellebori Contus.* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Alterative, emmenagogue, purgative.
Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful ; in cutaneous eruptions.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j. in water, twice a day.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyoscyam. Fol. exsiccat.* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.
Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head, nor occasion costiveness.
Dose. ♏xvi. to f℥ij.

TINCTURA IODINII COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Iodine. (*Iodinii* ℥j. *Potassi Iodidi* ℥ij., *Spiritus rectificati* Oij., Macerate until they are dissolved and strain.) Preserve the mixture in a closely stopped vessel.

Use. In scrofula, bronchocele, and chlorosis.
Dose. From ♏x. to ♏xxx. in a little syrup and water three times a day.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. Tincture of Jalap. (*Jalapæ cont.* ℥v. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Cathartic.
Use. As an adjunct to purgative draughts.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv.

TINCTURA KINO. Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contriti* ℥iijss., *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. It must be triturated with mucilage, in order to mix it with aqueous liquors.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. P. 1824. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* Compound Tincture of Lavender. *Ol. Lavand.*

fʒiss. *Ol. Rosmarini* ♏x. *Cinnamomi cont. Myristicæ cont. sing.* ʒijss., *Pterocarpi concis.* ʒv. *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Macerate the cinnamon, nutmeg, and red saunders wood for seven days in the spirit; express, strain, and dissolve the oils.
Use. In fainting and chronic debility.
Dose. ♏xxx. to fʒj.
Off. Prep. *Liq. Potass. Arsenitis.*

TINCTURA LUPULI. P. 1824. *Tinctura Humuli.* Tincture of Hop. (*Lupuli* ℥vj. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Sedative, tonic.
Use. In gout and rheumatism.
Dose. ʒss. to ʒiij.
TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. Tincture of Myrrh. (*Myrrhæ Contusæ* ℥iij., *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent.
Use. In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy.
Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.
Off. Prep. *Tinct Aloet. com.*
TINCTURA OPII. Tincture of Opium. (*Opii contriti* ℥iij., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.) xix minims contain one grain of opium.
Oper. Anodyne.
Use. To allay pain, relax spasms, and procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin, as we have seen in a case of repeated temporary lock-jaw, which always yielded to it. In fever it should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.
Dose. ♏x. to ♏xxx. or more.
Off. Prep. *Liniment. Opii, Enema Opii.*
*** In tetanus, and other violent affections, (the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave f℥vss. in twenty-six hours; see *Reports on Cold Water, &c.*)
TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei concisæ* ℥ijss. *Glycyrrhizæ contusæ* ʒvj. *Zingiberis, concisæ, Croci sing.* ʒiij. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. as stomachic, ʒiv. to ℥j. purgative.
TINCTURA SCILLÆ. Tincture of Squill, *Scillæ recent. exsiccatæ* ℥v. *Spir. Ten.* Oij.) Macerate for seven days and strain.
Oper. and Use. The same as of the bulb in substance.
Dose. ♏x. to fʒj. in almond mixture, or mucilage.
TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. P. 1824——*Sennæ.* Compound Tincture of Senna. (*Sennæ* ℥iijss., *Carui con.* ʒiijss., *Cardamom. Cont.* ʒj., *Uvæ* ℥v. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Stomachic, carminative, cathartic.

Use. In flatulent colic; and to open the bowels in those who labour under atonic gout, and whose bowels have been weakened by hard drinking. It is a useful adjunct to the infusion of Senna.
Dose. f℥ij. to f℥ss.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. Tincture of Snake Root. (*Serpentariæ cont.* ℥iijss. *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.
Use. United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headache.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ cont.* ℥v., *Spir. Ten.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)
Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ COMPOSITA. P. 1824.——*Ammoniata.* Compound Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ* ℥v., *Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨij. in milk, or some bland fluid.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. Tincture of Ginger. (*Zingiberis concisi* ℥ijss., *Spir. Rect.* Oij. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.
Use. In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.
Dose. fℨj. to fℨiij.

TORMENTILLA. Common Tormentil Root. (Potentilla Tormentilla) (*Icosand. Polygyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ.* Europe ♃.) *Tormentilla Officinalis.*
Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste austere, styptic; roots knotty; externally blackish, internally reddish.

Comp. Its active principle is tannin.
Oper. Astringent.

Use. In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhœas.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℨj. of the powder.
Off. Prep. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.*, *Decoct. Torm.*

TOXICODENDRON. Sumach Leaves. (Rhus *Toxicodendron.* Poison Oak. *Pentand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Anacardaceæ*, America. ♂.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacrid.
Comp. Gallic acid, tannin, and an acrid matter.
Oper. Stimulant and narcotic.

Use. In paralytic affections and herpetic eruptions; but in the former its efficacy is doubtful.
Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. iv. twice or thrice a day.

TRAGACANTHA. Tragacanth. (Astragalus verus, *Diadelphia Decand.* N. O. *Leguminosæ Papilionaceæ.* Persia. ♄.)
Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves; colour whitish; semi-transparent; striated; in thin vermiform pieces: completely pulverulent in frosty weather only; does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water.
Oper. Demulcent.
Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheath the fauces and allay tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes.
Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.
Incomp. Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri precipitate its mucilage.
Off. Prep. *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Comp.*

TUSSILAGO FARFARA. Coltsfoot. (*Syngenesia Superflua*, N. O. *Compositæ*, Indigenous. ♃.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, glutinous, subacrid.
Oper. Demulcent. expectorant.
Use. In coughs, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases.
Dose. ʒss. to ʒj, in milk. It is more generally given in decoctions, made with a handful of the leaves boiled in two pints of water to one pint; strained and sweetened with syrup; the dose, a teacupful occasionally.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. The Inner Bark of Elm. (*Pentand. Digynia*, N. O. *Ulmaceæ.* Europe. ♄.)
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, austere, mucilaginous.
Oper. Tonic, alterative, diuretic.
Use. In lepra, and other cutaneous affections; it is generally combined with mercurials, as pilula hydrargyri chloridi comp.
Dose. See *Decoction.*
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Ulmi.*

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. Ointment of Potassio-tartrate of Antimony. (*Antimonii Potassio-tartratis in pulv. tritæ* ʒj., *Adipis* ℥iv. Mix.)
Oper. As a topical stimulant to cause pustular eruptions on the skin and produce counter-irritation.
Use. In internal inflammations, and rheumatism of the joints.
This ointment is stronger than is generally prescribed; one part of Tartar Emetic to eight of lard is the usual strength.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Ointment of Spanish Flies. (*Cantharidis in pulv. tritæ* ℥j., *Aquæ dest.* f℥xij., *Cerati Res.* ℔j. Boil the flies in the water to one half and strain. To the strained liquor mix the cerate, and then evaporate to a proper thickness.)

Oper. Stimulant, epispastic.
Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. Ointment of Spermaceti. (*Cetacei*, ℥v. *Ceræ Albæ* ʒxiv., *Olivæ Olei* Oi. Melt them together with a slow fire, then stir constantly until they become cold.)
Use. The ordinary dressing for blistered parts and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. Ointment of Creasote. (*Creasoti* fʒss., *Adipis* ℥j. Rub and mix.)
Oper. Stimulant.
Use. As a counter-irritant, and as an application in Porrigo scutulata.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. Ointment of Elemi. (*Elemi* ℥iij., *Terebinthinæ vulgaris* ℥iiiss. *Sevi* ℥vj. *Olivæ Olei* f℥ss. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil: then strain the mixture through a linen cloth.)
Oper. Stimulant, digestive.
Use. To keep open issues and setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not admit of the application of the adhesive straps.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Ointment of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulverem subtilissimum tritarum* ʒvj., *Adipis* ℥vi. *Opii durii contriti* ʒiss. Rub them together.)
Use. As an application in piles.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. Strong Mercurial Ointment. (*Hydrarg.* ℔i., *Adipis* ℥xiss. *Sevi* ℥ss.) ʒij. contain ʒj. of mercury. First rub the Mercury with the suet and a little of the Lard until globules can no longer be seen, then add that which is left of the Lard, and mix.
Off. Prep. *Cerat. Hyd. com.*, *Liniment. Hydr. comp.*

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. Milder Mercurial Ointment. (*Ung. Hydrarg Fort.* ℔j., *Adipis* ℔ij.) ʒvj., contain ʒj. of mercury.
Comp. These two ointments differ in the quality only of their constituents, which are protoxide of mercury, metallic mercury, and fat; and perhaps in old ointments, some sebate of mercury. Mr. Donovan has proved that, as the efficacy of these ointments depends on the oxide which they contain, the best mode of preparing them would be by using the oxide instead of metallic mercury. By his mode of preparation, each ℥j. of ointment contains gr. 21. of oxide.
Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative, discutient.
Use. In venereal affections when it is wished to get speedily into the system a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as bubo. The weaker ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.
Dose. ʒj. of the strong ointment is introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore-arm, every night, till the system is affected; living upon a milk and gruel diet.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri* ℥ij., *Acidi Nitrici* f℥iv. *Adipis* ℔j. *Olivæ Olei* f℥viij. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat and oil melted together.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. As an application in herpes, and other cutaneous eruptions; largely diluted it is applied to ulceration of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXIDI. Ointment of Nitric Oxid of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxidi* ℥j. *Ceræ Albæ* ℥j., *Adipis* ℥vj. Add the oxide, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil, and mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. To indolent foul ulcers; to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ; and to specks of the cornea.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. Ointment of Iodide of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Iodidi* ℥j. *Ceræ albæ* ℥ij. *Adipis* ℥vj. Add the iodide to the wax and lard melted together and stir.)

Use. For dressing to scrofulous sores.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI. Ointment of Biniodide of Mercury. The same as the preceding.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. As dressings to scrofulous and flabby sores.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO CHLORIDI. P. 1824. ——— *Præcip Album.* Ointment of Ammonio Chloride of Mercury. (*Hyd. Amm. Chlorid.* ʒij., *Adep.*, ℥iij. Add the Ammonio chloride of Mercury to the lard melted over a slow fire and mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. In obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM. Compound Ointment of Iodine. (*Iodinii* ʒss. *Potassii Iodidi* ʒj., *Spir. Rect.* fʒj., *Adipis.* ℥ij. Rub the iodide and iodine with the spirit, then add the lard. Rub together into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrophulous tumours and bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar Ointment. (*Picis Liquidæ, Sevi sing.* ℔j. Melt and strain through linen.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against tinea capitis, and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PICIS [NIGRÆ.] Ointment of Black Pitch (℞. *Picis nigræ. Ceræ, Resinæ, sing.* ℥xj. Melt the whole, and express it through a cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. In porrigo favosa, and other foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. Compound Ointment of Lead. (*Cretæ Præp.* ℥vi., *Aceti Destillati* f℥vj., *Emplastri Plumbi* ℔iij., *Olivæ Olei* f℥xxiij. Melt the plaster with the oil with a gentle heat, then mix the chalk and the acid separately, and the effervescence being finished, add gradually, mixing constantly until the ointment is cold.)

Use. Useful in indolent sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. Ointment of Iodide of Lead. (*Plumbi Iodidi* ℨj., *Adipis* ℥viij. Rub and mix.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In glandular swellings, and enlargement of the joints, rubbed on the parts.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. Elder Ointment. (*Sambuci, Adipis, Sing.* ℔j. Boil the Elder Flowers in the Lard until they become crisp; then press through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris* ℔ss. *Adipis* ℔j. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, antipsoric.

Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to the following may be used: potassæ subcarb. ℨiv., aq. rosæ ℥j., hydrar. sulph. rubri. ℨj. ol. lavend. fℨss. sulph. ℥xj. adipis ℔jss., misce.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Sulphur Ointment (*Sulphuris* ℥iv. *Veratri cont.* ℨx. *Potassæ Nitratis* ℈ij. *Saponis Mollis* ℥iv., *Adipis* ℔j. Mix.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. Ointment of White Hellebore. (*Veratri contriti* ℥ij., *Adipis* ℥viij. *Limonis Olei* ♏xx.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scabies, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. *Zinci Oxidi* ℥j. *Adipis* ℨvj.)

Oper. Astringent, stimulant.

Use. In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVÆ. Raisins (Vitis Vinifera. The Vine. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Vitaceæ.* Temperate climates. ♄.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacidulous, sweet, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, nutritive.

Use. As the food of the phthisical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Cardamon com., Decoct. Hordei com., Tinct. Senn. com.*

UVA URSI. Leaves of Bear's Wortleberry. (Arctostaphylos Uvæ Ursi, Red-berried Trailing Wortleberry, *Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ericaceæ.* North of Europe. ♄.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish-green; yields its virtues to alcohol.
Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, mucilage, resin, extractive, traces of lime.
Oper. Tonic, astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; leucorrhœa and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints; but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder. In phthisis?
Dose. Of the powder gr. xv. to f℥ss.
Incomp. Salts of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, infusion of yellow cinchona bark.
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Uvæ Ursi, Extract. Uvæ Ursi.*

VALERIANA. Wild Valerian Root. (*Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Valerianaceæ.* Europe. ♃.)
Comp. An essential oil, extractive, resin, starch, mucus.
Prop. Odour strong, fœtid; taste bitterish, subacrid, warm; consists of slender brownish fibres, matted together, and attached to one head; virtues extracted by water, alcohol, pure alkalies.
Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic emmenagogue.
Use. Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis,
Dose. Of the powder ℈j. to ʒj. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.
Incomp. Salts of iron.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Valerianæ, Tinctura Valerianæ, Tinctura Valerianæ Comp.*

VERATRUM. White Hellebore Root. (*Polygam. Monœcia,* N. O. *Melanthaceæ.* North of Europe. ♄.)
Comp. Veratria; fecula; wax.
Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, acrid, nauseous; the powder is of a greyish-brown colour.
Oper. Violently emetic; purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; errhine; externally stimulant.

Use. It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see *Decoct.* and *Ointment.*
Dose. As an errhine, gr. iij. or gr. iv. snuffed at bed-time.
Off. Prep. *Decoctum Veratri, Unguentum Veratri, Vinum Veratri, Ung. Sulph. Com.*

VERATRIA. Veratria. (*Sabadillæ Cont.* ℔s. ij. *Spt. Rect.* C. iij. *Acidi Sulph diluti, Ammon. Liq., Carbonis Animalis puri, Magnesiæ* āā q. s. s. Boil the Sabadilla with a gallon of the Spirit for an hour in a retort, to which a receiver is fitted. Pour off the liquor

and again boil what remains with another gallon of Spirit and the Spirit recently distilled, and pour off the liquor, and let it be done a third time. Press the Sabadilla and let the Spirit distil from the mixed and strained liquors. Evaporate what remains to the proper consistence of an extract. Boil this three or more times in water, to which a little diluted Sulphuric Acid is added, and with a gentle heat, evaporate the mixed liquors to the proper consistence of a syrup. To this, when cold, put in the magnesia to saturation, frequently shaking them; then press and wash. Let this be done two or three times; then dry what remains, and digest with a gentle heat in spirit two or three times, and strain as often. Afterwards let the spirit distil. Boil the residue in water, to which a little Sulphuric Acid and animal charcoal are added, for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Lastly, the charcoal being thoroughly washed, evaporate the mixed liquors cautiously until they have the consistence of a syrup, and add to them as much ammonia as may be sufficient to throw down the veratria. Wash and dry it.

Prop. A dirty brownish white inodorous powder; taste acrid and bitter, soluble in alcohol and acetum, but very slightly so in water.
Oper. Externally a local irritant, causes violent sneezing when applied to the nose; and externally it excites warmth of the stomach and bowels, tingling in various parts of the body, nausea, vomiting and perspiration; in large doses poisonous, producing Tetanus, with inflammation of the stomach and bowels.
Use. Externally in Rheumatism, Paralysis, and Neuralgia;
Dose. gr. one-eighth to gr. ¼.

VINA. Wines. Medicated Wines should be prepared in stopped glass vessels, and frequently shaken during maceration.

VINUM ALOES. Wine of Aloes. (*Aloes in pulv. tritæ* ℥ij. *Canellæ cont.* ʒiv., *Vini Xerici* Oij., Macerate seven days, shake often, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.
Use. In cold phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout, to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. to produce purging; fʒj. to fʒij. as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. P. 1824——— ——— *Tartarizata.* Wine of Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony. (*Antimnoii Potassio-tartratis* ℈ij., *Vini Xerici* Oj. Dissolve.)

Oper. Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.
Use. To produce vomiting in children, and as a diaphoretic in febrile and inflammatory attacks.

Dose. ʒj. gradually increased to ℥j., as an emetic; ♏xv. to ʒjss. every two or three hours as a diaphoretic.

VINUM COLCHICI. Wine of Colchicum. (℞ *Colchici Cormi exsiccati con.* ℥viij., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

Comp. Veratria and wine.
Oper. Diuretic; sedative; purgative.
Use. In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.
Dose. From ♏xx. to f℥j. in any mild fluid.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. Wine of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ contusæ* ℥ijss., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)
Oper Emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, and dysentery: and hæmorrhagies.

Dose. For the former intention, f℥j. to f℥ij. in divided doses: for the latter ♏x. to ♏xxx. in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.

VINUM OPII. Wine of Opium. (*Extracti Opii* ℥ijss., *Cinnam. cont., Caryophyll. cont. sing.* ℨijss., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for seven days, frequently shaking and strain.)
Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. In the same cases in which tincture of opium is used: but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is therefore better suited for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected.
Dose. ♏x. to fℨj.

VINUM VERATRI. Wine of Hellebore. (*Veratri cont.* ℥viij., *Vini Xerici* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

Use. In cutaneous affections; and in gout, combined with opium.
Dose. fℨss. to fℨij.

ZINCUM. Zinc. (A metal obtained from calamine and blende; its ores are found in England and other parts.)

Prop. Colour, bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface, considerable, but it is soon dulled by the facility of its oxidation; hard; texture striated; spec. grav. 7·190; melts at 700° of Fah.: burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxide.
Use. In pharmacy.

ZINCI OXYDUM. Oxide of Zinc. (*Zinci Sulphatis* ℔j., *Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis* ℥vjss., *Aquæ destillatæ cong.* iij. Dissolve separately the sulphate and the sesquicarbonate in Oxij. of distilled water, and strain; afterwards mix. Wash the precipitate frequently with water, and, lastly, calcine it with a strong heat for two hours.)

Comp. Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts in 100 of oxide.—*Prout.* Or 1 eq. of zinc=32+1 of oxygen=8, equiv.=40.

Prop. Inodorous; of a snow-white colour; insoluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids.
Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections; for its external use, see *Ung. Zinci.*

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. vj. twice a day.
Off. Prep. *Unguentum Zinci.*

ZINCI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinci frustulorum* ℥v., *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* Oij. Pour gradually the diluted Sulphuric Acid upon the pieces of Zinc, and the effervescence being finished, strain the Liquor; then boil it down until a pellicle begins to form. Lastly, set it aside that crystals may be formed. A plate of zinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, copper, or lead it may contain.) *Zincum Vitriolatum.*

Comp. Oxide of zinc 28, acid 28, water of crystallization 44 parts in 100 of the sulphate: or 1 eq. of protoxide of zinc=40 +1 eq. of acid=40+7 eq. water=63, equiv. =143.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; in water, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, which are right rhombic prisms; soluble in three parts of water at 60°; in less than its own weight of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.
Oper. Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

Use. As it operetes very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm; and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Alkalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets, astringent vegetable infusions, milk.
Off. Prep. *Liq. Aluminis Comp., Zinci Oxyd.*

ZINGIBER. Ginger Root. (Zingiber Officinale. *Roscoe. Trans. Linn. Soc.*; *Monand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Zingiberaceæ.* East Indies. ♃.)
Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, acrid; in small, wrinkled, greyish-white pieces, giving a pale yellowish feculent powder when pulverized; yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water.

Oper. Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.
Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.
Dose. Gr. x. to ℈j.: an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Zingiberis, Tinct. Zingiberis, Confect. Opii, Confect Scammonii, Pil. Cambogiæ com., Pil. Hydrarg. Iodidi., Pulv. Cinnamon. com., Pulv. Jalapæ com., Pulv. Scammonii com., Tinct. Cinnamom. com., Tinct. Rhei. com.*

ADDENDA.

[The following Articles have been newly added to the London Pharmacopœia of 1851.]

ACIDUM GALLICUM. Gallic acid. (*Galls in course powder* ℔j. *Distilled water, q. s. s. Animal charcoal purified* ℥ss. Make the powdered galls into a paste with water, and expose to the air for six weeks, adding water from time to time to keep the paste in this moistened condition. Press the paste to separate coloring matter and other impurities. Treat the solid residue with f℥xiv. of boiling water, and strain through a calico filter. Collect the crystals that form; redissolve them in f℥x. of boiling water adding the charcoal, strain or filter the solution while hot: dry the crystals, first on blotting paper, finally by steam or water heat).

Comp. Carbon 49·41+ hydrogen 3·53+ oxygen 47·06 in 100 parts (*Phillips.*) Or, 7 eq. carbon=42,+3 eq. hydrogen=3,+5 eq. oxygen=40, eq.=85: the crystallized acid contains in addition 1 eq. of water. and its eq.=94. *Formula*, C7 H3 O5, HO.

Prop. Silky, acicular, colourless crystals, primary form a doubly-oblique rhombic prism; taste bitterish, slightly acid, reddens litmus paper, soluble in water and alcohol; forms crystallized salts with the metallic oxides. Does not precipitate gelatine nor the alkaloids.

Oper. Powerful astringent, externally applied styptic.

Use. Hæmaturia, Hæmoptysis, profuse sweating and diarrhœa of phthisis.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. in pill or solution, three times a day.

Incomp. Salts of lead and antimony, gelatine.

ACIDUM HYDROSULPHURICUM, *recens præparatum.* Freshly prepared Hydrosulphuric acid. (By acting on *Sulphuret of iron* with *dilute Sulphuric acid.*)

Comp. Sulphur 1 eq.=16 and hydrogen 1=1; eq.=17.

Prop. Gaseous, smells like rotten eggs; water absorbs about 2½ times its own bulk; the aqueous solution reddens litmus, and has the odour and properties of the gas. The gas is very poisonous.

Use. As a reagent. It yields precipitates of a characteristic colour with solutions of many metals.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. Tannic acid. Tannin. (*Galls coarsely powdered* ℥viij. *Æther* Oiij. *Distilled water* f℥v. Mix the æther with the water by agitation, and pour them in successive portions upon the galls previously introduced into a glass percolator. The liquid which collects in the receiving vessel will consist of two strata, the upper, æther containing a little tannic and gallic acids, whilst the lower consists of a syrupy aqueous solution of tannic acid. Separate the latter, and after washing it with two or three

successive portions of æther, evaporate *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid, or quick-lime, a yellowish-white crystalline solid is obtained, which is tannic acid.)

Comp: Carbon 50·94, hydrogen 3·77, oxygen 45·29 in 100 parts (*Phillips.*) Or 18 eq. carbon=108+ 8 eq. hydrogen=8+12 eq. oxygen=96, eq. 212. *Formula*, C18, H8, O12.

Prop. Almost colourless, taste very astringent, very soluble in water, less so in alcohol and in æther; aqueous solution reddens litmus paper; precipitates solution of gelatine, which characterizes it from gallic acid.

Oper. Use and *Dose.* The same as gallic acid.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, the salts of iron and of most metals.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. Barbadoes Aloes. (*Aloe Vulgaris*. The inspissated juice of the divided leaf. Class and order the same as Aloe, see p. 34. West India Islands).

Prop. From a dark brown or black, to a reddish brown or liver colour; fracture sometimes dull, at other times glossy; unpleasant odour, and nauseous bitter taste.

Oper. Use and *Dose.* See Aloe.

ALOE HEPATICA. Hepatic Aloes. (The same natural order as the preceding. The inspissated juice of the leaf of an uncertain species of Aloes. Bombay.)

Prop. Liver brown colour; odour much less disagreeable than that of Barbadoes aloes, but more so than that of Socotorine aloes; fracture dull, nauseous intensely bitter taste; reduced to powder it is yellow.

Oper. Use and *Dose.* See above.

ATROPIA. Atropia. An alkali obtained from the root of the Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Night-shade. (*Deadly night-shade root, bruised* ℔x. *Rectified spirit. Cong.* j., *Hydrate of Lime* ℥j. *Distilled water* f℥viij., *Carbonate of Potash, Dilute Sulphuric acid sing. q. s. s.* Digest the Deadly Night-shade root in half of the spirit for a week, pour off the tincture, press the residue and digest it in the remainder of the spirit as before, again pour off the tincture and press the residue. Mix and filter the tinctures, add the lime, and shake frequently for twenty-four hours; filter, slightly supersaturate with sulphuric acid, after the subsidence of the sulphate of lime, filter again, and distil the tincture to one-half, add the distilled water to the residue, and evaporate the remaining spirit by gentle heat. Reduce the solution by continuous evaporation to one-third, and when cold, gradually add to it a concentrated solution of carbonate of potash, as long as precipitation occurs. Separate the precipitate, which is impure Atropia, by stirring and filtration; then rub it into a paste with a little water, press as dry as possible in blotting-paper, and dissolve in five times its weight of distilled water, and if it does not become turbid, evaporate till this occurs, set aside for twenty-four hours, and crystals will form of a yellowish colour. The crystals may be purified by solution in spirit, digestion with animal charcoal, and re-crystallization as before. 16 grains of the alkaloid are obtained from 32℔s.

of leaves, and 12 grains from 12 oz. of the root. The London College does not give any form for the preparation of Atropia; the above process of *Mein* is taken from *Phillips'* Translation of the Pharmacopœia.

Comp. Carbon 70·58+hydrogen 7·96+Nitrogen 4·85+Oxygen 16·61 in 100 parts (*von Planta.*) or, 34 eq. carbon=204+23 eq. hydrogen =23+1 eq. Nitrogen=14+6 eq. oxygen=48, eq.=289. *Formula* C34 H23 NO6.

Prop. Silky crystalline prisms, nauseous, bitter, and somewhat acrid taste. Soluble in 200 parts of cold, 54 of hot water, 1½ of cold alcohol and 25 parts of æther.

Oper. Powerful poison; too dangerous for internal use; 1-10 of a a grain causes most unpleasant symptoms when taken internally.

Use. Preferable to Belladonna for producing dilatation of the pupil of the eye in cases of cataract, glaucoma, &c.

Dose. 1 to 2 grains dissolved in f℥j. of water; a few drops of this solution applied to the eye.

ATROPIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Atropia. (*Dilute Sulphuric acid* f℥ij. *Atropia* ℈vijss. *Distilled water* f℥ss. Mix the acid with the water, and add the atropia gradually to saturation. Strain the liquor, and evaporate at a gentle heat, that crystals may form).

Oper. and *Use.* The same as atropia, is less liable to decomposition, and is more soluble than the simple alkaloid. Only used for dilating the pupil of the eye. gr. j of the sulphate dissolved in f℥j. of distilled water.

AMMONIÆ OXALIS, *Crystalli.* Crystals of Oxalate of Ammonia. (*Oxalic acid* ℥j. *Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia* q. s. s., *Aquæ Dest.* Oss. Dissolve the oxalic acid in the water, and add sesquicarbonate of ammonia to exactly neutralize the solution, then crystallize by evaporation.)

Comp. Ammonia 23·95 + Oxalic acid 50·70 + water 25·35 parts in 100. 1 eq. Ammonia = 17 + 1 eq. oxalic acid = 36 + 2 eq. water = 18, eq.= 71.

Prop. Colourless needle-shaped crystals, easily soluble in water.

Use. Chiefly as a test for lime, in a *neutral* solution of which it produces a white precepitate.

AMMONIACUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Ammoniacum. (*Ammoniacum* ℔j. *Water sufficient to cover the ammoniacum.* Boil until they are mixed; strain the mixture through a hair sieve, and evaporate in a waterbath, stirring constantly, that it may be hard when cold.)

⁂ *The object of this preparation is to free the Ammoniacum from the impurities and inert matter with which it is mixed, as met with in commerce.*

ANETHI OLEUM. Oil of Dill. Obtained from the fruit (seed) by distillation with water.

Prop. Pale yellow colour, odour penetrating resembling that of the fruit, taste acrid and sweetish. Sp. gr. 0·881; very soluble in alcohol and æther.

Oper. Carminative.
Use. In flatulent colic of children.
Dose. ♏ii. to ♏v.

ASSAFŒTIDA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Assafœtida. Made in the same manner as *Ammoniacum Præparatum.*

AURUM. Gold. Found native in most parts of the world. A metal of a bright yellow-colour; very ductile and malleable. Sp. gr. 19·4.

Use. *Gold leaf* is used to detect the presence of free chlorine, which it dissolves, a property possessed by no acid.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. Charcoal Poultice. (*Powdered* (*Animal*) *Charcoal* ℨiij. *Linseed meal* ℨij. *Bread* ℥ij. *Boiling water* f℥x. Macerate the bread in the water for a short time near the fire; then mix and add the linseed by degrees, stirring so as to make a smooth poultice. Mix two drachms of the charcoal with this, and sprinkle what remains on the surface.)

Use. For removing the smell from sloughing or unhealthy sores. It should be renewed two or three times a day.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORINATA. Chloride of Soda poultice. (*Linseed powdered* f℥ivss, *Solution of Chlorinated Soda* f℥ij. *Boiling water* f℥vj. add the linseed by degrees to the water, constantly stirring, then mix the chlorinated soda.

Use. To remove offensive odour from sloughing sores.

CASSIA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Cassia. (*Cassia, broken lengthwise* ℔j. *Distilled water q. q. s. to cover the Cassia.* Macerate for six hours, frequently stirring, strain through a hair sieve, and evaporate in a water bath to the consistence of a confection.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as *Cassia.*

CHLOROFORMYL. Chloroform. *Terchloride of Formyle.* (*Chlorinated Lime* ℔iv. *Rectified spirit* Oss. *Water* Ox. *Chloride of Calcium, broken into fragments* ℨj. Put the lime previously mixed with the water, into a retort, and to these add the spirit, so that the mixture shall fill as much as one-third part of the retort. Then heat in a sand bath, when ebullition begins, immediately withdraw the fire, lest the retort should be broken by the suddenly increased heat. The liquid may distil into the receiver so long as nothing separates from it; the fire being restored, if required, at any time. To the distilled liquid add four times as much of water, and shake all well together. Carefully separate the heavier portion which subsides, to it add the chloride, and frequently agitate for an hour. Lastly, again distil the liquid from a glass retort into a receiver.

Comp. Formyl in combination with chlorine; Carbon 9·92+Hydrogen 0·66 + Chlorine 89·42 in 100 parts. Or, 2 eq. Carbon=12+1 eq. Hydrogen=1+3 eq. Chlorine=108, eq. 121. *Formula* $C_2 HCl_3$.

Prop. Transparent, colourless, oily looking fluid, sp. gr. 1·48 to 1·5, very volatile, when pure of a cool sweet taste, and fragrant ethereal odour. slightly soluble in water, dissolves in alcohol and æther. It dissolves volatile oils, camphor, resins, wax, caoutchouc and some vegetable alkaloids, boils at 141° Fah.

Oper. Stimulant, anæsthetic.
Use. Internally in cases of obstinate vomiting, asthma and hysteria. As an anæsthetic agent to produce insensibility to pain during surgical operations, and to produce relaxation of the muscles in the reduction of dislocations.

Dose. ♏v. to ♏xx. dissolved in mucilage by the aid of rectified spirit. For inhalation f℥i. should be breathed gradually from a handkerchief held near the mouth, and repeated as often as may be necessary. For the latter purpose the chloroform employed should be perfectly pure.

COPAIVÆ OLEUM. Volatile Oil of Copaiba. (*Copaiva* f℥j. *Water* Oiss. Distil and separate the oil.)
Prop. Colourless and transparent, taste acrid, with a strong odour of copaiba. Sp. Gr. 0·885, soluble in alcohol and in æther.

Oper. Stimulant; preferred by many to every other form of copaiba.
Use. In gonorrhœa.
Dose. ♏x to ♏xxx.

CUPRUM. Copper. A metal of a red colour, susceptible of a high polish, very malleable and ductile, fuses at 2000°, Sp. Gr. 8·92.

Use. To precipitate silver from its solutions Also used as a test to detect the presence of mercury and arsenic, the former metal being deposited as a silver mirror (which is dissipated by heat on a slip of copper,) and the latter as a steel grey coating.

DECOCTUM GALLÆ. Decoction of Galls. (*Galls bruised* ℥ iiss, *Distilled water* Oij. Boil to a pint and strain.)
Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, and extractive dissolved in water.
Oper. Astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa, and applied locally as an astringent lotion.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. several times a day.
Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, the salts of iron, and of most metals. Decoctions of cinchona barks.

DECOCTUM GRANATI RADIX. Decoction of Pomegranate root. (*Pomegranate root, sliced* ℥ij. *Distilled water* Oij. Boil to a pint and strain.)
Oper. Anthelmintic.

Use. For expelling tape-worms. It is more efficient than the Decoctum Granati.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. every half hour until a pint has been taken.
Incomp. As *Decoctum Gallæ.*

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Decoction of Logwood. (*Logwood sliced* ℥ij. *Distilled water* Oiss. Boil to a pint and strain.)
Oper. Astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.
Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. several times daily. It may be given with an equal quantity of milk.
Incomp. Acids, lime water, and most metallic salts.

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ. Decoction of Pareira. (*Pareira sliced* ℥x. *Distilled water* Oiss. Boil to a pint and strain.)
Oper. Tonic, diuretic.
Use. In chronic inflammation of the bladder.
Dose f℥ij. to f℥iv, twice or three times daily.
Incomp. Salts of lead, persalts of iron, most metallic preparations.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. Decoction of Dandelion. (*Dandelion bruised* ℥iv. *Distilled water* Oiss. Boil to a pint and strain.)
Oper. Tonic, alterative.
Use. In dyspepria, and affections of the biliary organs.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. Plaster of Cummin, (*Cummin, Caraway, Bay, sing.* ℥iij. *Prepared Burgundy pitch* ℔iij. *Wax* ℥iij. *Olive oil, Water sing.* ℥iijss. Melt the wax and pitch together, add the dry materials rubbed to powder, the oil and the water, then evaporate to a proper consistence.)
Oper. Stimulant, detergent.
Use. Applied to indolent ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. Plaster of Iron. (*Sesquioxide of Iron* ℥j. *Plaster of Lead* ℥viij. *Prepared Frankincense* ℥ij. Melt the plaster and frankincense together over a slow fire, sprinkle in the sesquioxide and mix.)
Use. As a support to joints, spread on cloth or leather.

EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI. Plaster of Iodide of Potassium. (*Iodide of Potassium* ℥j. *Prepared Frankincense* ℥vj. *Wax* ℥vj. *Olive oil* f℥ij. Melt the frankincense and wax together, add the iodide previously rubbed with the oil, and stir constantly until cooled.
Use. Applied spread on linen to chronic or glandular swellings and scrofulous tumors.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDA. Assafœtida Clyster. (*Assafœtida prepared* ℥j. *Barley water* Oss. Rub the assafœtida with the barley water added by degrees, until they are well mixed.)
Use. In flatulent constipation of hysterical women.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS. Etract of Barbadoes Aloes. Prepared in the same way as Extract of Aloes.
Prop. Oper. Use. and *Dose.* See *Extractum Aloes.*

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. Extract of Nux vomica. (*Nux vomica* ℥viij. *Rectified Spirit* Oiij. Soften the nux vomica by exposing it to steam, afterwards cut it into thin slices, bruise and dry. Macerate this for seven days in two pints of the spirit; press the tincture and strain. Again macerate the residue in the remainder of the spirit for three days, then again press and strain. Distil the greater part of the spirit from the mixed tinctures, and evaporate what remains to a proper consistence.)
Comp. Strychnia and brucia combined with igasuric acid and extractive.
Prop. A powerful bitter taste; preferable to strychnine as being more uniform in its effects, and more managable in its doses.

Oper. Stimulant of the nervous system, tonic.
Use. In some cases of paralysis, in atonic diarrhœa and dysentery.
Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. ij., carefully watching its effects.

FERRI CARBONAS CUM SACCHARO. Carbonate of Iron with Sugar. (*Sulphate of Iron* ℥iv., *Carbonate of Soda* ℥iv. and ʒij. *Sugar* ℥ij. *Distilled water boiling* Oiv. Dissolve the Sulphate and Carbonate separately in Oij of water. Mix the solutions together whilst still hot, and set aside that the carbonate of iron may subside. Pour off the supernatant fluid, wash the precepitate frequently with water. To this add the sugar dissolved in f℥ij. of water, and evaporate the mixture in a water bath until the powder is dried. Keep in a well stopped bottle.)

Comp. A mixture of protoxide (80) and sesquioxide (20) of iron, combined with carbonic acid, sugar and water.

Prop. Color greyish-green, taste sweet and styptic, easily soluble in muriatic acid with brisk effervescence; the sugar exerts a protective influence, and prevents in a great measure the protocarbonate undergoing conversion into sesquioxide.
Oper. Tonic, chalybeate.
Use. In the same cases as *Ferri Sesqui-Oxydum*, is more active.
Dose. gr. iij to gr. xx. in pills, or as an electuary mixed with syrup or confection of rose.

FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS. Ammonio-Citrate of Iron. (*Sulphate of Iron* ℥xij, *Carbonate of Soda* ℥xijss., *Citric Acid* ℥vj. *Solution of Ammonia* f℥ix. *Distilled water, boiling* Oxij. Dissolve the Sulphate and Carbonate separately in water Ovj.; mix the solutions whilst hot, and set aside that the precipitate may subside; decant the supernatant fluid, wash the precipitate frequently with water, and dissolve it, the acid being added with the aid of heat. When cold, mix with it the ammonia, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup. Dry this very thinly spread upon flat earthenware plates with a gentle heat.) It is to be kept in a well-stoppered vessel.

Comp. Citric acid in combination with ammonia and sesquioxde of iron. Potash precipitates 34 grains of the sesquioxide of iron from 100 grains of the salt dissolved in water.
Prop. Thin transparent scales of a garnet colour, soluble in water, taste at first sweet and then astringent. The solution does not affect the colour of litmus or turmeric, nor does it become blue by the addition of ferrocyanide of potassium.
Oper. Tonic, Emmenagogue.
Use. In all cases in which iron is prescribed, but is especially valuable for delicate women and children, owing to its mildness and the absence of disagreeable taste.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. dsssolved in water.
Incomp. Mineral acids, potash, and preparatious containing tannic acid.

FŒNICULI OLEUM. Oil of Fennel. (Distil the fruit of *Fœniculum dulce* or *officinale* with *water*.)

Prop. Colourless or pale yellow; sp. gr. 0·997; congeals at 50°, and yields a camphor which is heavier than water, and an oil; both are isomeric.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. The same as oleum anisi, with which it corresponds in chemical characteristics.

Dose. ♏j. to ♏v.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Juinperi Compositus.*

GALBANUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Galbanum. Prepared in the same manner as directed for *Ammoniacum præparatum.*

Prop. Oper. and *Dose.* The same as *Galbanum.*

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. Infusion of Cinchona. (*Yellow Cinchona bruised* ℥j. *Distilled water, boiling* Oj. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel and strain.)

Prop. and *Use.* Tonic in dyspepsia.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. See *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ SPISSATUM. Concentrated Infusion of Cinchona. (*Yellow Cinchona, Coarsely bruised* ℔iij. *Distilled water* Ovj. *Rectified Spirit q. s. s.* Macerate the cinchona in the same manner in which the *Extract of Cinchona* is directed to be made, and strain. Evaporate the mixed infusions to one fourth part, and set aside that the dregs may subside. Pour off the clear liquor and strain the remainder. Then mix and again evaporate, until the specific gravity of the solution is 1·2. To this when cold pour in the spirit very gently, so that to each fluid ounce of the solution three fluid drachms may be added. Finally set the solution aside for twenty days, that the dregs may be completely separated.)

Use. To save trouble in preparing the common imfusion every time it may be required. f℥ii. of this infusion should make an eight ounce mixture of the ordinary infusion.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ SPISSATUM. Concentrated Infusion of Pale Cinchona. Prepared in the same manner as directed for the *Concentrated Infusion of Cinchona.*

ICHTHYOCOLLA. Isinglass. The dried and prepared swimming bladder of Fishes, chiefly of the genus *Acipenser* or *Sturgeon.* The best qualities are imported from Russia.

Comp. Gelatin 85 or 90 per cent.

Prop. In narrow curled fibres, or flat curled ribands; white or slightly yellowish, tasteless, inodorous, completely soluble in hot water, forming a jelly when cooled. Forms a copious white precipitate in solutions containing tannin, which it serves to distinguish from gallic acid.

Oper. Demulcent, nutrient.

Use. As a test to distinguish tannic from gallic acid; as a nutritious and unirritating article of diet for the sick. A solution of it spread on silk forms "Court plaster."

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. Liniment of Lime. (*Carron oil.*) (*Lime water, Olive oil,* ā ā f℥x. Shake them together until they are mixed.)

Comp. Oleate and margarate of lime.

Use. A popular application to burns and scalds.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS. Solution of Citrate of Ammonia. (*Citric acid* ℥iij. *Distilled water* Oj. *Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia* ℥ijss. *vel q. s. s.* Dissolve the acid in the water, and add the sesquicarbonate to saturation.)

Prop. and *Use.* The same as *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

Dose. fℨj. to fℨiij.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS CHLORIDI. Solution of Chloride of Arsenic. (*Arsenious acid, broken into fragments* ℨss. *Hydrochloric acid* fℨiss. *Distilled water* Oj. Boil the Arsenious acid with the Hydrochloric acid mixed with f℥j. of the water, until it is dissolved, then add as much water as is necessary to exactly fill a pint measure.)

Comp. Arsenious acid dissolved in hydrochloric acid and water, probably also some chloride of arsenic formed by the interchange of the elements of the two acids.

Oper. and Use. The same as those of *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis;* it is said to be less liable to disorder the stomach and bowels.

Dose. ♏iij. to ♏x. three times a day. Great care and watchfulness are necessary in exhibiting it, as it is a highly poisonous preparation, It ought not to be taken upon an empty stomach, f℥j. contain- $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenious acid.

Incomp. The alkalies, their carbonates, most earths, metallic oxides and their salts.

LIQUOR CHLORINII, *recens præparatus.* Solution of Chlorine, freshly prepared. (*Hydrochloric acid* f℥j. *Binoxide of Manganese* (*in powder*) ℥ij. *Distilled water* Oss. Mix the acid and binoxide in a retort, and pass the chlorine into the water, until it almost ceases to be evolved.)

Use To distinguish Quina from Morphia. When chlorine is first added to Quina, and then ammonia, a green colour results. Morphia treated in a similar manner first becomes brown, which disappears on the addition of more chlorine.

LIQUOR INDIGO SULPHATIS. Solution of Sulphate of Indigo. (*Indigo, in powder,* mixed with *Solphuric acid;* the mass treated with *Water,* and strained.)

Use. To detect the presence of free chlorine; and in ascertaining the goodness of *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ,* and *Calx Chlorinata.*

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Morphia. (*Acetate of Morphia* ℥iv. *Acetic Acid* ♏xv. *Distilled water* Oj. *Proof Spirit* Oss. Mix and dissolve.)

Oper. Sedative, narcotic,

Use. This is a convenient method of exhibiting very small doses of morphia with great effect. The advantage which the salts of mor-

phia seem to possess over opium is ascribed to the absence of *narcotin*; their use in ordinary cases not being followed by either headache or sickness. A fluid drachm of this preparation, and of the solution of hydrochlorate of morphia contains one grain of the acetate or hydrochlorate of this alkaloid.

Dose. ♏vj. to ♏xv.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. Solution of Hydrochlorate of Morphia. (*Hydrochlorate of Morphia* ℨiv. *Distilled water* Oj. *Proof Spirit* Oss. Mix and dissolve.)

Oper. Use and *Dose.* See remarks appended to *Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.*

LIQUOR SODÆ. Solution of Soda. (*Carbonate of Soda* ℥xxxj. *Lime* ℥ix. *Distilled water, boiling, Cong.* j. Prepared in the same manner as *Liquor Potassæ.*)

Prop. A clear fluid, colourless, odourless, alkaline re-action, of a soapy feel, should not effervesce with acids when properly prepared. Sp. gr. 1·061. 100 grains of the solution contain 4 grains of soda. Has a great affinity for carbonic acid which it absorbs from the air. Should be kept in a green glass bottle.

Oper. and *Use.* The same as those of *Liquor Potassæ.* It is said by some to agree better with the stomach than the solution of potassa.

Dose. ♏x. to ♏xxx or fℨj.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. Cod liver oil. *Oleum Jecoris Aselli.* Oil procured from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua* or *Asellus major*, the common cod-fish and several allied species. It is obtained either by exposing the livers to the sun's heat until they begin to rot, and catching the oil as it runs out, or by boiling them in an iron pot, and straining the oil from the tissue of the organ.

Comp. Oleate and margarate of glycerine ? (*propyline*), some biliary matter, traces of alkaline salts, a minute quantity of resinous like matter termed gaduine ? (*Bili fulvic acid.*) *De Jongh.*

Prop. When properly prepared it is transparent, of a pale straw-color, with the odour of the boiled fish. The dark-colored variety has an offensive odour and taste. Sp. gr. 0·924. Strikes a deep violet or brown tint when strong sulphuric acid is dropped into it; this effect is owing to the action of the acid on the biliary constituents of the oil, and does not prove that the oil has not been adulterated.

Oper. Gradually imparts tone to the system as shown by the fattening of the patient, by a slow alterative action, and improvement of the general health.

Use. In the incipient stages of phthisis, chronic reheumatism, general scrofulous debility and enlarged glands, marasmus, and various cutaneous diseases.

Dose. fℨj. to f℥ij. twice or thrice daily; floating on milk, or aromatic bitter infusion.

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM, *e Semine Expressum.* Expressed oil of Mace. The concrete fixed oil, obtained by crushing nutmegs in a mill after being heated.

Comp. A little volatile oil, fluid elaine, fatty acids. Nutmegs contain 31·6 per cent. of concrete oil, and 6·0 per cent. of essential oil.
Prop. Orange yellow colour, of the consistence of butter, odour resembling the nutmeg. Soluble in hot alcohol and in æther.
Oper. and *Use.* Rubefacient and stimulant as an embrocation.
Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Picis.*

PANIS. Bread. Made from wheaten flour.
Use. In making pills, &c.

PILULA ALOES CUM SAPONE. Pill of Aloes with Soap. (*Extract of Barbadoes Aloes, powdered, Soft Soap, Extract of Liquorice, sing. equal parts, Treacle* q. s. s. Pound the extract of aloes with the soap, then add the other ingredients, and beat the whole into a mass.)
Oper. Purgative. The soap aids the solubility of the aloes and increases its activity.
Use. In habitual costiveness.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv.

PIX BURGUNDICA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Burgundy Pitch. Prepared in the same method as directed for *Ammoniacum præparatum.*
Use. See *Pix Burgundica.*

PRUNUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Prune. (*Prune* ℔j. *Water* q. s. s. to cover the prune. Boil gently for 4 hours. Press the pulp, first through an open sieve, then through a fine hair sieve; and evaporate to the consistence of a confection in a water bath.)
Oper. and *Use.* See *Prunum.*

PLATINUM BICHLORIDUM. Bichloride of Platinum. (Digest *Platinum* with the assistance of heat in a *mixture* of 8 *parts of Hydrochloric acid,* and 5 *parts of Nitric acid*; evaporate the solution to dryness or to a syrupy consistence in a water bath, and dissolve the residue in distilled water or rectified spirit for use.
Use. To detect the presence of Potash, with which it forms a fine yellow precipitate. The salts of soda are not precipitated by this reagent.
Properties of the metal Platinum. Colour greyish white, very malleable and ductile; infusible, except when ignited in the oxy-hydrogen flame. sp. gr. 21. Unaltered by exposure to air, insoluble in pure acids, but dissolves in *aqua regia,* which is a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid. Eq. 99.

POTASSII ET HYDRARGYRI IODO-CYANIDUM. Iodo-Cyanide of Potassium and Mercury. Prepared by adding *a concentrated solution of Bicyanide of Mercury* to a *strong solution of Iodide of Potassium.*; brilliant scales of iodo-cyanide of potassium and mercury are deposited; this double salt is soluble in 16 parts of water.
Use. As a test to recognize the presence of any other acid in a solution of Hydrocyanic acid, which it effects by producing a red colour with any other acid excepting the hydrocyanic.

RUTÆ OLEUM. Oil of Rue. Distilled with water from the flowering herb.
Comp. Two isomeric bodies, an oil and camphor.
Prop. Yellow colour, strong disagreeable odour, sp. gr. 0·91.
Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.
Use. In flatulent colic of children.
Dose. ♏iij. to ♏v.

SAGAPENUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Sagapenum. Prepare in the same way as directed for *Ammoniacum præparatum.*
Oper and Use. See *Sagapenum.*

STYRAX PRÆPARATA. Prepared storax. (*Storax* ℔j. *Rectified Spirit* Oiv. Dissolve and strain through linen. Distil the greater portion of the spirit with a gentle heat, and evaporate the residue in a water bath to a proper consistence.)
Oper. and *Use.* See *Styrax.*

SABINÆ OLEUM. Savin Oil. Obtained by distilling with water the fresh tops of the plant, in the proportion of about 3 per cent.
Comp. Isomeric in constitution with oil of turpentine.
Prop. Limpid, colourless, acrid taste, terebinthine odour; sp. gr. 0·915.
Oper. and *Use.* Acrid stimulant, Emmenagogue. Poisonous in an over dose.
Dose. ♏ij. to ♏vj. with sugar, or some mucilaginous substance.

SILEX CONTRITUS. Powdered flint. Obtained by heating flint and throwing it into hot water, when it will crumble into powder; this is reduced to very fine powder.
Use. In the preparation of distilled waters. Rubbed up carefully with the essential oil and then with the water, in which both are suspended before the distillation.

STANNI PROTOCHLORIDUM. Protochloride of Tin. (*Granulated Tin* digested with heat in *Hydrochloric acid.*) The solution should be kept in a well-stopped phial, with some fragments of the metal in it. It soon spoils, becoming milky.
Use. As a test for the salts of gold, in solutions of which the protochloride of tin produces a purple tint. It may also be used to detect the presence of mercury in solution, and as a deoxidizing agent.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. Iodide of Sulphur. (*Sulphur* ℥j., *Iodine* ℥iv. Put the sulphur into a glass vessel, and place the Iodine upon it. Hold the vessel plunged in boiling water until they have combined. When the iodide has cooled, break it into small pieces (after breaking the vessel,) and keep them in a well stopped vessel.)
Comp. Sulphur 20·26+Iodine 79·74 in 100 parts: or Sulphur 2 eq. =33+Iodine 1 eq.=126 eq. 158.
Prop. A brilliant black grey substance, having the appearance of tersulphuret of antimony; decomposed by boiling water, and by exposure to the air. Not exhibited internally.

Use. In the form of ointment in cutaneous diseases, especially scabies, lepra and porrigo.
Off. Prep. *Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.*

SULPHUR PRECIPITATUM. Precipitated sulphur. (*Sublimed Sulphur* ℔j, *Fresh Lime* ℔ij., *Water Cong.* iv. Boil the sulphur and the lime (previously slaked) together in the water; strain the liquor through paper, and drop into it of *Hydrochloric acid* as much as may be sufficient, to throw down the sulphur; finally wash the precipitate with water frequently until it becomes tasteless.)

Prop. Whitish powder, or powder of a pale yellow colour; usually retains traces of water and of hydrosulphuric acid.

Oper. and *Use.* The same as sulphur, to which it is preferred.
Dose. ʒj. to ʒij.

SYRUPUS COCCI. Syrup of Cochineal. (*Cochineal bruised* ℈iv. *Distilled water, boiling,* Oj. *Sugar* ℔iij. *vel q. s. s. Rectified spirit* f℥ij. *vel q. s. s.* Boil the cochineal in the water for quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, frequently stirring, then strain, and finish off as is directed for *Syrupus Althææ.*
Use. For colouring other preparations.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. Syrup of the Violet. (*Violet* ℥ix. *Distilled water, boiling* Oi. *Sugar* lbiij. *vel q. s. s.*, Rectified spirit f℥ij. *vel q. s. s.* Macerate the violet in the water for 12 hours, press and strain, set aside that the dregs may subside, and proceed as in *Syrupus Althææ.*)

Oper. Gently laxative for infants and children.
Dose. ʒj. to ℥ss.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI. Syrup of Iodide of Iron. (*Iodine* ℥j. *Iron, drawn into wire* ʒiij. *Distilled water* f℥xij. *vel. q. s. s. Sugar* ℥x. *Distilled water* f℥xij. *vel q. s. s.* Mix the iodine and iron in f℥viij. of the water, and heat them until the liquor assumes a greenish colour; then strain, evaporate the solution to about f℥ij., and add the sugar; lastly when the syrup has cooled, add sufficient water to fill f℥xv., and keep it in a well stopped black glass bottle.

Comp. Iodide of iron with sugar and water. The sugar is an important addition, as it prevents the absorption of oxygen from the air, and so preserves the solution as iodide of iron for an indefinite time.

Oper. and *Use.* The same as those of *Ferri Iodidum.*

Dose. ♏xxx. to fʒss. or fʒij, twice or thrice daily, ♏xij. of the syrup contain about gr. j. of the iodide of iron.

TAMARINDUS PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Tamarind. (*Tamarind* ℔j. *Water q. s. s.* to cover the tamarind. Macerate with a gentle heat for 4 hours, and finish in the same manner as directed for *Prunum præparatum.*)
Oper. and *Use.* The same as *Tamarindus.*

TINCTURA ACONITII. Tincture of Aconite [*Monk shood.*] (*Aconite root, coursely powdered,* ℥xv. *Rectified spirit* Oij. Macerate for seven days, press and strain.)

Oper. Anodyne, sedative; highly poisonous, should be administered with care.
Use. In neuralgias and articular rheumatism.
Dose. ♏ij. to ♏x.

* *As the roots vary greatly, so does the tincture in medicinal power.*

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Tincture of Belladonna. *Belladonna (leaves) dried* ℥iv. *Proof spirit* Oij. Macerate for seven days, and strain.)

Oper. Highly poisonous.
Use. Chiefly as an addition to embrocations.
Dose. f℈j. to f℥iv. of soap-liniment, as ananoodyne embrocation.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ. Tincture of Pale Cinchona. Prepared in the same method as directed for *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

Oper and *Use.* See Tinctura cinchonæ.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA. Ethereal Tincture of Ergot. (*Ergot, bruised* ℥xv. *Æther* Oij. Macerate for seven days, press and strain.)
Oper. and *Use.* See *Ergotæ.*

Dose. ♏xv. every three or four hours to suppress chronic hæmorrhage; ♏xxx. to f℈i. every half hour for two or three doses to excite uterine action, or to check sudden hæmorrhage from want of contraction in that organ.

TINCTURA LIMONUM. Tinctura of Lemons. (*Lemon peel fresh,* ℥iijss. *Proof spirit* Oij. Macerate for seven days, press and strain.)
Use. To flavor mixtures, &c.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. Tincture of Lobelia. [*Indian Tobacco.*] (*Lobelia, powdered* ℥v. *Proof spirit* Oij. Macerate for seven days, press and strain.)

Oper. and *Use.* See *Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.*

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia. (*Lobelia, powdered* ℥v. *Æther* f℥xiv. *Rectified spirit* f℥xxvj. Macerate for seven days, then press and strain.)

Comp. The active principle of the plant *Lobelina*? (resembling *nicotine* obtained from tobacco,) dissolved in æther.
Oper. Sedative, antispasmodic, expectorant.
Use. In bronchitis, hooping cough, and asthma.

Dose. ♏x. to ♏xxx. Both tinctures should be used with caution. The æthereal is usually preferred.

TINCTURA QUINÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Quina. (*Disulphate of Quina* ℈v. et ℈ij. *Tincture of Orange peel* Oij. Digest for seven days, or until it is dissolved and strain.) One grain of the disulphate is contained in a f℈j.

Prop. An aromatic preparation of Quinine.
Oper. and *Use.* See *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*
Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij.

THUS PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Frankincense. (*Frankincense* ℔j. *Water q. s. s.* to cover the Frankincense. Boil until the frankincense liquefies, and strain through a hair sieve, when cold, pour off the water, and keep the Frankincense for use.

Oper. and *Use.* The same as *Abietis Resina.*

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Ointment of Belladonna. (*Extract of Belladona* ʒj. *Lard* ℥j. Rub them together.)
Oper. Anodyne.
Use. Applied to painful ulcers, painful hæmorrhoidal affections, and neuralgias.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS. Milder Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury* ℥j. *Lard* ℥vij. Rub them together.)
Use. A stimulant and detergent application, used where a less powerful preparation than the *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitras* is required.

UNGUENTUM CONII. Ointment of Conium. (*Fresh leaves of Conium, Lard,* āā ℔j. Boil the conium with the lard until it becomes crisp, and press through linen.)
Use. An anodyne ointment to painful or cancerous sores.

UNGUENTUM OPII. Ointment of Opium. (*Opium powdered,* ℈j. *Lard* ℥j. Rub them together.)
Use. A soothing anodyne to painful sores.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI. Ointment of Iodide of Potassium. (*Iodide of Potassium* ʒij. *Boiling Distilled water* ʒij., *Lard* ℥ij. Dissolve the iodide in the water, and mix with the lard.)
Use. Applied to enlarged and scrofulous glands and tumours, to promote their absorption.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur. (*Iodide of Sulphur, powdered* ʒss. *Lard* ℥j. Rub them together.)
Use. In cutaneous diseases of long standing. It should be freshly prepared.

VINUM FERRI. Wine of Iron. (*Iron wire* ℥j., *Sherry wine* Oij. Macerate for 30 days and strain.)
Use. A mild chalybeate.
Dose. f ʒj. to f℥ss.

VIOLA ODORATA. The sweet violet. (*Pentand. Monog.* N. O. *Violaceæ.*)
Comp. The flowers contain an odorous principle and a blue colouring matter.
Oper. Laxative for children.

Use. The colouring matter is used as a test both for acids and alkalies, the former reddening it, whilst the latter turn it green.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Violæ.*

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Zinc. (*Hydrochloric acid* 0j. *Distilled water* 0ij., *Granulated Zinc* ℥vij. Mix the acid with the water, and add the Zinc, when the effervescence is nearly over, apply heat until bubbles cease to escape; pour off the solution, filter, and evaporate until the salt remains dry; melt this at nearly a red heat in a lightly covered crucible, and pour it upon a flat smooth stone; when it has cooled, break it in pieces, and keep them in a well-closed vessel.)

Comp. Zinc 47·06 + chlorine 52·94 in 100 parts. Or 1 eq. zinc = 32 + 1 eq. chlorine = 36, eq. 68.

Prop. Colourless and transparent, in translucent masses, has a stpytic taste, is very deliquescent.

Oper. Caustic.

Use. For the destruction of cancerous surfaces; it causes great pain. It should not be applied beyond the desired limits.

APPENDIX.

(A.)
OF POISONS.

POISONS are substances of an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral nature, which produce effects deleterious to the animal economy when they are taken into the stomach in certain doses; and, in some instances, even when they are applied to the surface of the body. Many poisonous substances, however, are daily employed as medicines; and with the best results, when they are administered in proper doses, and with due precaution.

Writers who professedly treat of poisons have arranged the substances which they regard as such, according to their effects on the animal economy; but as the following memoranda are intended merely as references from which the practitioner may refresh his memory when his assistance is suddenly required in cases of poisoning, the author conceives the alphabetical arrangement will be the most useful, and has consequently adopted it. A similar reason has also induced him to place the English name as the title of each article.*

ACONITUM; see *Monkshood.*
ACETATE OF LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead.*
AGARIC; see *Fungi.*
AMMONIA; (*Liquor Ammoniæ.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Sympotms. Excoriations of the mouth and fauces; sensation of burning in the throat, chest, and stomach; followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matter being mixed with blood, When the dose is large, the immediate feeling is that of strangulation, attended with convulsions and high delirium. If the result be fatal, it very quickly follows the administration of the poison. The inhalation of the ammonia by applying the solution to the nostrils is equally hazardous, and causes the same symptoms as when it is taken into the stomach.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of strong inflammatory action in the œsophagus and cardiac portion of the stomach.

Tests. The aqueous solution of ammonia is readily recognized, especially when heated, by its pungent odour, and changing the vegetable blues and reds to green; by not changing the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver; and by a blue colour being produced when a piece of copper is immersed in it; or on the addition of a dilute solution of any of the salts of copper.

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* Many poisonous substances are purposely not noticed, because they are not likely to be employed as such; and, consequently, do not demand general attention.

Treatment. The immediate exhibition of vinegar, lemon juice, or solution of citric acid; combined with an emetic and afrerwards of milk, mucilages, and demulcent fluids; bleeding, if symptoms of intestinal inflammation supervene, nervous symptoms to be allayed by opiates.

*** These instructions apply equally to cases of poisoning by *Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia* and by *Hartshorn.*

AMMONIATED COPPER; (*Cuprum Ammoniatum.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms and Morbid Appearances nearly the same as those produced by the other salts of copper. (*See Verdigris.*)

Test. This poison is readily known by its beautiful blue colour, and ammoniacal odour. When mixed in fluids which partially decompose it, as, for instance, coffee, port wine, or malt liquors, it may be detected by adding to the suspected fluid a few drops of a spirituous solution of guaiac. If the vehicle be coffee, and a salt of copper be present, it will instantly produce a beautiful deep greenish-blue precipitate. If the vehicle be port wine, it gives a green colour to the wine, and the colour evolved by the tincture of guaiac will be nearly an indigo blue, with a slight shade of green; and if beer, that of verditer. It changes solution of arsenious acid to green.

Treatment. The use of the stomach-pump, and oily clysters. Albumen in solution (in coffee, if it can be obtained*) should then be freely exhibited; and vomiting again excited by drinking large quantities of mucilaginous fluids, if the poison have been very recently taken; but if it have already passed into the bowels, give castor oil in coffee, combined with opiates and other narcotics; bleed both generally and locally; and employ warm baths and fomentations with emollient clysters.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM; see *Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony.*

ARGENTI NITRAS; see *Nitrate of Silver.*

ARSENIC—ARSENIOUS ACID. A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Metallic, austere taste; constant spitting of saliva devoid of the mercurial fœtor; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; nausea and vomiting, sometimes of a brown mucous matter, which is occasionally mixed with blood; fainting, with excessive thirst; a sensation of great heat at the throat and the præcordia; heat and severe pain in the stomach, which is generally so irritable as to reject the mildest fluids; severe gripings, purging, and tenesmus, the stools being deep green or black, and horribly offensive; the urine scanty, red, and often bloody; the pulse small, frequent, and often intermitting, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and syncope, difficult respiration and cold sweats; swelling and itching of the whole body, which occasionally becomes covered with livid blotches; great prostration of strength, and paralysis of the feet and hands; delirium; convulsions; urine high coloured, often bloody; strenuous priapism; and death.

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* Coffee instantly decomposes the salts of copper.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth and œsophagus are seldom inflamed; but the stomach most commonly, although not always, presents appearances of intense inflammation amounting to erosion or abrasion of the villous coat; and it is on the surface of such erosions that grains of the acid are generally found, when the poison has been swallowed in a solid state. The inflammation is evident also in the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; but it almost disappears in the colon, although the mucous membrane of the rectum is often found not only highly inflamed, but ulcerated. The lungs are sometimes black and turgid with blood; the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are covered with red patches, and these extend to the fleshy columns; but the chief morbid appearances are to be looked for in the stomach and intestines. The contents of the former of these, and of portions of the latter, ought in every case to be carefully preserved, and washed in tepid *distilled* water. Cases have proved fatal in which no morbid changes have been detected.

Tests. If any solid particles be found in the stomach, mix one part of them with three parts of a mixture, consisting of one part of finely powdered charcoal, and two parts of very dry carbonate of potassa; put this into a small glass tube, the upper inner surface or empty part of which is kept clean, whilst the powder is introduced, by being previously lined with paper Having withdrawn the paper, stop the open end loosely with a little tow, or piece of soft paper: then place the closed end among red-hot coals for a few minutes, or in the flame of a spirit lamp until it becomes incandescent; when, if arsenious acid be present, a brilliant metallic crust will be found lining the upper part of the tube; which, when placed on hot coals, will exhale dense fumes and a strong smell of garlic.

If no solid particles be found, boil the contents of the stomach with liquor potassæ, and strain through a piece of linen rag; divide the fluid into different portions, test each portion separately by the following re-agents:—

1. Put one portion into Mr. Marsh's apparatus for the formation of arseniuretted hydrogen gas, with some diluted sulphuric acid and pure zinc, and inflame the gas evolved at the jet. If arsenious acid be present, a piece of glass [or porcelain] held over the flame will display a spot of metallic arsenic, surrounded by a circle of black oxide of arsenic, surrounded by a second circle of arsenious acid.

The grains picked out of the stomach may be tested in the same manner. This test is decisive, but it requires to be used in the following manner, if the contents of the stomach contain much fatty matter. Fill a bell glass, open at the top, and furnished with a stopcock and glass jet, with hydrogen gas, place it in a jar containing the contents of the stomach strained, and the washing of the stomach, and some diluted sulphuric acid and pure zinc. Open the stopcock until the fluid rises considerably into the bell glass; then close the stopcock; but after the gas has been extricated and the fluid has descended, open it again, inflame the gas at the jet and use it in the same manner as Mr. Marsh's instrument.

2. Drop into the second portion a solution of nitrate of silver to excess, in order to precipitate all the hydrochlorates it may contain; then, after the fluid has become clear, touch the surface with a glass rod dipped in liquid ammonia. If arsenious acid be present, a yellow arsenite of silver will fall from the point of the rod.
3. Drop into a third portion, some ammoniated sulphate of copper; if arsenious acid be present, Scheele's green will be formed. The accordance of these tests affords sufficient evidence. The tubes, and the glass, coated with the metallic arsenic, should be taken into court; as well as comparative tubes and glasses coated by treating the simple acid and its solution.

[*Reinsch's test.* This test consists in adding to the liquid containing arsenious acid a few drops of *pure* muriatic acid, and introducing a slip of bright metallic copper (copper foil) on heating the liquid to the boiling point, the copper will be coated with an iron grey deposit of arsenic. The copper being removed from the liquid must be washed in distilled water, dried and introduced into a reduction tube (of hard german glass.) On applying heat, arsenious acid will be sublimed and deposited on the sides of the tube (at some distance from the heated part), in the form of minute octohedral crystals. The portion of the tube containing these crystals may be filed off, the arsenious acid dissolved in distilled water, and the liquid tests applied. This is by far the most facile method of detecting arsenious acid in the tissues of the stomach, its contents, or the ejected or dejected matters. If the stomach is examined, it should be dissolved by boiling in about f℥i of *pure* hydrochloric acid diluted with half a pint of distilled water, strained, and the solution tested with a slip of copper as above described.]

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by the stomach-pump using lime water instead of distilled water; if no stomach pump be at hand, as there are no antidotes, give emetics *Zinci Sulphat*: ℈j. and administer large draughts of tepid mucilaginous fluids, or sugar and water, or chalk and water, or lime water; avoid the use of alkalies; but administer charcoal and hydrated oxide of iron, procured at the time by precipitating protosulphate of iron with solution of potassa. Afterwards combat the inflammatory symptoms by bleeding freely, both generally and locally; by tepid baths, emollient enemas, and narcotics. If the immediate fatal symptoms be averted, let the patient for a long time subsist wholly on farinaceous food, milk, and demulcents.

⁂ All arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the arsenious acid; and consequently similar means are required for detecting their presence and counteracting their effects.

ATROPA BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade.*

BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade.*

BICYANIDE OF MERCURY; (*Hydrargyri Bicyanidum.*) An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. They closely resemble those of poisoning by corrosive sublimate, accompanied with severe vomiting, mercurial ulceration of the mouth, salivation, powerful action of the heart, diarrhœa, suppression of urine, demierection, and an ecchymosed appearance of the penis and scrotum, convulsions, and death,

Tests. When any of the poison remains it is recognized by its quadrangular prismatic crystals, with oblique summits, and its styptic taste. When heated in a small tube closed at one end and drawn out to a point at the other, it is decomposed, mercury sublimes, and cyanogen gas is given off, and burns with a violet flame. Its solution is decomposed by a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and sulphuret of mercury and hydrocyanic acid are formed.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by bichloride of mercury.

BLISTERING FLIES, (*Cantharis Vesicatoria.*) An acrid animal poison.

Symptoms. Nausea; vomiting and purging, the matter ejected in either case being frequently bloody and purulent; acute epigastralgia; writhing colic; great heat and irritation of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied with the most painful priapism; the pulse is quick and hard; and although thirst is often great, yet there is occasionally a horror of liquids. If these symptoms be not soon relieved, they are followed by convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope, and death. Throughout the attack, the breath of the patient has a very peculiar faint, sickly, odour.

Morbid Apperances. Inflammation and erosin of the stomach: the green shining particles of the powdered flies being sometimes seen adhering to the inner coat of the viscus, or mixed with its contents. The intestines also and the kidneys exhibit marks of inflammation; and these are still more evident in the bladder, particularly when the fatal result does not immediately supervene.

Tests. The poisonous properties of the blistering fly depend on a peculiar principle which has been named *cantharidin*; but the poison can be recognized only by the appearance of the green shining particles, which are visible in the finest powder, and by the symptoms.

Treatment. Copious dilution with milk and demulcent fluids, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, and clysters of mutton-broth and oil, and opium.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*Potassium Bromidi.*) An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. Nausea, vomiting, quickened respiration and pulse, great prostration of strength, death.

Morbid Appearances. Congested state of the mucous membrane; spots of ulceration, softenings.

Tests. If any of the poison remain, dissolve and drop into the solution sulphuric acid, the colour and odour of free bromine are perceived. Take up the bromine with æther, and drop into the æthereal solution a solution of nitrate of silver; a whitish-yellow bromide of silver, insoluble in nitric acid and in ammonia, will fall.

Treatment. Empty the stomach with the stomach-pump and tepid water or emetics. Treat the nervous symptoms by stimulants.

BRYONY ROOT. (*Bryoniæ Dioicæ Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings, with severe colic pains and purging, great thirst; difficulty of breathing; and sometimes convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum, and congestion of blood in the lungs.

Test. This poison can only be recognized when the root itself or a portion of it, can be obtained. It is large, fleshy, fusiform, marked externally with circles of a yellowish-white colour, and has a sweetish, yet acrid and bitter, disagreeable taste.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by copious draughts of tepid demulcent fluids, and by irritation of the fauces; then administer milk and mucilaginous diluents, with opiates and emollient enemas. The lancet may be sometimes requisite.

CAMPHOR, (*Camphora.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent excitement of the brain and nervous system; vomiting; vertigo, preceded by pallid countenance; great anxiety; small pulse; difficult respiration, syncope, cold sweats, and convulsions. In some instances it has occasioned death.

Morbid Appearances. Too few opportunities have occurred for ascertaining these with any degree of accuracy.

Test. Camphor is always readily discovered by its peculiar odour.

Treatment. Wine and opium, exhibited at short intervals until the symptoms abate, if irritating symptoms predominate; but if narcotic symptoms prevail, then adopt the same measures as for opium.

CARBONATE OF BARYTA, (*Carbonas Barytæ;*) see under *Hydrochlorate of Baryta.*

CARBONATE OF LEAD, (*Plumbi Carbonas.*) An astringent metallic poison. (All the salts of lead are resolvable into the carbonate, which is the only real poison of lead.)

Symptoms. Obstinate costiveness; violent colic, with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; the pulse small and hard; laborious breathing and tremors, terminating in paralysis of the extremities, and occasionally in death.

Morbid Appearances. An ex-sanguine appearance of the intestines; but occasionally there is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, sometimes attended with blotches of extravasated blood. When the death of the patient is not sudden, the mesenteric and lymphatic glands are inflamed and obstructed; and all the viscera bear more or less evidence of having suffered from increased vascular action.

Test. When the poison has been swallowed in the solid form, and any of it can be obtained, it may be known in some degree by its colour and weight, or by rubbing it in a mortar with a little spirituous solution of guaiac, and a few drops of liquid ammonia, which produce a beautiful grass green, passing to glaucous when lead is present; it is tinged brown when it is exposed to sulphuretted hydrogen gas; but is still more certainly detected by reducing it to a metallic state upon charcoal, by means of the blowpipe.

When it has been taken in syrup, or in wine, or in Hollands, to improve which it is often ignorantly and improperly used, first render the coloured fluids colourless by chlorine, and then add to different portions the following re-agents:—sulphate of potassa, which will produce a white precipitate; sulphuretted hydrogen, which will throw down a black; and chromate of potassa, which

will exhibit a canary yellow precipitate, if any salt of lead be present; or dissolve in acetic acid, and add to the solution, a solution of hydriodate of potassa; if the poison be carbonate of lead, a yellow iodide of lead will be precipitated.

Treatment. Bleed, if the pulse be hard; give an emetic of zinc and mucilaginous drinks, then freely exhibit cathartics, particularly castor oil, and sulphate of magnesia combined with opium or extract of hyoscyamus; use the warm bath, and throw up repeatedly injections of mutton broth and demulcents. The patient should dilute very freely with mucilaginous liquids. When convalescent, he should live almost entirely on a milk diet.

*** The action of acetate of lead, and of red oxide of lead or litharge on the animal economy, is nearly the same as that of the carbonate of lead, consequently, the above observations apply to all the salts of lead, which, as I have already said, are converted into the carbonate.

CARBONIC ACID GAS. This gas is often extricated very largely in various processes of art, and in burning charcoal in close rooms, so as to produce suspended animation and death. As it is also very heavy, it remains in fermenting vats and cellars long after the liquor has been drawn off, so as to destroy individuals who incautiously enter them.

Symptoms. Great drowsiness, difficulty of respiration, and suffocation. The features appear swelled and the face bluish, as in cases of strangulation.

Test. Invert immediately, before the air of the place has been disturbed, a bottle filled with lime water in the atmosphere which has occasioned the suspended animation or the death of the person immersed in it, until one-half of the fluid runs out; and at the same time introduce a lighted taper into the same atmosphere. If the taper be extinguished, and lime water, on being shaken in the bottle, become milky, the deleterious gas is carbonic acid gas.

Treatment. Remove the body into the open air; apply friction, particularly over the thorax and on the soles of the feet; then endeavour to stimulate the organs of respiration to a renewed action, by inflating the lungs with common air, or, if it can be procured, oxygen gas, by means of the double bellows, and a flexible tube introduced into the trachea through the nostrils. Stimulate, cautiously, the nostrils with ammonia, and dash cold water on the head and chest.

CHLORINE GAS. An acrid poison.

Symptoms. Severe constriction of the glottis, cough, sensation of suffocation alternating with asphyxia; afterwards, if death do not ensue, inflammation of the larynx, and pneumonic inflammation.

Treatment. Inhalation of the vapour of hot water containing carbonate of ammonia. Bleeding, the antiphlogistic treatment, especially by mercurials.

COCCULUS INDICUS, (*Menispermi Cocculi fructus*). An acro-narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous powers from *picrotoxia*.

Symptoms. These closely resemble those of intoxication from ardent spirits.

Morbid Appearances. There is no instance of the examination of a human body destroyed by this poison on record.

Test. That this poison has been the cause of death, or of powerfully deleterious effects on the human body, cannot be ascertained by any test. The fruit is externally blackish, about the size of a pea, whitish within, and has a very bitter taste, not easily removed from the palate.

Treatment. Encourage vomiting, and purge freely; bleed if the pulse indicate it, or if symptoms resembling apoplexy supervene.

COLCHICUM: see *Meadow Saffron.*

COLOQUINTIDA. (*Fructus Cucumeris Colocynthidis.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent pains in the epigastrium, with vomiting and purging, the stools being mixed with blood. The sight soon becomes obscured, and this state is succeeded by vertigo and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. When death has occurred from this poison, the stomach and bowels have been found inflamed, particularly the rectum.

Test. A strong infusion of coloquintida gelatinizes as it cools, resembling in appearance mucilage of quince seed; but it has a very bitter, nauseous taste. Solution of potassa renders it greenish, and throws down a precipitate; ammonia dissolves the mucilage. But no test can be relied on; the only certainty that this poison has been taken is the seeing the substance itself.

Treatment. Emetics to evacuate the whole of the deleterious substance; local blood-letting on the abdomen; afterwards opiates, and copious dilution with milk and oily demulcents.

CONGER.

Symptoms. This fish, although it is frequently eaten with impunity, yet has, in some instances, produced all the symptoms of cholera morbus, succeeded by paralysis of the lower extremities.

Treatment. Evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, after having allayed their irritability by opium. Dilute freely with saccharine and acidulous liquids; and bleed, if symptoms of inflammation of the lower bowels supervene.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, (*Hydrargyri Bichloridum.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acrid, styptic, metallic taste, with the sensation of fulness and burning in the throat; copious salivation, but not always; great anxiety; tearing pains of the stomach and intestines; nausea; frequent vomiting of a fluid occasionally mixed with blood; diarrhœa; tenesmus; the pulse small, quick, and hard; frequent faintings; universal debility; difficult respiration; cold sweats; cramps of all the members; convulsions; and death.

Morbid Appearances. General inflammation of the first passages; swelling and a livid colour of the palate and fauces; epiglottis, trachea, and bronchial tubes injected; œsophagus of a white colour. In some cases red and black spots have been found in the cavities of the heart; constriction of the intestinal canal with

marks of gangrene, sometimes with perforation of the viscus; and in general the mucous membrane of the stomach is detached.

Test. 1. If the poison be found in the solid state, its nature may be suspected by its sensible qualities; but to ascertain the truth, mix the suspected substance with an equal weight of very dry carbonate of potassa; then put the mixture into a small glass tube, and heat it gradually to redness; if it be corrosive sublimate, mercury will be obtained in metallic globules.

2. If the suspected poison be a fluid and a colourless liquid, place in it a small piece of clean polished copper, and allow it to remain for a short time, when it will be covered with a white coating that will acquire a metallic lustre when rubbed, if corrosive sublimate be the poison; or pour into it lime-water, which will produce an orange-yellow precipitate, if the salt be present.

3. Drop a little of the solution on the back of a gold watch, and touch it with a knife or a key; an amalgam will be instantly formed on the gold if the poison be corrosive sublimate.

4. If the solvent be wine, coffee, or any coloured liquid, agitate it slowly for ten minutes in a phial, with two or three drachms of sulphuric æther; then, after the fluids have separated by rest, pour off the æther, and evaporate it in a small porcelain capsule. If corrosive sublimate be present, it will remain in a solid form in the capsule; and that it is that salt may be proved by dissolving the residue in water, and precipitating, as already described, with lime water.

5. If we have only the contents of the stomach to act upon, coil a copper wire round a sovereign or a piece of gold, and, having acidulated with nitric acid, drop this pile in the fluid. If corrosive sublimate be the poison, a precipitate of metallic mercury will be formed on the gold.

6. To the suspected solution, add a solution of protochloride of tin; then, after a short time, add more, and leave the precipitate to subside. Pour off the fluid, and wash repeatedly the precipitate; a globule of mercury will remain.

Treatment. Give large quantities of white of egg diluted in water, in repeated doses. The albumen decomposes the corrosive sublimate and reduces it to the state of calomel, and the protoxide, which, acting on the bowels, carries itself off by purging which is to be encouraged by enemas and drinking freely of barley water and linseed tea. Bleeding is requisite if the pulse be quick and hard. The warm bath may also be employed; and during convalescence the patient should subsist altogether on broths, milk, and demulcent fluids.

CREASOTE. An acrid poison.

Symptoms. It operates as a powerful topical excitant, causing inflammation of the tissue with which it comes in contact, and destroys life by the nervous sympathy it induces.

Tests. Distinguished by its odour, that of smoked meat and tar. It instantly coagulates albumen.

Treatment. Administer freely white of eggs, then give direct emetics; and treat the inflammatory symptoms as in a case of gastritis,

CYCLAMEN; see *Sow Bread.*

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE or DWALE, (*Atropa Belladonna.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. A sense of great dryness and constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; sickness, vertigo, dilated pupils and dimness of sight; laughter, delirium, redness and tumefaction of the face; convulsions. The stomach and bowels become sometimes so paralyzed, that vomiting can scarcely be produced by the most powerful emetics; and death follows.

Morbid Appearances. The body swells greatly after death, whilst blood flows from the nose, mouth, and ears, and rapid putrefaction ensues. The stomach and intestines display marks of high inflammatory action, and the vessels of the brain are generally found turgid with blood.

Test. There is no chemical test for ascertaining the presence of this poison in food; but the botanical characters both of the leaves and the fruit should be familiar to every practitioner. The berries, which are most likely to be eaten by children, are large, roundish, with a longitudinal furrow on each side, of a very deep purple colour, smooth, shining, and seated within a permanent green colour cup or calyx. Their taste is sweet and agreeable.

Treatment. The stomach pump to be used if at hand, give emetics of sulphate of zinc or of copper; then evacuate the bowels by active purgatives and clysters; and follow these by large doses of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acids. The previous use of vinegar has been recommended, and it is said the emetics act with more certainty after its use; after the vomiting, strong coffee proves very efficacious, keep the person in constant motion: open the jugular vein and use artificial respiration when necessary. Give brandy, wine, and ammonia if the pulse is very small.

DIGITALIS; see *Foxglove.*

ELATERIUM, (*Momordicæ Elaterii, fructus et fecula.*) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. Violent sickness, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; the stools being of the most watery consistence; and followed by sudden and excessive debility, cold clammy sweats, and death.

Morbid Appearances. When the dose has been very large, the whole mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines appears in some degree inflamed: but when the fruit has been eaten, or the dose of the elaterium which has been taken is small, the rectum only presents marks of inflammatory action.

Test. No tests are known for detecting this poison; the elaterium can be recognized by its physical qualities, the fruit is a hairy small pip.

Treatment. Little is to be done except supporting the habit by cordials and opium, and the exhibition of enemas of starch, opium, and camphor.

EUPHORBIUM; see *Spurge.*

FOXGLOVE, (*Digitalis Purpuræ folia*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Intermitting pulse, vertigo, indistinct vision, nausea, hiccough, cold sweats, delirium, syncope, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestinal canal display scarcely any morbid alteration; but the lungs are crepitant, and the blood contained in the ventricles is generally in a fluid state.

Test. Unless the plant or the entire leaves be found in the recent or dried state, it is impossible to determine that this poison has been employed, except from the symptoms.

Treatment. Exhibit cordials, as, for example, brandy, aromatic confection, and opium; and apply a blister to the pit of the stomach.

FOOL'S PARSLEY, (*Æthusa Cynapium.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Heat of throat, thirst, vomiting, and occasionally diarrhœa; difficult respiration; a small, frequent pulse; cephalalgia, vertigo and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of inflammation in the œsophagus and stomach, the spleen livid, and the ventricles of the heart filled with black fluid blood.

Test. This plant, distinguished from parsley by the involucels, which consist of three long linear leaflets, pendent on one side of each umbellule; by its nauseous odour, when the leaves are rubbed between the fingers, and the very dark green colour of the upper disc of its leaves.

Treatment. Give emetics and demulcent fluids in sufficient quantity to excite vomiting; bleeding and aperients.

FUNGUSES, comprehending AGARICS and POISONOUS MUSHROOMS, (*Fungi.*) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

The poisonous fungi belong chiefly to the genus AMANITA; namely, A. *bulbosa alba*, A. *citrina*, A. *viridis*; to AGARICUS—Ag. *acris*, Ag. *piperatus*, Ag. *pyrogalus*, Ag. *stypticus*, Ag. *urens*, and Ag. *annularius*; the eatable are Boletus *edulis*, Amanita *aurentiaca* Morchella *esculenta*, Merulius *cantharillus*, Clavăria *ecralloides*, Agaricus *esculentus*, and A. *tortilis*.

Symptoms. Different funguses produce different effects on the animal system. The more general symptoms, which generally occur from six to twenty hours after eating them, are pains of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, and purging; colic; cramp of the lower extremities; convulsions, both general and partial; an unquenchable thirst, vertigo, delirium, coma, and death. The intellect remains entire to the last moment of life.

Morbid Appearances. Numerous black blotches on the skin over the whole surface of the body; the abdomen much blown up; the pupils contracted; the stomach and intestines inflamed, gangrenous, and strongly contracted in many places; the lungs inflamed, and gorged with black blood; the liver and spleen in the same state; the membranes of the brain, also, present marks of inflammation: and sphacelated spots are seen on almost every viscus. The blood is, almost always, found coagulated; and, in every instance, there is a remarkable flexibility of the members.

Test. There are no means of ascertaining that a person has been poisoned by these vegetables, unless some of the plants be found; in which case their deleterious properties are known by their botanical characters. As a general rule, those which have an acrid juice, a leathery dull coloured flesh, which grow in obscure, sha-

dy places, or on the trunks of decayed trees, or on rocks, which have a glary or very shining surface, or an offensive odour, or become brown when cut, are to be rejected.

They may be tested by cutting them and applying a piece of silver to the cut surface; if it be blackened the mushroom is bad. Cooking fungi with vinegar or lemon juice aids greatly in destroying their poisonous properties.

Treatment. First evacuate the poisonous substances by emetics and purgatives, or by combination of these; for example, three or four grains of tartar emetic, or twenty-four of ipecacuanha powder, in solution with two ounces of sulphate of soda. Castor oil is a valuable purgative in these cases. The lancet is sometimes necessary. After the stomach and bowels have been emptied, give small but repeated doses of æther in mucilage, and dilute with vinegar or other acidulated liquids. The debility subsequent to the effects of these poisons, when the fatal issue is averted, must be treated with cinchona and other tonics.

GAMBOGE. (*Cambogia.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings, colic, and hypercatharsis, followed by great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and marks of strong vascular action in the rectum.

Test. This poison is easily detected by its beautiful yellow colour, and the tinge it communicates to the whole mucous membrane of the intestines.

Treatment. Carbonate of potassa in demulcent and mucilaginous liquids and milk should be freely administered; and, after the poison is supposed to be wholly evacuated, small doses of opium at short intervals.

HELLEBORE ROOT—BLACK, (*Helebori Nigri Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Severe pain of the stomach and intestines, violent vomiting, vertigo, excessive debility, salivation, convulsions, sometimes opisthotonos, sometimes emphrosthotonos, and death. It produces the same effects when it is applied to a wound.

Morbid Appearances. Evident signs of inflammation in the alimentary canal, but more particularly in the larger intestines. The limbs remain remarkably flexible after death.

Test. None.

Treatment. The poison is generally thrown out of the stomach by the vomiting it occasions. This should be assisted, however, by copious dilution with mild mucilaginous fluids; and be followed by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

HELLEBORE ROOT—WHITE, (*Veratri Albi Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous properties from a salt of veratria.

Symptoms. Vomiting and hypercatharsis, with bloody stools; great anxiety, tremors, vertigo, syncope, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. Nearly the same symptoms are produced by the application of the root to an ulcerated surface.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Considerable inflammation of the rectum, which often presents sphacelated spots. The lungs are generally gorged with blood.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquids, and exhibit emollient enemas to sheath and soothe the rectum. Then administer acidulous fluids, coffee, and camphor, and bleed, in conjunction with other antiphlogistic measures. Allay the action of the poison on the rectum by emollient clysters. Hahnnemann asserts that coffee is the antidote of the poison.

⁂ The same instructions will serve in cases of poisoning by *Fœtid Hellebore, Bryony, Sabadilla, Ranunculus, Arum, &c.*

HEMLOCK. (*Conii Maculati folia et radix.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its deleterious properties from an alkaline principle called Conia.

Symptoms. Sickness, difficulty of respiration, great anxiety, vertigo; delirium, which often rises to maniacal phrensy; dilatation of the pupils, stupor, trismus, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any marks of inflammation are perceptible in the stomach or the intestines, except in the rectum, in which red blotches are observed. The vessels of the brain are gorged with very fluid blood; evidences of strong inflammation having existed in that organ also present themselves.

Test. None. The plant has a biennial root, with circular marks; the stem is annual, herbaceous, striated, and maculated with dark purple blotches; the leaves are large, alternate, supradecompound, and when rubbed evolve an offensive odour of the urine of the cat.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a scruple of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in an ounce of water, or by some other powerful emetic; the affusion of cold water on the head: and having reduced the cerebral excitement by bleeding and purging, administer freely vinegar and water, or other acidulous liquid.

HENBANE. (*Hyoscyami folia et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, and delirium followed by coma, and great dilatation of the pupils; the pulse is at first hard, but becomes gradually weaker and tremulous; petechiæ often make their appearance as the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the stomach, the intestines, and the membranes of the brain.

Test. None. The plant is recognized by its pale green, angular, viscid, or clammy leaves; its disagreeable odour, its flowers and seed vessels being on one side of the floweringsstem with leaves on the other; its capsular fruit, furnished with a persistent calyx, bilocular, and opening with a lid.

Treatment. If the poison have been recently taken, evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and afterwards administer vinegar and acidulous drinks; but if the poison have already entered the system, pour cold water over the head, and bleed and purge freely to reduce the inflammatory symptoms, exhibiting at the same time acidulous liquids.

IODINE. An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. In doses of gr. 10 to 30, iodine causes heat and constriction of the fauces, nausea, offensive eructations, epigastralgia, vain efforts at vomiting, colic, quickening of the pulse, diarrhœa, tremblings, great thirst, satyriasis, slight convulsions, death. When poisoning occurs from small doses long continued, emaciation and debility are extreme.

Morbid Appearances. Distention and inflammation of the stomach and intestines; sphacelation in some parts; pale, voluminous liver.

Test. Iodine in the solid form is in bluish grey scales, having the odour of chlorine; heated in a tube it affords violet vapour: added to cold solution of starch it gives it a deep blue colour. If the poison be contained in animal fluids, pass through them a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, then boil, saturate with potassa, and having added starch, pour on the solution some chlorine gas, the blue colour will indicate the poison. The same process will detect it in the stomach.

Treatment. Administer mucilage of starch freely, then empty the stomach by direct emetics; aud treat the inflammatory symptoms as a case of simple gastritis.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. *Potassium Iodidum.*

Symptoms. Uneasiness of stomach, followed by nausea and a burning pain in that organ; vomitings, cephalalgia, vertigo, tremors.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach contracted; ecchymosed spots on its lining membrane; slight ulcerations; some traces of inflammation in the intestinal tube.

Test. The crystals of the salts are cubes, of an acrid, sharpe taste, slightly deliquescent; its solution, mixed with starch and treated, with chlorine or nitrous acid, forms the blue Iodide of Amidine; the bichloride of mercury forms a beautiful scarlet precipitate of the biniodide of mercury. Test the urine, after mixing it with starch, with gaseous chlorine. This gas will detect 1 part in 1,500,000 of urine, which should be cold before it is tested.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by iodine.

IODIDE OF MERCURY. (*Hydrargyri Protiodidum et Biniodidum*)

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those produced by bichloride of mercury.

Tests. When the protiodide is heated in a glass tube, it evolves vapour of iodine; if previously mixed with potassa, the heating sublimes metallic mercury, and leaves iodide of potassium. The biniodide sublimes yellow when heated, and changes to red as it cools: in other respects it may be tested in the same manner as the protiodide.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poison by corrosive sublimate.

LAUDANUM. See *Opium.*

LAUREL, WATER; (*Aqua Destillata Pruni Lauro-cerasi.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its poisonous powers from hydrocyanic acid.

Symptoms. Sudden death, without vomiting, convulsions, or any of the other symptoms which usually precede it in cases of poisoning. Insensibility, when the death is not very sudden. In some instances violent pain of the stomach has been complained of immediately before the fatal event.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of redness in the stomach; but all the other organs are in a natural state.

Test. Strong smell of bitter almonds. The hydrocyanic acid which it contains is readily rendered obvious, and added to its odour, enables the poison to be satisfactorily detected.—See *Prussic Acid.*

Treatment. The fatal effect of this poison is so quickly produced that little opportunity is afforded for the trial of antidotes. Brandy, ammonia, and other cordials may prove useful. Chlorine has been proposed.

LIME, (*Calx.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Great heat of the throat, nausea, vomiting, epigastralgia, and insupportable colic, with all the symptoms which characterize inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Morbid Appearances. Intense inflammation of all the membranes with which the poison has come in contact.

Test. If any of the poison be found, pour over it distilled water: then stop the vessel closely from the atmospherical air, and after some time filter the supernatant fluid. If this have a strong acrid styptic taste, if it change to green the vegetable blues, and be precipitated by oxalic acid, and if, on exposure to the air, a pellicle be formed which is soluble with effervescence in vinegar or any acid, we may pronounce the poison to be lime. If none of the poison be found, and nevertheless it is suspected to be lime, calcine the contents of the stomach and bowels, and treat the residue as above directed.

Treatment. Vinegar, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid, should be freely administered, and then demulcents; employing bleeding and every means that can reduce the inflammatory action excited in the abdominal viscera.

MEADOW SAFFRON, (*Colchici Autumnalis, semina et bulbus.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its powers from veratria.

Symptoms. Nausea and vomiting, violent griping and hypercatharsis, rapid sinking of the pulse, and cold sweats.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but the effect is chiefly produced by the action of the poison on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by bland demulcent fluids taken in large doses; then exhibit opium in small doses, with cordials.

MONKSHOOD, (*Aconiti, folia, flores, et semina.*) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. Numbness of the apex of the tongue, with a sensation of burning in the fauces, followed by tremors, and a feeling of coldness in those parts. Nausea and violent vomiting; hypercatharsis, vertigo, cold sweats, delirium, and convulsions, which terminate in death.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of inflammation in the stomach, livid blotches appear on the body; the mind suffers; indeed, its effects appear to depend altogether on its action on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the substance from the stomach, and then administer freely acidulous fluids and cordials.

MORPHIA—ACETATE OF—HYDROCHLORATE OF, (*Morphiæ Acetas et Hydrochloras.*)

Symptoms. Morphia in poisonous doses causes nearly the same symptoms as opium; the acetate, and hydrochlorate, in doses of three to six grains, cause headache, vertigo, dimness of sight, contraction of the pupils, vomiting, colic, diarrhœa succeeded by obstinate costiveness, retention of urine, great itching of the skin, sometimes accompanied with a papular eruption and profuse sweats, convulsions, sometimes of a tetanic, sometimes of an epileptic character, death.

Morbid Appearances. An injected state of the mucous membrane, and of the membranes of the brain, especially in the anterior part of the head.

Tests. Nitric acid tinges morphia and its salts red; to iodate of potassa, dissolved in water, add a drop of sulphuric acid and then some starch, and when the mixture is cold, sprinkle the suspected morphia or its salt in it; if morphia be present, blue iodide of amidine will be formed.

Treatment. The same as in poisoning by opium.

[MURIATIC] HYDROCHLORIC ACID, (*Acidum Hydrochloricum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, œsophagus, and the stomach; styptic taste in the mouth; great thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse very frequent and tense; and the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the pungent odour of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, and death. These are also the symptoms attending poisoning by any of the mineral acids; but it is said by *Orfila*, that when hydrochloric acid is the poison, a thick white fume of a sharp penetrating odour, similar to that exhaled by the acid, issues from the mouth.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth, œsophagus, and stomach, are of a deep red colour, and partially covered with extravasated blood; they are also often perforated in many places.

Test. When any of the acid which has been used as the poison remains, it is readily detected by its sensible qualities, and by the white dense fumes of hydrochlorate of ammonia, which are formed when a glass rod dipped in ammonia is approached to it. If mixed with wine, or other coloured fluids, it may be detected by distilling the suspected fluid from a small retort over a candle, into a phial containing a solution of nitrate of silver; the chloride of silver will be thus formed, which is known by its solubility in ammonia, and its insolubility in nitric acid. If the contents of the stomach or the vomited matter only can be procured, boil these for three-

quarters of an hour in combination with a dilute solution of pure potassa, and precipitate the filtered fluid, with nitrate of silver, which will form the chloride of silver, if the poison be hydrochloric acid.

Treatment. Administer immediately soap and calcined magnesia, chalk or old chunam mixed in bland demulcent fluids, and promote speedy vomiting by tickling the throat. Give, freely, emollient diluents, and employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the inflammatory symptoms that supervene, when the poison does not prove very soon fatal.

MURIATE or HYDROCHLORATE OF BARYTA, or CHLORIDE OF BARIUM (*Barii Chloridum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomiting, accompanied with excruciating pains of the stomach and bowels; vertigo, stupor, paralysis of the lower extremities, convulsions, and death. Independent of its corrosive property, it acts on the brain and nervous system; the action of the heart is rapid and intermitting; respiration is momentarily suspended: the pupils dilate, and insensibility supervenes.

Morbid Appearance. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach throughout its whole extent.

Test. If any of the poison be found, chloride of barium may be detected in it by dropping into it a little sulphuric acid, when a white precipitate will be formed, which is insoluble in nitric acid, or by the suspected fluid yielding with nitrate of silver a white curdled or clotted precipitate, insoluble in water and in nitric acid, but soluble in pure liquid ammonia. If the menstruum be red wine or coffee, the mixture is turbid; it should be filtered, and its colour destroyed by chlorine before testing it. The excess of chlorine, however, must be previously dissipated by heat, when the nitrate of silver is employed as a test.

Treatment. As soon as possible dilute largely with bland fluids; holding in solution sulphate of soda or of magnesia; for these salts decompose the chloride of barium, and from an inert insoluble sulphate in the stomach; then excite vomiting by irritating the fauces, afterwards treat the case as one of gastric inflammation.

*** The other barytic salts produce nearly the same effects on the animal economy as the chloride; and therefore these instructions refer equally to cases of poisoning by the *nitrate* and the *carbonate* of baryta, or by pure baryta.

MURIATE—HYDROCHLORATE OF ANTIMONY—BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. (*Hydrochloras Antimonii*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excruciating pains of the stomach. violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, convulsions, syncope, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is inflamed throughout, and in some places eroded and gangrenous. The brain also presents evidences of having suffered from strong inflammatory excitement.

Test. Mix the suspected substance with carbonate of potassa and charcoal, and calcine the mixture; the result should be chloride

of potassium, metallic antimony, and carbonic acid gas. The butter of antimony is decomposed by water, which forms a white precipitate; and by the hydro-sulphurets, which precipitate it of an orange colour.

Treatment. See *Tarter Emetic.*

MURIATE OR CHLORIDE OF TIN. (*Chloras Stanni.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An austere metallic taste; constriction of the œsophagus; impeded respiration; violent vomiting, with cramp of the stomach and excruciating colic pains, purging, the pulse small, but sharp and quick; convulsions, sometimes paralysis, asphyxia, and death.

Morbid Appearance. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

Test. This salt, in the solid state, is in small acicular crystals, of a yellowish-white colour; deliquescent in the air, and reddening the vegetable blues. Mix the solid salt in a crucible, with charcoal and caustic potassa, (*potassa fusa*), and covering the crucible with charcoal, expose it to a strong heat for 20 minutes. The result should be metallic tin and chloride of potassium. If the poison be in solution, precipitate separate portions of it by the following reagents; solution of potassa, or of ferro-cyanide of potassium, which throw down white precipitates; and the hydro-sulphurets, which from yellow precipitates. Bichloride of mercury, which forms a grey precipitate composed of grains of metallic mercury; and nitrate of silver, which precipitates clots of chloride of silver. If the solvents be wine or coffee, the solution must be freed from colour by chlorine before being tested.

Treatment. Dilute copiously with milk, which appears to decompose the chloride; then excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water and irritating the fauces. Bleed, and employ the warm bath, fomentations, and emollient enemas, to combat the inflammatory symptoms; administering, at the same time, opiates and antispasmodics to sooth the nervous irritation.

THE MUSSEL, (*Mytilis Edulis.*) A septic animal poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of weight at the stomach, nausea, constriction of the throat, immoderate thirst, vomiting, stertorous breathing, vertigo, itching, and sometimes an eruption all over the skin; low tremulous pulse, subsultus, and coldness of the extremities, occasionally terminating in death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight evidence of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A dark fœtid fluid is present in the stomach; and the whole body rapidly undergoes putrefaction.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and by irritating the fauces with the finger or a feather until full vomiting be excited; purge with castor oil; and, at the same time, dilute freely with acidulous liquids, giving, at short intervals, from 20 to 60 drops of æther in half an ounce of simple syrup.

⁎ These remarks apply generally to all cases of poisoning by fish. (For a list of the fish most to be dreaded, see *London Medical Re-*

pository, vol. iii. p. 451.) But it is probable, as suggested by Dr. Burrows in the paper referred to, that the poisonous properties of fish depend chiefly on an unhealthy state of the fish itself.

NITRATE OF COPPER; see under *Sulphate of Copper*.

NITRE—NITRATE OF POTASSA, (*Nitras Potassæ.*) An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. When taken in doses of half an ounce to an ounce, which has too frequently happened from the salt being sold by mistake for sulphate of soda, it excites nausea, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; bloody stools, excruciating tormina of the lower bowels, the sensation of fire in the stomach, laborious respiration, cold extremities, syncope, convulsions, and sometimes death. If the patient live, he may remain paralytic.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and sphacelation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which has been occasionally found perforated. The evidences of inflammation extend throughout the intestinal canal.

Test. The form of its crystals, if any of the salt remain, instantly distinguishes nitre from sulphate of soda; but, if it be in powder, it may be known by deflagrating when it is thrown upon hot coals, and by giving out nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured on it. If the salt be in solution, throw upon the surface some crystals of morphia, and pour into the fluid a little sulphuric acid; if nitre be present, the morphia will be reddened by the nitrous acid disengaged.

Treatment. Dilute freely with milk and bland demulcents; exhibit emollient enemas; and, after bleeding when the pulse is hard and quick, administer opium and aromatics.

NITRATE OF SILVER, or LUNAR CAUSTIC, (*Argenti Nitras.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those produced by corrosive sublimate; in general the pain of the stomach is more severe: greatly embarrassed respiration.

Morbid Appearances. The organs of deglutition and the stomach present evident marks of inflammation and erosion. The mucous membrane of the stomach presents a black colour; the lips, the interior of the mouth, the œsophagus are also black. The fingers are sometimes tinged with the same colour.

Test. If the poison have been taken in solution in water, it is detected by the arsenious acid mixed with ammonia precipitating a yellow arsenite of silver. Ammonia does not render the solution turbid, but it is precipitated olive colour by all the other alkalies. A stick of phosphorous placed in it precipitates the silver in a metallic state. All the chlorides decompose it, and throw down a white precipitate, which is changed to black by the light; put these precipitates into a a tube open at both ends and heated, pass through it a stream of hydrogen gas, the chloride first becomes yellow, then fuses and changes to red, which gradually weakens in depth, and leaves a coating of metallic silver on the tube.

Treatment. Administer instantly, a strong solution of common salt, to form an insoluble chloride of silver in the stomach. Then evacuate the stomach by an emetic ; and, if symptoms of inflammation nevertheless supervene, employ local and general bleeding, tepid baths, and emollient fomentations and clysters.

TERNITRATE [TRISNITRATE] OF BISMUTH, (*Ternitras* [*Trisnitras*] *Bismuthi*. A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those of corrosive sublimate, with a sensation of great heat in the chest, and difficulty of breathing.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which is almost reduced to a state of pulp, and separates by the slightest friction. The inflammation extends throughout the intestines, and the lungs also display traces of it..

Test. The best test is chromate of potassa, which precipitates it from its aqueous solution of a beautiful orange-yellow colour. It may be detected in the solid contents of the stomach by calcination. In the fluid contents by passing through them a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, dissolving the precipitate in hydrochloric acid, filtering the solution and testing with ferrocyanide of potassium, which forms a yellowish-white precipitate.

Treatment. Exhibit large draughts of milk, which is firmly coagulated into clots by the ternitrate of bismuth, and involving the poison, affords time and opportunity to expel it from the stomach.

For this purpose give emetics and excite vomiting by copious dilution. If symptoms of inflammation show themselves, combat them by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

NITRIC ACID, NITROUS ACID—AQUAFORTIS, (*Acidum Nitricum*, *Nitrosum*, P. E.) Corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach ; excessive vomiting, and almost immediate death, if the acid be strong, and the dose large ; but if it be weak, the patient may linger for a considerable time, in which case he vomits at intervals shreds of membrane, which have an insupportable fœtor ; the constipation of the bowels is the most obstinate ; and when dejections are obtained, they are attended with excruciating torture.

Morbid Appearances. When death has quickly taken place, the most characteristic feature displayed on dissection is a layer of yellow matter, which covers the mucous membrane of the œsophagus, the stomach, and every part over which the poison has passed. This membrane is also converted into a fatty substance, and the stomach is often found perforated. The lips, the chin, and the hands of the patient are also stained with orange-colored spots.

Test. Boil the fluid, if any remain unswallowed, over copper filings, when orange-coloured fumes will be extricated if nitric acid be present. Add morphia, which will be reddened, or add carbonate of potassa, which will form a deflagrating salt, if the acid is the nitric. In a diluted state this acid blackens the solution of protosulphate of iron. When none of the poison re-

mains, and death has taken place, saturate the contents of the stomach with bicarbonate of potassa; evaporate the filtered solution to dryness, add to the residue copper fillings and sulphuric acid, and receive the fumes on morphia, or a solution of protosulphate of iron: redness in the former and dark olive in the latter prove the presence of nitric acid.

Treatment. Give large doses of a solution of soap, or a mixture of calcined magnesia, prepared chalk or old chunam in water or in any bland fluid, and excite vomiting by tickling the throat. Then evacuate the stomach by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and bleed, purge, and employ other antiphlogistic measures, if the symptoms indicate inflammation.

NUX VOMICA. (*Strychnos nux Vomica, fructus.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sensations of inebriety; vertigo; tetanic twitchings, and rigidity of the limbs and arms, alternating with subsultus tendinum; extreme difficulty of respiration, with excruciating pain under the xiphoid cartilage; asphyxia; and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any evidences of membranous inflammation in the stomach or intestines: the lungs appear natural; but the left ventricle of the heart is generally gorged with blood, and the whole of the arteries contracted. It is supposed that this poison acts chiefly on the medulla spinalis.

Test. Powder grey, inodorous, very bitter; gives an orange-yellow colour to nitric acid. Digest in alcohol and evaporate; take up the extract with water acidulated with sulphuric acid; then boil with a slight excess of lime; wash the precipitate and act upon it with boiling alcohol, leave to spontaneous evaporation, and test the residue as for strychnia.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then dilute freely with vinegar and water, and other acidulous drinks. If narcotic symptoms predominate, then adopt the same measures as for opium.

OPIUM, (*Opium.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Drowsiness and stupor, which are followed by delirium, pallid countenance, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, coma, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight redness of the stomach and intestines; but there are no evidences of an inflammatory state of the brain or its membranes.

Test. Wash the contents of the stomach and intestines in distilled vinegar, and strain; then test a portion with persulphate of iron to detect meconic acid, which gives it a dirty red colour. To another portion add solution of acetate of lead, and separate the precipitate by filtration; wash it well, then extend it in water and pass through it a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen, heat it to drive off any excess of the gas, and test the fluid with persulphate of iron. Evaporate the fluid seperated by the filter to an extract, act upon this by alcohol, leave the tincture to spontaneous evaporation, and test the residue for morphia.

Treatment. The stomach-pump should be instantly used, or an emetic consisting of ℈j. of sulphate of zinc, or from gr. v. to gr. x. of sulphate of copper dissolved in an ounce of water, should be exhibited as soon as possible, and the vomiting kept up by irritating the fauces. It is advisable to use an astringent infusion instead of water with the stomach-pump. After the stomach is emptied, give large draughts of vinegar and water, and other acidulous fluids; with coffee, brandy, and cordials; keeping awake and constantly rousing the attention of the sufferer, until the effects of the poison subside. Open the Jugular vein and use artificial respiration when necessary if scarcely any pulse, use brandy, wine, and ammonia: active purgatives by the mouth and anus. Immersion in the tepid bath is a useful means of subduing the drowsiness. Dashing cold water on the head and chest is also useful.

OXALIC ACID, (*Acidum Oxalicum.*) A corrosive poison.

Symptoms. Burning pain of the stomach; nausea, and severe but ineffectual efforts to vomit; great dilatation of pupils; vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The tongue and fauces are covered with a viscid white mucus; the stomach is partially inflamed and exhibits in some places, evidently those to which the acid has been more immediately applied a pulpy character. Evidences of inflammation in the lungs.

Test. Its small, needle-form, lamellar crystals have occasioned it to be mistaken for Epsom salts; but it is easily distinguished from these by its strong acid taste, by its volatilizing when heated in a phial, and subliming in small crystals, and by lime-water throwing down, in its solution, a copious precipitate of oxalate of lime, which is insoluble in an excess of the acid, but soluble in nitric acid. Precipitate by nitrate of silver: the precipitate when well washed and dried slightly detonates.

Treatment. Administer, as soon as possible after the poison has been taken, a mixture of chalk and water, and then evacuate the oxalate of lime thus formed, by exciting vomiting, by copious dilution and irritating the fauces.

OXIDE OF COPPER: see under *Verdigris.*

PHOSPHORUS, (*Phosphorus.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Phosphorus taken even in moderate quantities produces immediate death; and as it has been exhibited as a remedy, in this manner it may prove poisonous. The symptoms are violent pain of the stomach, with a hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; great excitement of the arterial system and horrible convulsions, which are the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. A general inflammatory aspect of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

Test. Phosphorus is readily known by its alliaceous smell and combustible properties.

Treatment. Dilute largely so as to fill the stomach with liquid, by which the combustion of the phosphorus in it is impeded and vomiting induced, without increasing the irritation of the viscus.

Magnesia, mixed with the fluid exhibited, is useful by neutralizing phosphoric acid, which is formed in these cases, and avoid oily and fatty substances.

POTASSA, (*Caustic.*)—SOLUTION OF POTASSA, (*Potassa fusa, Liquor Potassæ.*) Corrosive mineral poisons.

Symptoms. Acrid urinous taste in the mouth; great heat of the throat; nausea and vomiting of bloody alkaline matter; acute epigastralgia and insupportable colic; hypercatharsis, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation the most extensive of the whole alimentary canal, and perforations of the stomach.

Test. If any of the poison remain, it is known by feeling soapy to the touch, changing to green the vegetable reds and blues, and precipitating nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-coloured oxide, which is soluble in nitric acid. Water impregnated with carbonic acid produces no precipitate nor causes opacity, which distinguishes it from the caustic earths. Potassa is distinguished from soda by evaporating the solution in a silver spoon, and when it is concentrated, testing with chloride of platinum; or with tartaric acid: the former causes a yellow precipitate, the latter a precipitation of bitartrate of potassa. If none of the poison re-remain, the vomited matter must be tested in the above manner.

Treatmeat. Vomiting to be promoted, and copious draughts of Vinegar and the vegetable acids should be instantly freely administered. Dilute with demulcents, and employ bleeding and other antiphlogistic means to reduce the inflammatory symptoms.

*** Cases of poisoning by soda and the alkaline carbonate require the same treatment.

PRUSSIC ACID. (*Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*) A sedative poison.

Symptoms. When the dose is large, death is the immediate result; but if the dose do not exceed from 10 to 20 minims, it is succeeded by stupor and weight in the head; nausea, faintness, and vertigo, with loss of sight; followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which terminate insensibly in death, if no curative means be employed.

Morbid Appearances. No change of structure nor any trace of inflammatory action is evident: but a strong odour of the acid exhales from the stomach.

Test. Perhaps the only certain test is to strain the contents of the stomach, and add to the liquid a few drops of liquor potassæ, and afterwards a few drops of sulphuric acid, and distil with a very low heat into a recipient cooled by ice and water, then add to the product a solution of protosulphate of iron. If prussic acid be present, a precipitate of a burnt brown colour will fall, which, on adding a little sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish green, and gradually deepens to a beautiful full blue.

Treatment. Use emetics or the stomach-pump, cold affusion and then administer hot brandy and water, or camphor mixture, combined with liquid ammonia, or the aromatic spirit of ammonia. Oil of turpentine also, and the whole range of diffusible stimuli, will prove useful, and rouse the system in every possible way.

RUE, and OIL OF RUE, (*Rutæ Graveolentis folia, et Oleum Volatile.*) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. Great dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sensation of heat and pain of the stomach and bowels, headache and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. We know of no recorded instance of death in the human species from the administration of rue or its oil; but in dogs, who have been killed by it, the stomach affords evidences of considerable inflammation.

Test. None; but the odour of the oil, which resembles that of the plant, leads to its detection.

Treatment. Emetics, and afterwards dilution with acidulous drinks and demulcents.

SABINE or SAVINE, and OIL OF SAVINE, (*Sabinæ folia et oleum.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. All those of high excitement, with very acute pain of the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting, hypercatharsis, and convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum; but the symptoms depend chiefly on the action which the poison exerts on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious dilution with mucilaginous fluids, and keep down the inflammatory symptoms by the use of the lancet and other antiphlogistic measures.

SAINT IGNATIUS' BEAN. (*Strychnos Sancti Ignatii.*) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. See *Strychnia,*

Test. This seed is about the size of a small olive, convex on one side and angular on the other, and covered with a grey powder; the substance horny, hard, brown, inodorous, and very bitter to the taste.

Treatment. See *Strychnia.*

SOW BREAD, (*Cyclamen Europeum.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent tormina and purging; bloody stools, accompanied with cold sweats and convulsions, frequently terminating in death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Treatment. Induce vomiting by large draughts of demulcent fluids: and combat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic or other means, as may be required.

SPURGE—EUPHORBIUM, (*Euphorbiarum Succus propius, et fructus.*) Acrid vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. A burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach; vomiting; hypercatharsis, producing bloody stools, convulsions, and death.

Test. The euphorbium of the shops is readily recognized by the triangular form of its tears, and their inclosing seeds. When boiled in alcohol, the greater part is taken up, but an insipid wax separates as the solution cools, whilst a hot, acrid oil remains in solution.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of violent inflammation of the stomach and the bowels; but more particularly of the rectum, which is always ulcerated, the surface of the abraded spots being covered with a brown or blackish fluid, which is probably extravasated blood.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water, and then exhibit alternately and repeatedly, a few table-spoonsful of olive oil, and a cupful of milk. Soothe the rectum with mutton broth and starch clysters, and bleed, if the excitement run high, after the stomach and bowels are evacuated.

STRAMONIUM, or THORN APPLE, (*Daturæ Stramonii Herba, fructus et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its power from an alkaloid, named *Daturia.*

Symptoms. Vomiting, vertigo, delirium, sometimes furious madness, stupor, convulsions, paralysis, cold sweats, and death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Evidence of inflamation in the mucous membrane of the stomach and the meninges of the brain. The lungs are generally gorged with very dark-coloured blood, and blotches of extravasated blood are seen in various parts of the alimentary canal.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

STRONG SCENTED LETTUCE, (*Lactucæ Virosæ Herba.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Inebriety, followed by the other symptoms that characterise poisoning by opium.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances and Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

SUGAR OF LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris.*

SULPHATE OF ZINC; see *White Vitriol.*

SULPHURIC ACID, (*Acidum Sulphuricum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Austere styptic taste in the mouth: a sensation of burning pain in the throat, gullet, and stomach; nausea, vomiting, and a horrible fœtor of the breath. The matter vomited is tinged both by arterial and by venous blood, and bubbles upon the spot if it fall either upon chalk or marble. Symptoms of general inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon supervene, with difficult respi-

ration, and a cough resembling croup: a frequent, small, concentrated, irregular pulse; constant horripilatio; extreme anxiety and restlessness: convulsions of the face and lips: and sometimes a papulous eruption precedes death. The intellect remains entire until the last.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach contains a large quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with fœtid gas; its coats are ulcerated, black, and covered with deep corroded spots, an appearance that extends almost through the whole of the alimentary canal, which, in many places, also, is as it were dissolved, and in many instances perforations take place, and the contents of the stomach are found in the abdominal sac. The mouth and œsophagus present evidences of the highly corrosive properties of the poison.

Test. If any of the poison remain, it can be readily recognized by its great specific weight, by its property of evolving heat when mixed with water, and by its decomposition and the evolution of sulphuric acid gas on boiling it over mercury. If it be combined with wine or vinegar, add a solution of nitrate of baryta; if the acid be present, a sulphate of baryta insoluble in nitric acid, will be formed; the existence of which, however, must be demonstrated by adding to it an equal weight of charcoal, exposing the mixture, wrapped up in platinum foil, to the heat of a spirit lamp for ten minutes, then introducing it into a glass tube, and adding a few drops of pure hydrochloric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas is evolved, and easily recognized both by the odour, and by introducing into the tube a slip of paper dipped in diacetate of lead. The contents of the stomach may be tested by boiling them with metallic mercury, which will produce sulphurous acid gas, if sulphuric acid have been the poison.

Treatment. Having ascertained the nature of the poison, dilute instantly and largely with milk mixed with calcined magnesia, or soap, or the fixed alkalies; and promote vomiting by tickling the fauces and treat the secondary symptoms by the means usually employed in inflammation of the intestines.

TARTARIC ACID, (*Acidum Tartaricum.*) A corrosive poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those from poisoning by the oxalic acid.

Morbid Appearances. Very similar to those produced by the oxalic acid.

Test. When heated in a phial, instead of subliming like oxalic acid, it is decomposed, blackens, swells, smokes, and exhales an acrid vapour. It burns with a blue flame, and leaves a spongy charcoal. When its solution is treated with lime-water, the white precipitate is soluble in an excess of the acid; with potash, the precipitated crystals are characteristic.

Treatment. Solutions of the alkalies, or chalk and water, should be instantly administered, and the secondary symptoms treated by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

TARTAR EMETIC,—POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY. (*Antimonium Tartarizatum, Antimonii Potassio-Tartras.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, a sensation of burning heat at the epigastrium; twisting colic and hypercatharsis; small, frequent, hard pulse; syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, most painful cramps in the lower limbs, great prostration of strength and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestines much inflated with gas; and the mucous membrane of the stomach red, tumefied, and covered with a viscid layer easily separated; the peritoneum is generally of a dark brick-red hue; and the membranes of the brain display marks of having been the seat of great inflammatory excitement; the lungs and lower intestines are not altered.

Test. If she poison be found in its solid form, add charcoal, and reduce it by heating it in a coated tube. The odour of burnt vegetable matter will be exhaled; the powder will first blacken, then resume its white colour, and finally display metallic antimony. If the poison be found in a state of solution; 1. pour into the fluid a few drops of alcoholic infusion of galls, which will produce an instantaneous, copious, clotted, whitish-yellow precipitate. 2. Pass through the solution a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; collect and wash the orange-coloured precipitate, put it in a glass tube open at both ends, and fitted to a proper apparatus for passing over the sulphuret of antimony a stream of hydrogen gas, whilst the tube is heated by a spirit lamp. The sulphuret is thus reduced, the sulphur carried off, and metallic antimony procured. If the poison be a vinous solution of tartar emetic, the precipitate formed by the tincture of galls is a bright violet.

Treatment. Dilute freely with tepid infusion of galls to decompose the poison and form an insoluble tannate, and evacute by the stomach-pump: but if the whole of the poison be not evacuated, large doses of the decoction of yellow cinchona bark should be administered. It would perhaps be well to give this decoction in the first instance, in doses sufficient to excite vomiting by their bulk. If the stomach should continue very irritable give opiates. Treat other symptoms according to their nature.

TOBACCO. (*Nicotianæ Tabaci folia.*) A narcotic vegetable poison, deriving its power from an alkali named *Nicotine*, and an oil.

Symptoms. Severe nausea, vomiting, headache, and other sensations of inebriety; sudden sinking of the strength, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, and death. It operates most powerfully when introduced into the anus; the external application of a strong infusion is attended with similar symptoms, and proves nearly as virulent.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach pre-

sents very slight traces of inflammation; but no alteration is perceptible in the intestines. The lungs are generally found gorged with blood; but the morbid appearances are altogether obscure; the poison producing its deleterious effects evidently by its action both on the heart, which it paralyses, and on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. If the practitioner be called immediately after the poison has been swallowed, evacuate the stomach by two or three grains of tartar emetic, and assist its action by irritating the fauces, and assisting the vomiting by very copious doses of astringent infusions; especially of yellow cinchona bark or of galls. If, however, some time have elapsed, administer castor oil and purgatives, and immediately afterwards lemon juice, or vinegar and water; but if the sedative effects be already produced, nothing can be done until the habit be roused by brandy, camphor, and cordials, and rousing the system by cold affusion and every other possible means.

VERATRUM; see *Hellebore Root—White.*

VERATRIA. An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. In even small doses it excites nausea, vomitings, hypercatharsis, embarasses respiration, causes tetanic spasms, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Indications of severe inflammation of the mucous membrane, ulcerations of the stomach and duodenum.

Test. A white, inodorous, uncrystallizable powder, which excites violent sneezing when applied to the nostrils; it is scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and æther; sulphuric acid first colours it yellow, then red, and last, violet.

Treatment. Copious dilution with demulcents; bleeding, and other antiphlogistic means.

VERDIGRIS. (*Ærugo, Subacetas Cupri.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Dry, parched tongue, accompanied with a sensation of strangulation in the throat; nausea, and constant spitting, with coppery eructations; vomiting, or fruitless effort to vomit, with a feeling of dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic, and tenesmus; black, and occasionally, bloody stools; the pulse small, hard, quick, and irregular; ardent thirst, difficult respiration, precordial anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, great prostration of strength, cramps, convulsions, and death. The more prominent and most frequent symptoms are the spitting, colic, and vomitings.

Morbid Appearances. Stomach inflamed, and its coats much thickened, so as almost to obliterate the pyloric orifice, and tinged green; intestines inflamed, and in many places gangrenous, and even pierced so as to allow the poison to escape into the abdominal cavity. The rectum is generally found ulcerated.

Tests. It is readily recognized when any of the poison remains unswallowed. If in solution in wine or any coloured fluid, discharge

the colour by chlorine, and precipitate the filtered fluid by ferrocyanide of potassium, which throws down a chesnut-brown precipitation, if any salt of copper be present; or decompose the verdigris in the solution by placing in it a clean knife, or a stick of phosphorus, which will appear after some minutes coated with metallic copper.

Treatment. Administer large doses of syrup or copious draughts of sugar, albumen, and water, until the stomach, is evacuated by the bulk of the liquid; and afterwards, continue the exhibition of albumen in more moderate doses, combating any inflammatory symptoms that may supervene, by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures. Iron filings and ferrocyanide of potassium, are said to be deserving of considerable confidence. If spasms of the alimentary canal be severe, opiates should be given, and emollient clysters to evacuate and lubricate the bowels.

WHITE LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead.*

WHITE VITRIOL. (*Sulphas Zinci.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acrid taste in the mouth, with a sensation of choking; nausea and severe vomiting, frequent stools, pains of the epigastrium and lower belly, difficult respiration, quickened pulse, paleness and shrinking of the features, and coldness of the extremities. Death but rarely follows, owing to the vomiting excited in the first instance by the poison.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of intense inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and occasionally patches of black extravasated blood on the muscular coats of these viscera.

Test. Chromate of potassa, which throws down in the solution an orange-yellow chromate of zinc.

Treatment. Let the patient drink freely of milk, which, besides acting as an emollient partially decomposes the poison, rendering it more inert. Exhibit emollient clysters, if the poison be not ejected from the stomach, and have passed the pylorus; and treat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic measures.

WOLFSBANE; see *Monkshood.*

POISONOUS SNAKES.

Symptoms. Severe pain in the wounded part which soon extends over the whole limb, and thence in the direction of the heart; loss of muscular power and speech; spasms through all the muscles of the body; difficult respiration and deglutition; pulse small and irregular; cold sweats, dimness of sight, and in the latter stages, stupor, from which however the patient is easily aroused; convulsions and death.

The same symptoms are present in cases of bites from all poisonous snakes.

The *treatment* consists of *local* and *constitutional* remedies.

The first indication in the *local* treatment is *to endeavour to prevent the absorption of the virus*; and this is answered by applying a tourniquet or ligature tightly round the wounded limb immediately; but as this cannot be kept long applied without injury to the limb, in every case which admits of the practice, extirpation of the bitten part, and the application of caustic, and cupping glasses should be resorted to.

The following ingenious method has been recommended in these cases.

"When the bite is situated in a tendinous part, and excision is impracticable without amputating the limb, pinch up the skin and pass a needle through it, and then apply a ligature beyond the needle; this completely insulates the part, and prevents absorption."

The *constitutional* treatment chiefly consists in administering stimulants; and it matters little whether we use *Brandy*, *Ammonia*, *Opium*, or any other of the numerous class of *diffusible stimuli*: the effect is the same with them all, viz., that of maintaining the powers of life until the effects of the poison have ceased to operate. The supposition of *Ammonia* or any other medicinal substance, exercising a *specific* action on the blood in these cases appears an hypothetical rather than a practical conclusion.

In some recent cases in this country (India) bleeding and cold affusion have been resorted to with the happiest effects.

APPENDIX.

(B.)

ART OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

In prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—Age, Sex, Temperament, Habit, Climate, the Condition of the Stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.

Age.

For an Adult, suppose the dose to be one or 1 drachm.

Under 1 year,	will require only	1-12th	5 grains.
2 years,		1-8th	8 grains.
3		1-6th	10 grains.
4		1-4th	15 grains.
7		1-3d	1 scruple.
14		half	half drachm.
20		2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above 21	The full dose.,	one	1 drachm.
65	The inverse gradation of the above.		

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults; but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

Sex. Women require smaller doses than men; they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men; and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

Temperament. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

Habits. The knowledge of these is essential; for persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

Climate. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and winter, and in different climates; thence smaller doses are required in the former: but the reverse is the case with respect to calomel.

Condition of the Stomach, and Idiosyncrasy. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are

apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire greater activity by use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

APPENDIX (C.)

Examples of useful Forms of Extemporaneous Prescriptions. Extracted from Ryan's Medico-Chirurgical Pharmacopœia.

BALNEA.

Balneum Acidi Nitro-Muriatici.

℞ Acidi Nitrici ℥vj.; A. Hydrochlor. ℥ix.; Aquæ, q. s. ad gratam aciditatem.

Applied with a sponge over the region of the liver, thighs, legs, and superior extremities in chronic disease of the liver, and also employed as a manuluviam and pediluvium. It often acts as an aperient.

Balneum Sulphuris.

℞ Flor. Sulphuris ℥ij.: Aquæ Tepid. Oc.

The same proportion of sulphuret of potass may be used as a milder application. Vapour, douch, and various medicated baths are now generally employed in all the metropolitan cities.

CATAPLASMATA.

Cataplsma Antisepticum.

℞ Camphoræ ʒij.; Cataplasm. Lini q. s.; Cinchonæ Pulv. ʒiv. M.

Employed successfully in simple and hospital gangrene.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

℞ Cataplasm. Farinæ, vel Pauis, ℔ss; Carbonis Pulv. ℥ij. M.

Employed in gangrene and unhealthy ulcers.

Cataplasma Ioduretum.

℞ Iodinii ʒiv.; Potassæ Hydriod. ℥j. Aq. ℥vi. Misce et adde Cataplasmatis Lini q. s.

Applied very hot to chronic glandular swellings.

CERATA.

Ceratum Goulardii.

℞ Cerati ℥iv.; Liquor, Plumbi Diacet. ♏xx. M.

Applied to slight burns and indolent ulcers.

Ceratum Quinæ.

℞ Quinæ Disulph. gr. vj.; Cerati ʒj. M.

Applied to a blistered surface in obstinate agues, when the stomach rejects quinine or cinchona.

Ceratum Antim. Potass-Tart.

℞ Cerati ℥ij.; Antim. Potass.-Tart. ʒij.; Camphoræ ʒj. M.

Employed in frictions twice or thrice a day, as a counter-irritant.

Alterum.

℞ Ant. Potass.-Tart. ʒj.; Adipis ℥j.; Olei Crotonis Tiglii, ♏vj.—x. This succeeds when the former fails.

LOTIONES.

Lotio Flava.

℞ Hydr. Bichlor. gr. xv.; Liquoris Calcis Oj. M.

Employed in chronic diseases of the skin, and in venereal and indolent ulcers.

Lotio Nigra.

℞ Hydr. Chlorid. ʒj. Liq. Calcis ℥viij. M.

In syphilitic and scrofulous ulcers and excoriations.

Fomentatio Resolvens.

℞ Ammon. Hydrochlor. ℥j., Aceti Oj. M.

Used in tumefaction of the mamma, from accumulation of milk. Cloths are wetted with this fomentation and applied to the affected part.

Lotio Antipsorica.

℞ Potass. Sulphureti, ʒj. to ʒij. Aquæ Fervent. Oj. M.

To be used partially in cases of psora twice a day.

Lotio Disinfectans Magendie.

℞ Chlor. Calcis ʒij.; Aquæ ℥xij. Misce in usum.

The proportion for disinfecting chambers, prisons, ships, crowded places, &c., is one part of the chloride of lime or soda to sixty of water. If used too strong the vapour causes cough, sense of suffocation, inflammation of the lungs, hæmoptysis, &c.

An ounce of the solution of the chloruret or chloride of lime with twelve ounces of water, may be employed to sponge the body in fevers, blue cholera, or as a rectal or vaginal injection or a gargle. It is also applied to spongy gums, and to whiten discoloured teeth. If it causes pain in any of the above cases, it ought to be diluted to a greater extent.

Lotio Rubefaciens.

℞ Antim. Potass.-Tart. ʒj.; Aquæ Ferv. Oj.; Sp. Camph. ℥ss. Misce.

Altera.

℞ Olei Oliv., ℥iij.; Ol. Crotonis Tiglii ʒss.—j. M.

Fumigatio Hydr. Bisulphureti.

℞ Hydr. Bisulph. ʒjss.—iij. M. Hauriatur vapor calidus, ope infundibuli omni nocte, in fauces internas.

Employed in obstinate cutaneous and syphilitic complaints. It readily induces salivation.

GARGARISMATA.

Gargarisma Acetosum.

℞ Aceti ℥ij.; Am. Hydrochlor. ʒj.; Mellis. ℥iss.; Aquæ ℥xij.; Sit. gargarisma.

In inflammatory sore throat, or tonsillitis.

GARGARISMA ACIDULATUM.

℞ Aceti ℥ij.; Mellis Rosæ ʒvj; Decocti Hordei ℥vj. M.; Gargarizet quantum lubet per diem, prout urget morbus.

GARGARISMA ANTISYPHILITICUM.

℞ Hydrag. Bichlor. gr. j.; Decocti Hordei Oj; Mellis Rosæ ʒiv. M.

In venereal sore throat.

GARGARISMA DETERSIVUM.

℞ Sodæ Boratis, ʒij.; Mist. Acaciæ, Syrupi, āā ʒiv.; Decot. Hordei, Oij. M. Colluantur fauces hoc gargarismate, bis in die.

ALTERUM.

℞ Decoct. Hordei, Oj.; Acid. Hydrochlorici, ʒij.; Mellis Rosæ ℥j. M.

Used in ulcerated and sloughing sore throats.

GARGARISMA EXCITANS.

℞ Piperis Nigri. ʒiv.; Magnes. carb. ʒj.; Aquæ, Aceti āā ℥iij. M.

In malignant sore throat.

ALTERUM.

℞ Capsici Pulveris ʒiv.; Sodæ Chlorid. ʒj.; Aquæ Bullientis Oss.; Aceti Ferventis. ℥vi. Misce.

In gangrenous or malignant sore throat, technically termed Angina vel Cynanche Maligna.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.

℞ Pulv. Ergotæ ʒj.—iss.; Aquæ Bullientis ℥viij. stent per quadrantem horæ, cola et adde Sacchari ℥j. Dosis ℥ss. Omni sexta horæ parte ad partum accelerandum.

The decoction or extract is now generally preferred to accelerate parturition. The former may be prepared in the same proportion, strained, sweetened, and mixed with milk.

INJECTIONS.

INJECTIO CHLOR. SODII.

℞ Chlor. Sodii ℥ij. Aquæ, ℥vi.—viij. Tinct. opii. ʒj. Misce.

In leucorrhœa and purulent discharges from the vagina.

INJECTIO EXCITANS.

℞ Iodinii gr. ij.—iv.; Potass. Iodidi. gr. iv.—vj.—viij.; Aquæ Oj. M.

Employed as injections in fistulous passages, in lotions, collyria and fomentations.

LINCTI.

LINCTUS PECTORALIS.

℞ Oxymellis Scillæ, Misturæ Acaciæ, Syrupi āā p. e. Dosis ℥ss. secunda hora.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh.

LINCTUS SIMPLEX.

℞ Syrupi, Olei Amygdal. āā ℥ij.; Aq. Destillat. ℥ij. M.

In coughs of children.

LINIMENTA.

Lihimentum Anti-arthriticum.

℞ Potassii Iodidi vel Plumbi Ioduret. ℈ij.—iij ; Olei Oliv. ℥iv. Morphiæ, gr. ij. Fiat linimentum, quo leniter fricentur partes affectæ, bis vel ter in die.

This is an efficient application in swelling of the joints after gout or rheumatism.

Linimentum Arsenicale.

℞ Acid. Arsenios. gr. ij. ; tere intime cum Ol. Olive ℥j.

In obstinate cutaneous and paralytic diseases. It should be used very cautiously, and double the quantity of oil added in most cases at first.

Linimentum Iodinii.

℞ Linimenti Hydr. Ph. Lond. ℥ij ; Potass. Iodidi vel. Plumbi Iodureti ʒj.—ʒss. ; Morphiæ Hydrochl. gr. ijss.

Very efficacious in discussing painful nodes, or venereal swellings on the long bones, wrists, ankles, &c.

MISTURÆ.

Mistura Aloetica Co. cum Ferro.

℞ Decocti Aloes C., ℥iij. ; Mist. Ferri C. ℥iv. ; Tinct. Card. C., Tinct. Sennæ C. āā ʒiv. ; Olei Menthæ Pip. ♏v. M. Dosis ℥ss. bis vel ter quotidie.

In anemia after abortion, uterine hæmorrhage, chlorosis, and in cases of very pale, delicate, nervous, and hysterical women affected with atony of the digestive organs, constipation, or amenorrhœa. This medicine improves the general health, restores the appetite, revives colour on the countenance, and to use an antiquated phrase, "makes red blood." When the digestion is very bad ℥j. of tinct. gentianæ vel cascarillæ may be substituted for the same quantity of the Decoct. Aloes C. The hydriodas ferri and tart. potassæ et ferri are employed in similar cases with great advantage.

Mistura Antacida.

℞ Magnesiæ ʒvi. ; Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥viij. Dose ℥ij.

In heart-burn and the vomiting attending pregnancy.

Mistura Aperiens Antimonialis.

℞ Mag. Sulph. ℥ij. ; Antim. Potass.-Tart. gr. i.—ij. ; Aquæ Menth. P. ℥viij. M.

Very much employed in British Military Hospitals in inflammatory complaints, and as a common purgative. The addition of the antimony renders it more efficacious.

Mistura Astringens.

℞ Misturæ Cretæ ℥iij. ; T. Kino T. Catechu, āā ʒii.—iv. ; Tinct, Opii ♏x.—xx. ; Syrupi ℥j. ; Olei Anisi ♏iv.—vj. M. Dosis ʒj. post singulas sedes liquidas.

In diarrhœa of children, accompanied by griping and want of sleep.

Mistura Astringens Anti-hæmorhagica.

℞ Plumbi Acet. gr. vj.—xx. ; Acidi Acetici Diluti ℥j. Aquæ Menth. P. ℥iv. ; Tinct. Opii ʒss. ; vel Morphiæ Acet. gr. ½—jss. M. Dosis ℥ss. secunda vel tertia hora.

Extremely effectual in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, hæmaturia, epistaxis, menorrhagia, intestinal hæmorrhage, dysentery, and as an hæmastatic or anti-hæmorrhagic remedy in all passive discharges of blood. This formula is preferable to that for pills of the Acetate of Lead.

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA.

℞ Aq. Menth. P. ℥vj; Liq. Am. Acet. ℥ij.; Ant. Potass. Tart. gr. j—ij.; Sacch. ℥ss. M. Dosis. ℥ss. secunda vel tertia hora.

MISTURA DIURETICA.

℞ Sp. Ætheris Nitrici. ℥j.; T. Scillæ ʒij. M. ʒj. sæpe in die ex infuso Juniperi.

ALTERA.

℞ Potassæ Acetatis ʒiij.—iv.; Aq. Menth. P. ℥vj.; Tinct. Digitalis ʒj.; Tinct. Scillæ ʒij.; Sp. Æther. Nitr.; ʒiij. M. Dose ℥ss. three or four times a-day in dropsies.

From gr. j.—iij. of hydriodate of potass with the acetate in this mixture is used with much effect.

MISTURA EFFERVESCENS.

℞ Sodæ Carbonatis ℈j.; Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥iss.

℞ Acid. Tartarici gr. xiv. Misce.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI.

℞ Potassii Iodidi. ʒj.—iss. ij—iv.; Aq. Menth. P. ℥viij.; Tinct; Lavend. C. ʒj. M. Dosis ℥ss. 3 in die, et, post heddomadam 4 in die.

Employed in hypertrophy of organs with great success, and in syphilis.

MISTURA RHEI COMP. GREGORY.

℞ Aquæ Menth Pip. Oj. Rhei Pulv. ʒj.; Magnesiæ ʒiss.; Zingiberis Pulv. ℈j. M. Dosis ℥ss. 3 in die.

This is termed the Mistura Gregorii, and is very much used in dyspepsia and hypochondriasis. When flatulence is urgent, and the patient neuropathic, complaining of numerous symptoms in almost every part of the body, the following addition is very beneficial.

℞ Mist. Gregorii ℥vj.; Tinc. Capsici. Sp. Æther, Sulph. T. Opii āā ʒj. M.

MISTURA SALINA AMMONIATA.

℞ Ammon. Sesqui-Carb. ʒss: Succi Limonis ℥j.; Aq. Cinnam. ℥ij.; Aquæ ℥iij.; Sacchari Puri. ℥j. M. Sumat unciam secunda veltertia quaque hora.

In the latter stage of continued and typhus fever.

MISTURA SALINA REFRIGERANS.

℞ Potassæ Carb, ℈iv.; Succi Limonum ℥ij.; Potassæ Nitrat. ℈ij.; Aquæ ℥iv.; Syrupi ʒj. M. Dosis ℥ss. secunda hora.

PILULÆ.

PILULÆ ACET. PLUMB. CUM IPECAC. (H. of GERM.)

℞ Plumbi Acet., Pulv. Ipecac. āā ʒss.; Opii gr. v. Syrup q. s. M. In pilulas xl. divide. sumatur una secunda hora.

In uterine hæmorrhage and in hæmoptysis.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ C.

℞ Ext. Colocynth. C. ʒj.; Hydr. Chlor. gr. x.—xij. vel Pil. Hydrarg. ℈j. Olei Menth. Pip. ♏. v.; Ext. Hyoscymi ℈j.; In pilulas xv.—xviij.—j. m. n.

This is a safe and efficacious purgative, is much employed in costiveness, more especially during pregnancy. When there is great nervousness, a grain of strychnine may be added. Care must be taken not to allow the Calomel to accumulate in the system, lest salivation be induced.

Pilulæ Conii et Camphoræ.

℞ Ext. Conii gr. iij.; Camphoræ gr. ij. Fiat pilula h. s. s.
In chordee and painful erections.

Pilulæ Diaphoreticæ.

℞ Opii., Ipecac. āā gr. j. Camph., Pulv. Antim., āā gr. ij.; Mist. Acaciæ q. s. Fiat pilula.
In fevers, rheumatism, asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c.

Pilulæ Quinæ.

℞ Quinæ Disulph. gr. xij.; Ext. Gentianæ ℈j.; Pil. Rhei C. ℈ij.; or Ext. Colocynth. C. ℈iss. Pil. Hydr. gr. vj. Forma in pil. xij. —Dosis una ter in die.
In atony of the digestive organs as a tonic and aperient.

Pilulæ Strychniæ.

℞ Confect. Rosæ ℈iss.; Glycyrrhizæ Pulv. gr. x.; Strychniæ Pulv. gr. j. Tere intime et in pilulas xij. divide, j. m. n.
In disorders of the cerebro-spinal system, nervous affections, epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, hypochondriasis, neuralgia, spinal irritation, hemicrania, the different kinds of palsy, including partial or general, paralysis agitans, diarrhœa with rice coloured dejections premonitory of blue cholera.

Pulveres.

℞ Bismuthi Ternitr. gr. iv.; Magnes., Sacch. āā ℈ij.
In chartulas iv. divide j. ter in die.
Very efficacious in pyrosis.

℞ Ferri Sesquioxyd. ℈j.; Pulv. Cinnam. C. gr. x. M. bis vel terindies.
In neuralgia in different parts of the body.

Pulvis Diaphoreticus.

℞ Potassæ Nitratis gr. x.; Camphoræ gr. iv.; Acaciæ Pulv. ℈j.
In partes iij.—j. secundis horis.

Pulvis Diureticus.

℞ Jalapæ Pulv. C. ʒvj.; Pulv. Scillæ, Digitalis, Hydr.-Chlor., P. Antim. com., āā gr. xij.; Pulv. Cinnam. C., vel Zingiberis ℈j. In chartulas xij. divide, quarum sumatur i. m. vespereque.
Very effectual in dropsies.

Pulvis Hydr. c. Creta et Rheo.

℞ Hydr. c. Creta, gr. vj.—x.; Rhei Pulv. xv.—xx.; Pulv. Arom. gr. x. M. In ch. vj. j. bis in die.

Pulvis Ergotæ.

℞ Pulv. Ergotæ ℈ij.; P. Cubebæ ℥j.; Pulv. Arom. ʒj.; Sacch. ʒj. M. In ch. viij., j ter in die.
In leucorrhœa, blennorrhagia, blenorrhœa.

Pulvis Sulphuris C.

℞ Sulph. ℥ss.; Potassæ Bitart. ℥j.; Potassæ Nitrat. ʒij.; Pulv. Jalapæ ʒss; Pulv. Cinnam. C. ʒj. Fiat pulvis, cujus sumat coch. parvum nocte ex quovis vehiculo.
In psora and hæmorrhoids.

Medicines for Children, selected chiefly from Maunsell and Evanson on the Diseases of Children.

Dalby's Carminative.

℞ Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ ℥ij., Carbonatis Magnesiæ ℈ij., Olei Menthæ guttam, Olei Anisi guttas iij., Tincturæ Castorei ʒss., Tinct. Cardam. Comp. ʒss., Tinct Assafœtidæ gtts. ij., Spiritus Pulegii gtts. xv., Tincturæ Opii. guttas v. M.

Mistura Emetica.

℞ Aquæ ℥j., Vini Ipecac. ℥ss. Syrupi ℥ss., M. ʒj. ʒij. Sæpe ad emesem.

Mistura Anti-emetica.

℞ Infusi Menthæ ℥j., Gum. Ac. ℥ss., Liquor. Potassæ gtts. vj. Syrupi Aurantii ℥ss. Tinct. Lavandulæ C. ʒss. Tinct. Opii gtts. ij. M. ʒj.—ʒij. Sumat hora quaque 2 da.

Mistura Excitans.

℞ Aquæ Menthæ ℥iss. Spir. Ammoniæ arom. ʒss. Spir. Ætheris nitrici gtts, xij. Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp. ʒj, Syrupi Caryophillorum ℥ss. M. ʒj. hora quaque secunda.
This will be found a good general stimulant for Children.

Mistura Corroborans.

℞ Aquæ Destillatæ ℥jss. Disulph. Quinæ gr. ij. Acidi Sulphur, dil. gtts. xvj. Syrupi Caryophyllorum ℥ss. M. ʒj.—ʒij. ter indies.

Mistura Ipecacuanhæ Sedativa.

℞ Infusi Menthæ ℥iss. Vini Ipecacuanhæ ʒiss. Bi-carbonatis Sodæ gr. xij. Syrupi Auranti ʒij. Tinct. Opii gtts. iv. M. ʒj.—ʒij. hora quaque secunda.

Mistura Mannæ.

℞ Mannæ ʒss. Mist. Acaciæ ℥ss. Syrupi Violæ ʒij. Bene admisce et adde Aquæ Menthæ ℥j. M. ʒj.—ʒij. hora quaque 3 tia. ad effectum.

Pulv. Rhei et Magnesiæ.

℞ Pulv. Rhei ℈j. Magnesiæ ℈ij. Pulv. Cinnamomi gr. x. M.
In doses of 3 or 4 grains, every third hour, to a child 6 months old.
℞ Hydrag. Chlorid. gr. j. Sodæ Carbon. Exsic. gr. iv. Pulv. Cretæ gr. ij. M. Nocte maneque sumend.
As an alterative in infantile fever.

Pulvis Jalapæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

℞ Pulveris Jalapæ ʒss., Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. v. Chlor. Hydrarg, gr. v. Sacchari gr. x. M. Gr. ij.—v. hora quaque. 3 tia.

PULV. SCAMMON. COM.

℞ Scammoniæ ℈j. Olei. Amygdalarum ℥j. Solve caloris mitioris ope et adde Mist. Acaciæ ℥j. M. ʒj.—ʒij. hora quaque tertia.

PULV. SCAMMONII ET RHEI.

℞ Pulveris Rhei, Pulveris Scammonii, Sulphatis Potassæ āā gr. x. Bene tere simul et adde Pulveris Aromatici gr. v. M. gr. iij. ad. gr. vj. hora quaque tertia ad effectum.

One of the most effectual and yet mild purgatives that we are acquainted with.

PULV. ANTACIDA CATHARTICA.

℞ Pulv. Jacobi ʒj. Pulv. Rhei ʒiij. Magnes. Carbon. ʒvj. Hydrarg. cum Cretæ, ʒij. M. from gr. iv. to gr. xij.

In cases when the stools are green and sour this has been found a most efficacious remedy.

CHALK MIXTURE.

℞ Mist. Cretæ ℥ij.; Tinct. Kino ʒss.; Tinct. Catechu ʒss.; Spirit. Ol. Anisi ♏x.; Syrupi Simp. ʒvj. misce.

A teaspoonful after every loose evacuation.

ALTERATIVE APERIENT.

℞ Pulveris Hydrarg. C. Creta gr. i.; Pulveris Rhei gr. ij.; Magnesiæ Calcin. gr. ij. misce.

To be given in a little simple syrup.

TONIC AND APERIENT POWDERS.

℞ Quini Disulph. gr. i.; Pulveris Rhei gr. vj.; misce et divide in Chart. vj.: one to be given in a small quantity of the syrup of ginger once or twice daily.

MERCURIAL PURGATIVE.

℞ Calomel gr. i.; Pulveris Rhei gr. iij.; Carb. Sodæ Exsic. gr. iv.; misce fiat Pulvis.

To be given at bed-time.

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC POWDER.

℞ Pulveris Hydrarg. cum Creta gr. ij.; Quini Disulph. gr. 1-6th misce fiat Pulvis.

One every morning in cases of marasmus and in children debilitated from dentition.

APPENDIX (D.)

A TABLE

EXHIBITING THE NAMES AND DOSES OF SOME OF THE MEDICINES IN M. MAGENDIE'S FORMULARY OF 1836.

(*Translated from the French.*)

Acetas Morphiæ. (F. MAGENDII.) ℞ Morphiæ gr. xvj.; Aq. Destillatæ ℥j.; Acidi Acetici, m iv.; Alcoholis, ʒi. M. Dosis m vj.—xxiv.

Syrupus Morphiæ. ℞ Morphiæ gr. iv.; Syrupi simplicis, Oj. M. Dosis ʒj. secundis horis.

Solutio Morphiæ Hydrochloratis. ℞ Morphiæ Hydrochlor., ℈ss.; Aquæ Destillatæ ʒxiv. M. D. m xv.—xxx.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Medicinale. ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici, formula Gay Lussac, p. j. pond., Aq. Destillatæ p. viiss, M. D. m vj.—xv.

Hydrocyanic acid becomes inert when the phial that contains it is frequently opened; and it cannot be procured of the same strength in any two laboratories.

Brominii Solutio. ℞ Brominii, ʒss.; Aq. Destillat. ℥iss. M. D. m iv.

Employed when Iodine fails, and when the constitution is accustomed to it,

Bromatis Ferri. ℞ Bromatis Ferri. Acaciæ Pulv., ää gr. xij.; Conf. Rosæ gr. xviij. Forma in pilulas xxiv. Sumantur duæ m. n.

In hypertrophy of the heart and other organs: and in scrofulous and glandular engorgements.

Bruciæ. Pulvis gr. ¼—vj.

According to Andral, six grains are equal to one of Strychnine.

Chloruretum Zinci. ℞ Zinci Chlor. ʒj.; Farinæ Tritici, ʒij. iij.—iv.; Aquæ q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Used by M. Canquoin in cancer and lupus as an escharotic with great advantage.

Gentianinæ Syrupus. ℞ Gentian. gr. xvj.; Syrup Oj. M. D. ℥j.—ij.

A tonic in scrofulous cases.

Iodinii Tinctura. ℞ Iodinii, gr. xlviij.; Alcoholis, ℥j. M. D. m v.—xx.

Ioduretum Sarsaparillæ. ℞ Decocti Sarsaparillæ, Oij.; Hydriodatis Potass.; ʒi—iss. Syrupi Aurantii ℥j. M.

To be taken in twenty-four hours, in secondary syphilis.

Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici Medicinalis. ℞ Acidi Hydrocyanic, ʒj., Aquæ Destillat. Oj.; Sacchari ℥j. Misce Dosis ℥ss.—ij.

Demulcent and Sedative.

Mistura Strychniæ. ℞ Aq. Destillatæ ℥j.; Strychniæ gr. j. Sacchari Albi, ʒij.; Acidi Acetici Diluti, m iij. M. Dosis ʒj. mane nocteque.

Stimulant. Vide *Pills.*

Narcotina. The dose of a drachm produced no effect in twenty-four hours.

Pilula Veratriæ. ℞ Veratriæ gr. ij.; Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ gr. xij.; Ext. Hyoscyami gr. vj, M. In pilulas xij. divide, quarum capiat j. ter in die.

Piperina. Febrifuge gr. ss.—ij.

In pills only.

Strychnia. Strychnine, or the Hydriodate, Hydrochlorate, Nitrate, Phosphate, Subcarbonate gr. 1-12th—gr. ss. daily.

This pure Strychnine is preferred, gr. 1-12th—gr. ij.: the dose being gradually increased every eight or ten days. PILLS are preferred. (Vide *Formulary.*)

Syrupus Acidi Hydrocyanici. ℞ Syrupi Simplis Oj.; Acidi Hydrocyanici Medicinalis ʒj. M. Dosis ʒi.—iv.

Sedative.

APPENDIX (E.)

*Officinal Preparations and their respective Quantities of Opium.**

Confectio Opii	gr. j.	in gr. xxx.
Emplastrum Opii	gr. j.	,, ʒiij.
Enema Opii	♏xxx.	,, f℥iv.
Extracum Opii		
Linimentum Opii	f℥j.	,, f℥iv.
Pilula Saponis Co.	gr. j.	,, gr. v.
,, Styracis Co.	gr. j.	,, gr. v.
Pulvis Cretæ Co. Cum Opio	gr. j.	,, ℈ij.
,, Ipecacuanha Co.	gr. j.	,, gr. x.
,, Kino Co.	gr. j.	,, gr. xx.
Tinctura Camphoræ Co.	gr. j.	,, f℥ss.
,, Opii (about)	gr. j.	,, ♏xv.
Vinum Opii (about)	gr. j.	,, ♏xv.
Unguentum Opii	℈j.	,, ℥j.

Comparative Doses of principal Narcotics.

Opium	gr. j.	
Salts of Morphia	gr. ss.	
Tincture of Opium	♏xv.	
,, Hyoscyamus	♏xxx.	
,, Conium	♏xxx.	Seldom given when it is important to produce sleep.
,, Lactucarium	♏xl. and fʒij.	
Pulvis Ipecacuanha Co.	gr. x.	
Extract of Opium	gr. j.	
,, Hyoscyamus	gr. iij.	
,, Conium	gr. iij. (see remark above.)	
,, Lactucarium	gr. ij. to gr. x.	Of uncertain strength and effects.
Enema Opii	f℥iv.	

* Nevins' Translation of the London Pharmacopœia.

APPENDIX (F.)

Additions to the Materia Medica, and New Medicines in the London Pharmacopœia of 1836.

Acetum cantharidis.
Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum.
——— phosphoricum dilutum.
Aconitina.
Aqua florum aurantii.
—— sambuci.
Aspidium filix mas.
Aurantii flores.
——— oleum.
Baryta.
Bergamii oleum.
Brominium.
Calcis hydras.
Calx.
Cataplasma lini.
Carbo animalis.
Chimaphila corymbosa.
Creasoton.
Diosma.
Enema aloes.
——— colocynthidis.
Ergota.
Extract. colchici cormi.
——— colchici aceticum.
——— digitalis.
——— pareiræ.
——— uvæ ursi.
Ferri percyanidum.
Hirudo.
Infus. Diosmæ.
——— krameriæ.
——— lupuli.
——— pareiræ.
——— scoparii.
——— serpentariæ.
Iodinium.
Lacmus.
Lactucarium.
Limonum succus.
Linimentum opii.
Lobelia.
Manganesii binoxydum.
Maranta.
Mistura cascarillæ comp.
——— gentianæ comp.
——— spiritus vini gallici.
Mucuna.
Nux vomica.
Oleum sambuci.
Pareira.
Phosphorus.
Pil. conii comp.
—— hydrargyri Iodidi.
—— ipecacuanhæ comp.
—— sagapeni comp.
—— styracis comp.
Potassæ chloras.
Potassii ferro—cyanidum.
Quina.
Sabadilla.
Sago.
Scoparius.
Sodæ phosphas.
Sodii chloridum.
Spiritus vini gallici.
Tinctura Balsami Tolutani.
——— colchici.
——— cubebæ.
Tussilago.
Unguent. creasoti.
——— hydrarg. Iodidi.
——— ——— Biniodidi.
——— plumbi Iodidi.
Vinum Xericum.

TABLE OF FORMER AND NEW NAMES.

London Pharmacopœia of 1836.

Former Names. P. 1824.	New Names. P. 1836.
Acidum aceticum dilutum.	Acetum destillatum.
——— muriaticum.	Acidum hydrochloricum.
Ammoniæ murias.	Ammoniæ hydrochloras.
——— subcarbonas.	——— sesquicarbonas.
Antimonii sulphuretum.	Antimonii sesqui sulphuretum.
——— sulphuretum præcipitatum.	——— oxysulphuretum.
Antimonium tartarizatum.	——— potassio-tartras.
Arsenicum album.	Acidum arseniosum.
Bismuthi subnitras.	Bismuthi trisnitras.
Calcis murias.	Calcii chloridum.
Ceratum simplex.	Ceratum.
Confectio amygdalarum.	Confectio amygdalæ.
——— aurantiorum.	Confectio aurantii
——— scammoneæ.	——— scammonii.
Cuprum ammoniatum.	Cupri ammonio-sulphas.
Decoctum cinchonæ.	Decoctum cinchonæ cordifoliæ.
——— lichenis.	——— cetrariæ.
——— sarsaparillæ.	——— sarzæ.
——— sarsaparillæ compositum.	——— sarzæ compositum.
Emplastrum picis compositum.	Emplastrum picis.
Extractum cinchonæ.	Extractum cinchonæ cordifoliæ.
——— opii.	——— opii purificatum.
Ferri subcarbonas.	Ferri sesquioxydum.
Ferrum ammoniatum.	——— ammonio-chloridum.
——— tartarizatum.	——— potassio-tartras.
Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.	Hydrargyri oxydum.
——— oxydum rubrum.	——— binoxydum.
——— oxymurias.	——— bichloridum.
——— submurias.	——— chloridum.
——— sulphuretum nigrum.	——— sulphuretum cum sulphure.
——— sulphuretum rubrum.	——— bisulphuretum.
——— præcipitatum album.	——— ammonio chloridum.
Infusum caryophyllorum.	Infusum caryophylli.
Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.	Linimentum ammoniæ.
——— ammoniæ subcarbonatis.	——— ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis.
——— hydrargyri.	——— hydrargyri compositum.
——— saponis compositum.	——— saponis.
Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis.	Liquor ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis.
——— arsenicalis.	——— potassæ arsenitis.
——— calcis muriatis.	——— calcii chloridi.
——— cupri ammoniati.	——— cupri ammonio-sulphatis.

Former Names.	New Names.
Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.	Liquor hydrargyri bichlordii.
——— plumbi subacetatis.	——— plumbi diacetatis.
——— potassæ subcarbonatis.	——— potassæ carbonatis.
Magnesiæ subcarbonas.	Magnesiæ carbonas.
Mistura amygdalarum,	Mistura amygdalæ.
Mucilago acaciæ.	——— acaciæ.
——— amyli.	Decoctum amyli.
Oleum pulegii.	Oleum menthæ pulegii.
——— terebinthinæ rectificatum.	——— terebinthinæ purificatum.
Oxymel simplex.	Oxymel.
Pilula hydrargyri submuriatis composita.	Pilula hydrargyri chloridi composita.
——— saponis cum opio.	——— saponis composita.
Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.	Plumbi oxydum.
——— subcarbonas,	——— carbonas.
Potassa fusa.	Potassæ hydras.
Potassæ carbonas.	——— bicarbonas.
——— subcarbonas.	——— carbonas.
——— supertartras.	——— bitartas.
——— sulphuretum.	Potassii sulphuretum.
Pulvis antimonialis.	Pulvis antimonii compositus.
Sodæ carbonas.	Sodæ sesquicarbonas.
——— murias.	Sodii chloridum.
——— subboras.	Sodæ biboras.
——— subcarbonas.	——— carbonas.
Soda tatarizata.	——— potassio-tartras.
Spiritus camphoræ.	Tinctura camphoræ.
——— lavendulæ compositus.	——— lavandulæ composita.
——— pulegii.	Spiritus menthæ pulegii.
Syrupus aurantiorum.	Syrupus aurantii.
——— sarsaparillæ.	——— sarzæ.
——— simplex.	Syrupus.
Tinctura ferri ammoniati.	Tinctura ferri ammonio-chloridi.
——— ferri muriatis.	——— ferri sesquichloridi.
——— sennæ.	——— sennæ composita.
Vinum antimonii tartarizata.	Vinum antimonii potassio-tartratis.
Unguentum elemi compositum.	Unguentum elemi.
——— hydrargyri præcipitati albi.	——— hydrargyri ammo-chloridi.

APPENDIX (G.)

A CATALOGUE

of Substances occurring in Materia Medica, and also of the Preparations omitted in the present [1851] but inserted in the Pharmacopæia of 1836, and those inserted in the present but not occurring in that Pharmacopæia.

OMISSIONS.

Materia Medica.

Abietis Resina.
Acetosella.
Acorus.
Allium.
Althææ Folia.
Amygdala amara.
Asarum.
Aspidium.
Aurantium.
Aurantii Flores.
——— Oleum.

Barytæ Carbonas.
Bergamii Oleum.
Brominium.
Calamina.
Calcis Hydras.
Cardamine.
Centaurium.
Conii Fructus.
Contrajerva.
Creta.
Dauci Fructus.
Digitalis semina.

Euphorbium.
Ferri Percyanidum.
Hyoscyami Semina.
Juniperi Cacumina.
Lactucarium.
Lavendula.
Lauri folia.
Limones.
Malva.
Marmor.

INSERTIONS.

Materia Medica.

Acidum Gallicum.
——— Tannicum.
Aloe Barbadensis.
—— Hepatica
Anethi Oleum.
Cupri Sulphas venalis.
Ferri Sulphas venalis.
Fœniculi Oleum.
Granati Radix.
Morrhuæ Oleum.
Myristicæ Oleum, *é Semine expressum.*
Panis.
Rutœ Oleum.
Sabinæ Oleum.
Silex contritus.
Sulphur præcipitatum.
Thus.
Violæ.

Preparations.

Atropiæ Sulphas.
Ammoniacum præparatum.
Assafœtida præparata.
Acidum Hydrosulphuricum, *recens præparata.*
Ammoniæ Oxalis, *Crystalli.*
Aurum.
Chloroformyl.
Cataplasma Carbonis.
——— Sodæ Chlorinatæ.
Cassia.
Cuprum.
Decoctum Gallæ.
——— Granati Radix.
——— Hæmatoxyli.

OMISSIONS

Materia Medica.

Marubium.
Menyanthes.
Myristicæ oleum, *è nucleis destillatum.*
Olibanum.
Opoponax.
Origanum.
Plumbi Carbonas.
Porrum.
Quina.
Rosmarinus.
Rumex.
Sabadilla.
Simaruba.
Sodæ Acetas.
—— Carbonas impura.

Spigelia.
Stannum.
Succinum.
Terebinthina Canadensis.
Testæ.
Toxicodendron.
Tussilago.

Preparations.

Aconitina.
Alcohol.
Aqua Fœniculi.
Argenti Cyanidum.
Carbono Animalis purificatus.

Decoctum Malvæ compositum.
——— Veratri.
Emplastrum Ceræ.
Extractum Digitalis.
Ferri Iodidum.
Hydrargyri Oxidum.
——— Binoxidum.
——— Biniodidum.
——— Bicyanidum.
——— Sulphuretum cum Sulphure.
Infusum Pareira.
——— Scoparii.
——— Simarubæ.
Liquor Calci Chloridi.
—— Potassæ effervescens.
—— Soda effervescens.

INSERTIONS.

Materia Medica.

Decoctum Pareiræ.
——— Taraxaci.
Emplastrum Cumini.

——— Ferri.
——— Potassii Iodidi.
Enema Assafœtida.
Extractum Aloes Barbadensis.
——— Nucis Vomicæ.
Ferri Carbonas cum Saccharo.
—— Ammonio-citras.
Galbanum præparatum.
Ichthyocolla.
Infusum Cinchonæ.
——— ——— Spissatum.
——— ——— Pallidæ spissatum.
Linimentum Calcis.
Liquor Ammoniæ Citras.
Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.
—— ——— Hydrochloratis.
——— Arsenici Chloridi.
——— Sodæ.
——— Chlorini, *recens præparatus.*
——— Indigo Sulphatis.
Pilula Aloes cum Sapone.
Pix Burgundica præparata.
Prunum præparatum.
Platini Bichloridum.
Potassii et Hydrargyri Iodocyanidum.
Sulphuris Iodidum.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.
——— Cocci.
——— Violæ.
Sagapenum præparatum.
Styrax præparata.
Stanni Protochloridum.
Tinctura Aconiti.
——— Belladonnæ.
——— Cinchonæ Pallidæ.

——— Ergotæ Æthereæ.
——— Limonum.
——— Lobelia.
——— ———Ætherea.
——— Quinæ composita.
Tamarindus præparata.

OMISSIONS.

Materia Medica.

Mistura Assafœtida.
——— Cascarillæ composita.
——— Moschi.
Morphia.

Oleum Origani.
——— Succini.
——— Terebinthinæ purificatum.
Pilulæ Hydrargyri Iodidi.
——— Sagapeni compositæ.
Plumbi chloridum.
——— Oxydum hydratum.
Potassæ Bisulphas.
Potassii Bromidum.
Spiritus Ammoniæ.
——— Lavendulæ.
Testæ preparatæ.
Tinctura Camphoræ.
——— Cardamomi.
——— Guaiaci.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius.
——— Hydrargyri Biniodidi.
——— Veratri.

INSERTIONS.

Materia Medica.

Thus præparatum.
Unguentum Belladonnæ.
——— Conii.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis mitius.
——— Opii.
——— Potassii Iodidi.
——— Sulphuris Iodidi.
Vinum Ferri.
Zinci chloridum.

An Index of former and new names, London Pharmacopœia of 1851.

FORMER NAMES. P. 1836.	NEW NAMES. P. 1851.
Aloe.	Aloe socotrina.
Æther sulphuricus.	Æther.
Amygdala dulcis.	Amygdala.
Antomonii Sesquisulphuretum.	Antimonii tersulphuretum.
Aqua Mentha pulegii.	Aqua pulegii.
Bismuthi Trisnitras.	Bismuthi nitras.
Carbo ligni.	Carbo.
Ceratum saponis.	Ceratum saponis compositum.
——— Sabinæ.	Unguentum sabinæ.
Cinchona cordifolia.	Cinchona flava.
——— lancifolia.	——— pallida.
——— oblongifolia.	——— rubra.
Confectio piperis nigri.	Confectio piperis.
——— rosa galliciæ.	——— rosæ.
Creasoton.	Creasotum.
Dauci radix.	Carota.
Diosma.	Buchu.

Ffrmer Names. P. 1836.	New Names. P. 1851.
Decoctum cinchonæ cordifoliæ.	Decoctum cinchonæ.
———— cinchonæ lancifoliæ.	———— cinchonæ pallidæ.
———— cinchonæ oblongifoliæ.	———— cinchonæ rubræ.
Extractum aloes purificatum.	Extractum aloes.
———— cinchonæ cordifolia.	———— cinchonæ.
———— cinchonæ lancifoliæ.	———— pallidæ.
Extractum cinchonæ oblongifoliæ.	Extractum cinchonæ rubræ.
———— colocynthidis compositum.	Pilula colocynthidis composita.
———— *opii purificatum.*	*Extractum Opii.*
Guaiaci resina.	Guaiaci.
Infusum cinchonæ.	Infusum cinchonæ pallidæ.
———— diosmæ.	———— buchu.
Linimentum hydrargyri compositum.	Linimentum hydrargyri.
Mentha pulegium.	Pulegium.
Menthæ pulegii oleum.	Pulegii oleum.
Pilula ipecacuauhæ composita.	Pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scillâ.
Piper cubeba.	Cubeba.
Pix nigra.	Pix.
—— *abietina.*	—— *burgundica.*
Sodæ sesquicarbonas.	Sodæ bicarbonas.
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus.	*Spiritus ætheris compositus.*
Spiritus menthæ pulegii.	Spiritus pulegii.
Terebinthina vulgaris.	Terebinthina.
Tinctura balsami tolutani.	Tinctura tolutani.
———— camphoræ.	Spiritus camphoræ.
———— catechu.	Tinctura catechu composita.
Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.	Unguentum hydrargyri.
———— — picis nigræ.	———— —— picis.

APPENDIX (H.)

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

℞. Recipe. Take.

F. S. A. Fiat secundem artem. Let it be made or prepared according to the rules of the art.

M. Misce. Mix.

M. S. D. Misce, signa, da. Mix the medicine and deliver it afterwards with the requisite instruction to the patient (or nurse) in writing.

M. F. P. Misce fiat pulvis. Mix to form a powder.

M. F. Mixt. Misce fiat mixtura. Mix to form a liquid mixture.

M. F. Pil. Misce fiant pilulæ. Mix to form pills.

Div. Divide. Divide.

Sol. Solve. Dissolve.

Fasc. j. Fasciculus. An armful.

Man. j. Manipulus. A handful, a gripe.

Pugil. j. Pugillus or Pugillum. A pinch.

Cyat. j. Cyathus. A glassful.

Cochl. j. Cochlear or Cochleare. A spoonful.

Gutt. Gutta. Drop.

No. 1, 2, 3, &c. The number of pieces or parts.

Ana or a. a. Of each.

P. Ae. Partes æquales. Equal parts.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit. As much as will suffice.

Q. L. Quantum libet. As much as you like.

Q. V. Quantum volueris. As much as you like.

℔. Libra. A pound.

℥. Uncia. An ounce.

ʒ. Drachma. A drachm or dram.

℈. Scrupulus. A scruple.

Gr. Granum. A grain.

Pil. Pilula. A pill.

Pot. Potio. A potion.

Pulvo. Pulvis. A powder.

Tinc. Tinctura. A tincture.

Ext. Extractum. An extract.

APPENDIX (I.)

A VOCABULARY

*Of the Words most frequently occurring in the Prescriptions of Physicians.**

A.

A, *aa*, or *ana*, of each ingredient; more properly expressed in the New Pharmacopœia of the College, edit. 1809, by the genitive case plural (singulorum) of each; for instance.

℞. Aquæ cinnamon, tinct. rhei a a ʒij., means, Take of cinnamon-water and tincture of rhubarb, of each two drachms.

Abdomen, the belly. Gen. *inis*, of the belly. Dat. *ini*, to the belly.

Absente febre, while the fever is off.

Accuratè (*adverb*), accurately. *Accuratè pensi*, weighed with the utmost exactness. *Accuratè misceantur*, mix very accurately.

Aciditas, sharpness. *Ad gratam aciditatem*, make it just acid enough to be palatable and not too sour.

Acmè, the height of a fever or any other disease.

Ad, to. *Ad duas vices*, at twice taking. *Ad libitum*, as you like.

Adde, add. *Addantur*, let there be added. *Addendus*, to be added. *Addendo*, adding.

Admoveatur, let there be applied, *antur*, plural, when more than one is to be applied.

Adstante febre, while the fever is on.

Æger, a sick person, a patient. *Ægra*, a female patient.

Aggressus, an attack. *Aggressus febres*, the attack of a fever.

Agitato vase, shaking the phial.

Albus, white.

Aliquot, some. *Aliquoties*, sometimes.

Alter, *altera*, *alterum*, the other.

Alternus, alternate. *Alternis horis*, every second hour. *Alternis diebus*, every alternate day.

Aluta, leather. *Extende super alutam mollem*, spread on soft leather.

Alvus, the belly, the bowels. *Adstrictâ alvo*, when costive.

Amplus, large. *Cochleare amplum*, a table spoonful.

Ante, before. *Ut ante*, as before.

Antemeridianus, in the forenoon; any time before twelve o'clock at noon.

Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or, in short, every thing that is requisite to be had, in readiness for performing any sort of operation. Also, the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for glysters.

Aperiens, opening, gently purging.

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* Taken from the Conspectus of the *five* Pharmacopœias.

Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aqua, water. *Aquæ*, of water. *Aqua bulliens*, *Aqua fervens*, boiling water.
Armatus, armed. *Fistula armata*, an apparatus for glysters; a pipe and bladder.
Auris, the ear. *Auri*, to the ear. *Aures*, ears. *Auribus*, to the ears.
Aut, or.

B.

Bene, well.
Bibat, let him drink.
Biduum, two days. *Omni biduó vel triduó*, every two or three days.
Bihorium, the space of two hours. *Omni bihorio*, every two hours.
Bis, twice; *bis*, *terve*, twice or thrice.
Bullio to boil: *bulliens*, boiling. *Aquæ bullientis*, of boiling water.
Bulliant, let them boil.

C.

Calefactus, made warm.
Capiat, let (the patient) take. *Capt. Cochl.* iij. *larg.*, three table spoonfuls to be taken.
Catharticus, purging.
Cautè, cautiously.
Cerevisia, beer. *Cerevisia Londinensis*, porter.
Charta, paper. *Charta Cærules*, blue paper. *Chartula*, a little piece of paper.
Cibus, food.
Circa, about. *Circeter*, about.
Cito, soon, quickly. *Citissime* (the superlative degree), as quick as possible.
Clausus, *clausa*, *clausum*, covered. *Vase clauso*, in a covered vessel.
Cochleare, a spoonful. *Cochlearia*, spoonfuls. *Coch. magnum*, *amplum*, a table spoonful. *Co. infantulorum*, *coch. modicum*, child's spoonful, a dessert spoonful. *Co. parvum*, a tea spoonful.
Coctio, a boiling. *Sub finem coctionis*, towards the end of the boiling, when almost boiled.
Cæruleus, blue. *Charta cærul.*, blue paper. *Unguentum cæruleum*, mercurial ointment.
Cola (imperat. of Colo), strain, to filter.
Colatus, strained, filtered. *Colato liquori*, to the strained liquor.
Colatura, a straining. *Colaturæ*, to the strained liquor.
Colatus, let be strained. *Colentur*, let them be strained.
Collum, a neck.
Comp., *Compositus*, compound.
Continuo, to continue. *Continuantur remedia*, go on with the same medicine as last prescribed.
Contundo, to bruise. *Contusus*, bruised.
Contusio, a bruise, a contusion.
Coquo, to boil. *Coque*, boil. *Coque parùm*, boil a little while.
Coquantur, let them be boiled.
Cor, the heart. *Scrobiculis cordis*, the pit of the stomach.

Coxa, *coxendi*, the hip.
Cras, to-morrow ; *c. m. cras mane*, early to-morrow morning ; *c. m. s. cras mane sumendus*, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
Crastinus, (adv.), of to-morrow. *In usum crastinum*, for to-morrow's use.
Cribrum, a sieve. *Trans cribrum*, through a sieve.
Cujus, of which. *Cujus Capiat*, or *sumat*, of which (the patient is to) take.
Cum, with.
Cyathus, a cup. *Cyathus vinarius*, a wine glass, *Cyath. theat*, a teacup full.

D.

Da, give. *Detur. dentur* (plural), let be given.
De, of. *Dequo*, or *quâ*, of which. *Dedie* in a day.
Deauratus, gilt. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, let the pills be gilt.
Debilitas, weakness.
Decem, ten. *Decimus* the tenth.
Debitus, due. *Ad debitam spissitudinem*, to a proper degree of thickness, as to consistence.
Decubitus, lying down. *Horâ decubitûs*, at bed time.
Deglutio, to swallow. *Deglutiatur*, is swollowed—*etur* let be swallowed.
Dein, *deinde*, then ; afterwards.
Dejectio, a depositing, or putting down, also a going to stool ; as *post duas dejectiones alvi*, after two motions.
Dejitio, to deposit. *Donec alvus bis déjiciat*, until the patient shall have had two stools.
Dexter, the right. *Manus dextra*, the right hand. *Auri dextro*. to the right ear.
Dictus, spoken of, said.
Dies, a day. *Die*, in a day ; as *bis die*, twice a day. *Diebus*, in days ; *tertüs diebus*, every third day.
Alternis diebus, every alternate day.
Dilutum, diluted.
Dimidium, the half. *Dimidius, a, um* (adjective), half.
D. P. Directionæ propria, with its proper direction.
Diu, a long time. *Tere diu*, rub for a long time.
Diuturnus, long continued. *Diuturnà trituriatione*, by long continued rubbing, or grinding in the mortar. *Diuturna coctione*, by long boiling.
Dolor, pain. *Dolores*, pains. *Doloris*, of the pain.
Dolens, pained. *Parti dolenti*, to the painted part.
Donec, until. *Dum*, whilst.
Durante dolore, while the pain continues.

E.

Eadem, *eandem*, the same. *Eodem*, in the same.
Effunde, pour out.
Effervescentia, the effervescence.
Effervescent, effervesces.

Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.
Enema, a glyster. *Enemata*, glysters.
Erit, shall be.
Evanesco, evanui, to disappear. *Evanuerit*, shall have disappeared.
Exhibe, exhibeatur, give. *Exhibendus*, to be given.
Extendo, to extend, also to spread. *Extende super alutam*, spread it on leather.
Extensus, a, un, spread.

F.

Fac, make. *Fac on pilulas* ×ij., into twelve pills.
Farina, flour. *Farina seminis lini*, linseed meal.
Febris, a fever. *Febre durante*, while the fever is on.
Femur, a thigh.
Femoribus, to the thighs. *Femoribus internis*, to the inner sides of the thighs.
Fervens, boiling. *Fervidus fervida*, hot.
Ferventis, of boiling. ℞. *aq. ferventis*, take of boiling water.
Finis, the conclusion. *Sub finemcoctionis*, when almost boiled enough.
Fiat, make (the singular number). *Fiant*, make (plural).
Fontana, fountain. *Aqua fontana*, spring water.
Formula, prescription.
Fotus, a fomentation.
Fuerit, shall have been ; as *donec alvus soluta fuerit*, until a motion is (or shall have been) procured.

G.

Gargaisma, a gargle.
Gelatina, jelly. *Gelatina ribesiorum*, current jelly. *Gelatina quovis*, any sort of jelly.
Globulus, a little ball. *Globuli Gascoigni*, Gascoign's ball. *Donec globuli evanuerint*, until the globules (of quick-silver) totally disappear, (so that they cannot be seen even with a microscope).
Gradatim, by slow degrees.
Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable, pleasant. *Ad gratam aciditatem*, so as to make it pleasantly acid without being too sour. *In quovis grato vehiculo*, in any agreeable vehicle.
Gutta, a drop. *Guttæ*, drops. *Guttas*, drops.
Guttatin, drop by drop.

H.

Hac, this. *Hac nocte*, this night. *Hanc*, this. *Sumat hanc*, let him take this.
Hactenus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the present day.
Harum, of these. *Harum pilularum sumat tres*, of these pills, let him or her take three.
Haustus, a draught.
Hebdomada, a week.
Heré, yesterday. *Ut heri*, as yesterday.
Hesternus, of yesterday. *Hesterna nocte*, last night.

Hirudo, a leech. *Hirudines*, leeches.
His, in these, to these. *His adde*, add to these.
Hora, an hour. *Horæ*, of an hour. *Horæ* (plural) hours.
H. S. (*horâ somni*), at the hour of rest.
H. S. S. (*horâ somni sumendus*), to be taken at bed time. *Hora decubitus*, at the hour of going to rest, bed time.
Horâ vespertinâ, in the evening, or at ten o'clock.
Horæ unius spatio, in the space of an hour.
Horis intermedis, at intermediate hours, when two medicines are to be taken. *Horis intermedis*, it means that one is to be given exactly at midtime from the other ; suppose a draught is ordered (to be taken every six hours), and a powder *horis intermedis*, that is every six hours intermediately, then a draught will be taken at six o'cloch and at twelve, and a powder at three and at nine.
Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these.
H. p. n., *Haustus purgans noster*, a formula of purging draught made according to a practitioner's own private Pharmacopœia, and is prepared so as to keep a long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time a draught is wanted, —*Mitt. H. p. n.* ℥ij. *æd* ij *Visces c. m. s. Mitte Haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas, æd duas Vices cras mane sumendus*, send two ounces of our purging draught, to be taken to-morrow morning at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate.

I.

Idoneus, proper, appropriate.
Idem, eadem, the same. *Ejusdem*, of the same, the genitive case of idem.
Imponatur (sing.) let there be put on—*nantur* (*plural*).
Imprimus, first.
In, in. *In die*, in a day.
Indies (an adverb), every day, daily.
Indicaverit, shows, indicates.
Infusio, infusum, an infusion.
Infunde, infundatur, infuse.
Inter, between.
Injectio, injection.
Inquietudo, restlessness. *Unguente inquietudine*, if restless.
Injiciatur, thrown, thrown up. *Injiciatur enema*, let a glyster be administered.
Injiciendus, Injiciendum, to be administered.
Instar (an adverb) as big as. *Sumat molem instar nucis moschatæ*, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken.
Intermedius, intermediate.
Internus, the inner side.

J

Jam, already, *Jampridæm*, *Jamdudum*, sometime ago, heretofore.
Jngulum, the throat.

Jusculum, broth. *Jusculum ovillum*, mutton broth. *Jus bovinum*, beef tea.
Juxta, near to.

L

Lac, milk, *Lactis*, of milk. *Lacte*, in milk.
Lævigatus, levigated.
Lana, flannel. *Lana novæ*, new flannel.
Languor, faintness, lowness. *In languoribus* in the fainting fits, when low and faint.
Latus, the side. *Lateris*, of the side. *Lateri*, to the side. *Latus dolens*, the painful side. *Lateri dolens*, to the pained side.
Latus, lata, latum (adjective), broad.
Lectus, a bed. *In lecto*, in bed.
Liber, a book.
Libra, a pound. *Libris, libras*, pounds.
Linteum, lint; also linen.
Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt. *Donce liquescat*, till it melts.
Liquidus, liquid. *Sedes liquidæ*, loose stools.
In quovis liquido, in any liquid.
Londinensis, of London. *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, the London Dispensatory.
Lumborum, of the loins.
Libet (a verb impersonal), it pleases. *Ad. libitum*, just as you please.

M.

Magnus magna magnum, large. *Magnum cochleare*, a table spoonful.
Major, greater, larger. *Cochlearia duo majora*, two table spoonfuls.
Maximus, the greatest. *Maxima cura*, with the greatest care.
Maximè, chiefly.
Malleolus, the ankle. *Malleolus internus*, the inner ankle.
Manè, in the morning. *Manè primo*; *valde mane*, very early in the morning.
Manus, a hand. *Manu calefactus*, with a warm hand.
Massa, a mass. *Massa pilularis*, a mass fit for forming into pills.
Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.
Mediocris, middle sized. *Pilulæ mediocres*, middle sized pills. *Cochleare mediocre*, a dessert spoonful, a pap soopnful, or a child's spoonful. *Mediocris*, also means indifferent, as to quality.
Medius, middle. *Media nocte*, in the middle of the night.
Melior, *melius*, better.
Minatur, *minaretur*, threatens. *Minante*, threatening.
Minimus, very small. *Cochleare minimum*, a tea spoonful.
Minutum,* a minute.
Misce, mix. *Bene misceatur*, let it be well mixed.
Mite, send.

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* The word minutum, for a minute, is very barburous Latin; we believe there is no such word; but the right Latin for a minute, Sexagesima pars horæ, is as long and as tiresome to write as "semivitreous oxide of lead" for the simple word "Litharge."

Mittatur, (singular), let it be sent. *Mittantur* (plural), let them be sent.
Mittatur sanguis, take blood away ; *i. e.*, bleed the patient.
Mistura, *mixtura*, a mixture.

Mitigatio, mitigation, alleviation. *Donec doloris mitigatio sit*, until the pain is easier.

Mitigatus, *a*, *um*, mitigated, lessened.
Modicus, middle sized.
Modus, a manner. *Modo præscripto*, in the manner directed.

Moles, a mass, a lump, a piece. *Sumat molem nucis moschatæ*, let him (or her) take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.
Mollis, *molle*, soft.

Molestus, troublesome. *Molestor*, to trouble, to be troublesome. *Molestante dolore*, when the pain is troublesome. *Molestante tussi*, when the cough is troublesome.
Mora, delay. *Sine mora*, without delay.

Mos, *moris*, manner. *More solito*, in the usual manner ; also in the same manner as I am in the manner of prescribing it to other people.
Mortarium, a mortar. *Mortario aheneo*, in the brass mortar. *Mortario marmoreo*, in the marble mortar. *Mort. vitreo*, in the glass mortar.

N.

Narthecium, a gallipot.
Nates, the buttocks.
Ne, lest, also, do not ; as *ne tradas sine nummo*, do not deliver the medicine without the money.

Necnon, also.
Niger, *nigra*, *nigrum*, black.
Ni, *nisi*, unless.
Nihil, nothing.

Nisus, an endeavour, an attempt, a straining, a motion, a straining to vomit, or go to stool.
Nimis, *nimium*, too much.
Nodulus, a little not. *Nodulo ligati*, tied up in a piece of clean rag.

Nomen, *nominis*, a name. *Signetur nomine proprio*, write its common name upon the label.
Novem, nine.
Nonus, the ninth.
Novus, *nova*, *novum*, new.
Novissime, very lately, the last of all.
Nocte, at night. *Noctes*, nights. *Nocte maneque*, night and morning. *alternis noctubus*, every second night.
Nuper, lately. *Nuperrime*, very lately.
Nucha, the nape of the neck. *Nuchæ*, to the nape.
N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg. *Sumat magnitudinem nucis moschatæ*, take the bigness of a nutmeg.

Numeri. Numbers.

1\. or j. *unus*, *una*, *unum*, one *unius*, of one.
2\. or ij. *duo*, *duæ*, two, *duorum*, of two, *duobus*, in two, to two.
3\. or iij. *tres*, *tria*, three, *tribus*, in three, to three, *trium* of three, *ter*, three times.
4\. or iv. *quatuor*, four, *quartus, a, um*, fourth, *quater*, four times.
5\. or v. *quinque*, five, *quintus*, fifth.
6\. or vj. *sex*, six, *sextus*, sixth.
7\. or vij. *septem*, seven, *septimus*, seventh, *septimana*, or, 7 *mana*, a week.
8\. or viij. *octo*, eight, *octavus* eigth.
9\. or ix. *novem*, nine, *nonus*, ninth
10\. or x. *decem*, ten, *decimus*, tenth.
11\. or xj. *undecim*, eleven.
12\. or xij. *duodecim*, twelve.
20\. or xx. *viginti*, twenty.
24\. or xxiv. *viginti quatuor*, twenty-four.

O.

Obstante, hindering, preventing.
Occasio, occasion, opportunity.
Octo, eight.
Octavus, eighth. *Octava quaque hora*, every eighth hour.
Olim, some time ago.
Olla, a pot, a gallipot.
Omnis, all. *Omni mane*, every morning. *Omni hora*, every hour. *Omni bihorio*, every two hours. *Omni nocte*, every night. *Omni ¼ hora*, *Omni quadrante hora*, every quarter of an hour. *Tere omnia*, rub all together.
Omnino, quite, wholly, entirely.
Optimè, very well, as well as possible.
Optimus, ma, mum, best.
Opus, need, occasion. *Si opus sit*, or *fuerit*, if it be necessary.
Ovillum jusculum, mutton broth.
Ovum, an egg. *Vitell ovi*, the yolk of an egg. *Ovorum*, of eggs.

P.

Pannus, a rag. *Pannus linteus*, a linen rag. *Pannus laneus*, *Pannus è lana*, a piece of flannel.
Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, a fit, aconvulsion fit.
Pars, a part. *Partes*, parts. *Parti dolenti*, to the pained part.
Partitus, parted. *Partitus vicibes*, means, that you are not to give a medicine all at once, but divide the dose according to the directions most commonly previously given ; for example, if a purging or emetic draught, half or a third (as the case may be) to be taken at first, and the other half or third at a certain distance of time, if the former quantity be not sufficient to take the desired effect.
Parvus, little. *Cochleare parvum*, a tea spoonful.
Parum, a little. *Parumper*, a little.
Pauculum, *pauxillum*, *paululum*, a little.
Pectus, the breast. *Pectoris*, of the breast.
Pediluvium, a bath for the feet.

Per, by, or through.
Pergo, to go on with. *Pergat in usu medicinarum*, continue the medicines as before.
Peractus, *Perfectus*, Completed, perfected, quite done, gone through with; as, *Peracta operatione emetici*, after the emetic has quite done operating.
Perfricetur, let it be rubbed. *Perfricandus*, to be rubbed.
Pensus, weighed. *Accuratè pensi*, exactly weighed.
Perpetuus, perpetual. *Fiat perpetuum*, keep it open (when it refers to a blister.)
Pluvialis, also *pluviatilis aqua*, rain water.
Pharmacopœia, the dispensatory.
Pollex, the thumb. *Pollex pedis*, the great toe.
Pomeridianus, *postmeridianus*, in the evening or afternoon, time of the day.
P. R. N., *Pro re nata*, occasionally, according as circumstances may occur, according as the symptoms may require.
Poculum, a cup.
Pomum, an apple. *Pomi*, of an apple,
Pone, behind. *Pondere*, by weight.
Porro, moreover. *Post*, after. *Postes*, then, afterwards.
P. M., *Post meridiem*, after noon, in the afternoon, after twelve o'clock at noon.
Potus, drink, any kind of beverage.
Postulet, *postulent*, may require, demand.
Præcipue, especially.
Præparatus, prepared.
Præparo, to prepare. *Præparentur*, let them be prepared.
Primus, *ma*, *mum*, the first. *Primo*, first of all. *Primo mane*, very early in the morning.
Prior, *prius*, the former, the first.
Priusquam, before that.
Pro, for. *Pro re nata*, *p. r. n.*, occasionally, &c., *Pro ratione*, according to, or, in proportion to; as *pro ratione ætatis*, according to the age of the patient.
Proprius, *a*, *um.*, proper. S. *N. P. Signetur nomine proprio*, mark it with its proper direction.
Pruritus, an itching. *Pruriens*, itching. *Dolichos pruriens*, cowhage.
Psora, the itch.
Pulvis, a powder. *Pulveres*, powder. *Pulveribus*, in powders.
Purificatus, *a*, *um*, purified.
Pyxis, *pyxidis*, a pill-box, or lozenge-box.

Q.

Quadrans, *quadrantis*, *quadrante*, quarter. *Omni quadrante hora*, every quarter of an hour.
Quacum, with which.
Quamprimum, as soon as possible, without the least delay.
Quartus, *a*, *um*, the fourth.
Quaqua, every. Quavis (fœm), with any.

Quater, four times. *Quatuor*, four. *Quarta pars*, a fourth part.
——— *que* (at the end of any Latin word), and.
Quem, quam, quod, which (the accusative case).
Qui quæ, quod, which (the nominative case.)
Quibus, to which, with which.
Quibusdam, to or with some. *Cum guttis quibusdam*, with a few drops.
Quilibet quælibet, quodlibet, gen. *Cujuslibet* abl. *Quolibet*, any.
Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier.
Quinque, five. *Quintus, a, um*, the fifth. *Quinquies*, five times.
Q. S. *q. s. Quantum sufficiat*, as much as may be sufficient.
Quorum, quarum, of which. *Quos, quas*, which. *Quocum, quacum*, with which. *Quovis*, with any.

R.

Ratio, a reason, also a proportion. *Pro ratione ætatis* according to the age of the patient. *Pro ratione doloris*, according to the urgency of the pain.
Raucedo, hoarseness.
Recipe, take. *Recipe* (taken substantively) a prescription.
Regio, a region (an anatomical term for certain parts of the body); as *regio epigastrica*, the epigastric region; *regio lumborum*, the region of the loins; *appl, emplastr regioni umbilicali*, to the umbilical region, or parts in the neighbourhood of the navel.
Redigo, to reduce. *Redige*, reduce. *Redigetur*, may be reduced. *Redigatur*, let it be reduced.
Reductus, a, um, reduced. *In pulv. redact*, reduced to powder.
Refrixerit, pl.,—*int*, the subjunctive future of *refrigesco*, to cool.
Reliquns, a, um, the rest, the remaining part.
Remedium, a remedy. *Continuandur remedia*, go on with the same medicines as before.
Repetatur, let be repeated, repeat.
Repetendus, to be repeated.
Respondeo, responderit, shall have answered. *Donec alvus ad seddes* ij. *vol.* iij. *responderit*, until two or three stools shall have been procured.
Ribes, currants. *Gelatina ribesiorum*, currant jelly.
Ruber, rubra, rubrum, red.
Rubus, idæus, raspberry.
Retinendus, to be retained, or kept.

S.

S. *V. R., Spiritus vinosus rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.
S. *V., Ten*, or *tenuis*, proof spirit.
Sæpe, often; *sæpius*, oftener; *Sæpissime* very often.
Saltem, at least.
Sanguis, blood,—*inis*, of blood. *Sanguinis missura*, blood-letting.
Saphena vena, the ankle vein.
Scapula the shoulder blade. *Inter scapulas*, between the shoulders.
Scilicet, to wit, namely.
Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Secundus, a, um, (adjective), second.
Secundum, (preposition), according to.
S. A. *Secundum artem* according to art; that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way.
Sed, but.
Sedes, a stool (plural,) stools.
Semi, or *semis*, half. *Semihora*, half an hour. *Semi drachma*, half a drachm.
Sesqui, one and a half, as *sesquihora*, an hour and a half. *Sesquiuncia*, or *sescuncia*, an ounce and a half, *Sesquidrachma*, a drachm and a half. Remember well to attend to the difference of these two words, for many young men, by not knowing that *sesqui* means one and a half, but confounding it with *semi*, have made bad mistakes.
Semper, always.
Semel, once.
Septem, seven.
Septimina, a week, seven days. *Septimus*, seventh.
Sequens, following.
Serum lactis, whey. *In sero lactis vinosa*, in wine whey.
Serum, is also the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or crassamentum, on standing until cold.
Sex six; *sextus*, sixth.
Si, if. *Sive*, or; whether.
Signatura, a label or direction.
Signetur, let it be marked, directed, written upon.
S. N. P. *Signetur nomine proprio*, make it with the name it is usually known by.
Simul, together, as *terantur simul*, let them be rubbed together. *Simul ac*, at the same time that.
Sine, without. *Sine mora*, without delay.
Singultus, hiccup.
Singulus. a, um, each; *in singulus*, in each; *singulorum*, of each.
Sinister, tra, trum, the left. *Auri sinistro*, to the left ear.
Sitis, thirst; *si sitiat*, if thirsty.
Solitus, accustomed.
Solus, alone; only.
Solutus, a, um, dissolved, also loosened; as *donec alvus soluta fuerit*, until a stool is procured.
Solve, dissolve.
Somnus sleep. *Hora somni*, at bed time.
Spina, the spine, the backbone; also, a thorn.
Spina cervi, in the new Pharmacopœia called rhamnus, buckthorn.
Spissus, thick. *Spissitudo*, thickness of consistence.
Statim, directly, immediately.
Stent, let them stand. *Stet*, let it stand.
Sternutatorius pulvis, sneezing powder, snuff.
Stupa, tow.
Sub, subter, under. *Sub finem coctionis*, when the boiling is almost fininished. *Sub* prefixed to a word, implies diminution, or a process not completed; also in many words has the same signification as the termination ish in english words, as *sub niger*, blackish, not

quite black. *Subtepidus*, lukewarm. For its meaning when applied to terms of chemistry, as subcarbonas submurias, the pupil must study his chemical nomenclature.
Subtactus, a, um, subdued, dissolved.
Subitus, a, um. Subitaneous, sudden. *Subito* (adv.), suddenly.
Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm.
Subige, dissolve it, make it unite. Subdue quicksilver, with lard or balsam of sulphur.
Subinde, frequently, now and then.
Subtilis, subtile, reduced to fine powder. *Pulv. subtilissimus*, the very finest powder.
Sumat, let him take. *Sumantur*, let it be taken, take.
Sudor, sweat.
Superbibo, to drink after taking anything, as camomile tea or warm water after an emetic; or a cup of water or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of pills.
Superinfundo, to pour upon.
Supra, above. *Supradictus*, above mentioned.
Syncope, a fainting.

T.

Tabellæ, tabulæ, lozenges.
Talis, such. *Sumat talem*, let him take such a one as this.
Talus, the ankle.
Tam, so. *Tamen*, yet.
Tactus, the touch.
Tænia, the tape worm.
Tempus, temporis, time.
Tempora, the temples. *Temporibus*, to the temples. *Tempori dextro*, to the right temple. *Tempori sinistro*, to the left temple.
Temperies, temperamentum, temperament, degree of heat.
Tenacitas, tenacity. *Ad debitam tenacitatem*, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence.
Teneo, to hold. *Tenendus* to be held.
Tenuis, weak, thin, small slender.
Tepefactus, warmed, made warm.
Ter, three times, thrice. *Ter quaterve*, three or four times.
Teres teretis, round, taper; also teres is the name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, qu. d, *vermis teres*.
Tergum, the back. *A tergo*, behind.
Tero, to rub. *Tere* (imperative), rub. *Terendus*, let them be rubbed.
Tertius, tertia, tertium, the third.
Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster shells, egg shells, crabs' claws, &c.
Thorax, the chest. *Thoracis*, of the chest.
Thus, frankincense.
Tinea capitis, scald head.
Torrefactus, toasted,
Tres, tria, three; *tribus*, in three, to three.
Triduum, three days.
Trituratio, a grinding, *Trituratus*, triturated ground. *Tritus*, ground.

T. O. Tinctura Opii, what is commonly called Laudanum.
T. O. C. Tinctura Opii, Camphorata, comphorated tincture of opium, called formerly, Paregoric Elixir. This tincture is now called by the College, in the late reform of the Pharmacopœia, edit. 1809, Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.
Trans, through. *Cola trans chartum*, filter through filtering paper.
Tussis, a *cough*. *Tussi molestante*, when the cough is troublesome.

U.

Ultimus, ultima, um, the last. *Ultimè præscript*, which was last prescribed.
Umbilicus, the navel.
Unà (an adverb), together.
Uncia, an ounce. *Unciam cum semisse*, an ounce and a half.
Undecim, eleven.
Unus, una, unum, one. *Unius*, of one. *Uni*, to one.
Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
Urgeo, to urge, to oppress, to be troublesome or painful.
Usus, use. *Pergat in usu remediorum*, continue the use of the medicine as before.
Usque, ad, up to, as far as.
Ut, as, that, so that; in the same manner as.
Utendus, to be used.
Utatur, let him make use of.
Uterque, utraque, utrumque, both. *Utriusque*, of both. *Utrique*, to both, to either. *Admoveantur hirudines* ij *tempori utrique*, apply two leeches to each temple.
Utriuslibet, of whichever of the two, or more, the patient likes best.

V.

Vaccinatio, the act of inoculating for the cow pock.
Variotæ vaccinæ, the cow pock.
Vaccinum lac, cow's milk.
Valde, very, very much.
Valeo, to avail; *si nonvaleat*, if it does not answer.
Variolæ, the small pox.
Varicella, the chicken pox.
Vás, a vessel. *Vasis*, of a vessel. *Vase clauso*, in a covered vessel. *Agitato vase*, shaking the vessel.
Ve, vel, or; either: *ve* is never at the beginning, but the end, of a word.
Vertebræ, the joints of the neck, back, or loins; the vertebræ, altogether, form that column of bones which is called the spine.
Verus, true, real, genuine.
Vena, vein. *Vena saphena*, the ankle vein.
Venæsectio, bleeding. *Fiat venæsectio*, bleed him.
V. S. B. venæsectio brachii, bleed in the arm. *Fiat venæsectio in vena saphena*, bleed the patient in the ankle vein or it may be understood, to bleed wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from.

Vespere, in the evening.
Vespertinus, in the evening, as *hora via, vespertina*, at six o'clock in the evening.
Vehiculum, a vehicle ; that is, whatever liquid or any other eatable or drinkable we take a medicine in, as barley water, whey, jelly, or panada, &c.
Viginti, twenty. *Vicessimus, vigessimus*, the twentieth.
Vinosus, vinarius, of wine. *Cyathus vinarius*, a wine glass.
Vices, turns ; *ad duas vices sumendus*, to be taken at twice ; that is, half to be taken at first, and the other half in some time after.
Vicibus partitis, See *Partitus* in P.
Vice, in the room of. *Vix*, scarcely, hardly. *Ut vix sentiatur*, so as that it can scarcely be perceivable.
Vitellus, the yolk of an egg.
V. O. S. Vitelle ovi Solutm, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vitrum, a glass. *Vitreus*, made of glass.
Vires, strength, *si vires permittant*, if the strength will bear it.
Vomitio, a vomiting. *Vomitione urgente*, when the vomiting is troublesome.
Vultus, the countenance.